



Banco Itaú Chile and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for the years ended on those dates.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

"This translation has been prepared by PwC based on the original report in Spanish."

Santiago, February 25, 2026

To the Shareholders and Directors
Banco Itaú Chile

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of income, comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the Chilean Accountants' Association, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit matters	Audit Response
<p>Information technology (IT) environment</p> <p>The financial information of the Group (Bank and its subsidiaries) is highly dependent on the structure of the information technology (IT) systems. Considering that a proper control over these systems is vital to ensure the correct processing of information, we have identified this area as a key audit matter.</p> <p>In this context, it is critical to assess aspects such as the organization of the Bank's Technology and Operations area, controls over the maintenance and development of applications, physical and logical security, and management's response to cybersecurity risks.</p>	<p>With the involvement of IT audit specialists, we evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the general information technology controls.</p> <p>Additionally, we reviewed the information technology (IT) governance framework of the Bank, as well as key controls over access management to programs and data, software development and changes, and IT operations. We also assessed the mechanisms implemented by the Bank to ensure segregation of duties, including compensating controls where necessary.</p> <p>As a result of the procedures performed, no significant findings arose that affect our assessment of this matter.</p>



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Key Audit matters	Audit Response
<p data-bbox="298 617 829 680">Allowance for credit risk on loans and accounts receivable from customers</p> <p data-bbox="298 720 873 1115">As of December 31, 2025, the Group holds a significant portfolio of financial assets measured at amortized cost, mainly consisting of loans and accounts receivable from customers, including commercial, mortgage, and consumer loans. The estimation of the allowance for credit risk associated with these assets requires the application of significant judgment by Management, both in identifying impairment and in determining credit losses.</p> <p data-bbox="298 1150 873 1478">The allowances for credit risk are calculated using different approaches depending on the type of portfolio (individual or group assessment), and take into account, among other factors, the probability of default, the expected loss given default, and historical payment behavior. In addition, specific methodologies required by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF) are applied.</p> <p data-bbox="298 1514 873 1644">Considering the magnitude of the balances involved, the complexity of the models used, and the level of judgment required, we considered this area a key audit matter.</p> <p data-bbox="298 1680 873 1879">As of December 31, 2025, the Group recognized credit risk provisions amounting to MM\$787,854, of which MM\$414,177 correspond to the collective assessment of debtors, MM\$373,677 to the individual assessment of debtors.</p>	<p data-bbox="898 684 1471 1115">We obtained an understanding of the process carried out by the Group for the analysis, estimation, and disclosure of qualitative and quantitative aspects associated with the determination of its credit risk models, in accordance with the criteria established by the Financial Market Commission and approved by the Board of Directors. Additionally, with the assistance of our credit risk specialists, we performed audit procedures related to compliance with the requirements of these criteria and models.</p> <p data-bbox="898 1150 1471 1281">We have performed procedures on the evaluation, design, and operating effectiveness of the key controls related to the main judgments made by management.</p> <p data-bbox="898 1316 1471 1379">Additionally, we have performed detailed testing, consisting of the following:</p> <p data-bbox="898 1415 1325 1446">For individual allowance models:</p> <ul data-bbox="898 1482 1471 1879" style="list-style-type: none">- Review of the accounting policies and of the methodological framework developed by the Group, to verify the application of the criteria established by the CMF;- Review of the completeness and accuracy of the data used in estimating the allowance;- Assessment of the reasonableness of the fair value of collaterals;- Assessment of the reasonableness of client risk classifications;



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Key Audit matters	Audit Response
Allowance for credit risk on loans and accounts receivable from customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review and independent reprocessing of the credit risk allowance, including an assessment of its overall adequacy. <p>For collective allowances, and with the support of specialists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- We assessed regulatory compliance and the adequacy of the methodological design.- Replicated all key procedures involved in the construction of internal models.- Independent recalculation of the allowance based on both internal models and the standard matrix.- Provision adequacy analysis.- Evaluation of the performance indicators of the models. <p>Additionally, we evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements regarding the credit risk allowances.</p> <p>As a result of the procedures performed, no significant findings arose that affect our assessment of this matter.</p>



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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other matters

The Chilean Accountants' Association approved that the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile fully and unreservedly adopt the International Auditing Standards issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board for audits of financial statements prepared for the year beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

The audit of the consolidated financial statements of Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 was carried out in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile in force as of that date. We issued an opinion on these consolidated financial statements without modification dated February 26, 2025.

DocuSigned by:

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Fernando Orihuela B.
RUT: 22.216.857-0

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

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\$	=	Amounts expressed in Chilean pesos
MCh\$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Chilean pesos
US\$	=	Amounts expressed in US dollars
MUS\$	=	Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars
MMUS\$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of US dollars
COP\$	=	Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos
MMCOP\$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos
UF	=	Amounts expressed in Unidades de Fomento (a Chilean inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit that is set daily based on changes in the Chilean Consumer Price Index)

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh\$)

	Notes	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
		2025	2024
		MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	7	2,892,660	3,345,969
Cash items in process of collection	7	897,258	348,483
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	8	4,620,072	4,758,381
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,956,486	3,980,222
Financial debt instruments	8	598,794	713,984
Other	8	64,792	64,175
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	9	8,837	8,650
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	3,815,427	3,077,290
Financial debt instruments	11	3,815,427	3,077,290
Other	11	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	12	139,856	79,887
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	29,356,116	28,461,952
Investments under resale agreements	13	197,770	212,225
Financial debt instruments	13	991,908	1,176,360
Interbank loans	13	47,332	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	16,547,863	16,235,263
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	8,520,104	7,874,029
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	3,051,139	2,964,075
Investments in associates	14	47,697	40,463
Intangibles	15	686,225	682,521
Fixed assets	16	25,406	31,027
Right of use asset under lease agreements	17	119,931	139,392
Current taxes	18	58,877	80,425
Deferred taxes	18	404,513	336,422
Other assets	19	825,744	1,129,255
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	17,659	29,567
TOTAL ASSETS		43,916,278	42,549,684

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, continued

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh\$)

	Notes	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
		2025	2024
		MCh\$	MCh\$
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	7	890,109	346,437
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,899,837	3,919,623
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,899,837	3,919,623
Other	21	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	12	104,428	109,680
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	31,488,777	31,490,519
Deposits and other demand liabilities	22	6,895,773	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	22	14,561,042	14,506,091
Obligations under repurchase agreements	22	518,259	841,142
Interbank borrowings	22	1,892,176	1,864,542
Debt instruments issued	22	6,858,083	7,066,633
Other financial liabilities	22	763,444	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	17	109,096	124,545
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	23	1,496,400	1,388,994
Provisions for contingencies	24	149,882	142,816
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	25	131,241	113,293
Special provisions for credit risk	26	163,019	161,565
Current taxes	18	5,243	62,250
Deferred taxes	18	—	—
Other liabilities	27	1,169,493	715,131
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES		39,607,525	38,574,853
EQUITY			
Capital	28	2,687,951	2,687,951
Reserves	28	236,039	236,039
Other accumulated comprehensive income	28	87,663	37,401
Items not reclassified in income or loss	28	5,337	406
Items that can be reclassified in income or loss	28	82,326	36,995
Retained earnings from prior years	28	995,901	746,506
Net income (loss) for the year	28	428,092	376,627
Less: Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	28	(130,640)	(113,211)
Of owners of the Bank:		4,305,006	3,971,313
Of non-controlling interest	28	3,747	3,518
TOTAL EQUITY		4,308,753	3,974,831
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		43,916,278	42,549,684

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh\$)

	Notes	For the years ended as of December 31,	
		2025	2024
		MCh\$	MCh\$
Interest income	30	2,481,626	2,699,071
Interest expense	30	(1,364,889)	(1,636,752)
Net interest income	30	1,116,737	1,062,319
Readjustments income	31	293,074	485,677
Readjustments expenses	31	(283,734)	(369,841)
Net income from readjustments	31	9,340	115,836
Commission income	32	335,044	304,156
Commission expense	32	(118,203)	(103,518)
Net fee and commission income	32	216,841	200,638
<i>Financial income (loss) from:</i>			
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	33	14,519	142,712
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	33	7,096	(61,599)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	33	—	—
Profit or loss on disposal of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33	43,629	38,653
Changes, readjustments and accounting hedge of foreign currencies	33	101,995	135,769
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	33	—	—
Other financial income (loss)	33	(14,643)	(29,028)
Financial income (loss), net		152,596	226,507
Income (loss) from investments in companies	34	3,837	3,343
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations	35	(13,344)	(534)
Other operating income	36	32,127	17,642
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		1,518,134	1,625,751
Expenses from obligations to employee benefits	37	(393,766)	(357,000)
Administrative expenses	38	(324,423)	(329,093)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(106,656)	(109,128)
Impairment	40	(2)	(192)
Other operating expenses	36	(9,942)	(13,411)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(834,789)	(808,824)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		683,345	816,927
<i>Expense on credit losses from:</i>			
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	41	(394,976)	(483,380)
Special provisions for credit risk	41	(3,013)	59,699
Recovery of written off loans	41	78,640	100,149
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41	20	(323)
Expense for credit losses		(319,329)	(323,855)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		364,016	493,072
Result of continued operations before income taxes		364,016	493,072
Income tax	18	64,093	(116,370)
Result of continued operations after income taxes		428,109	376,702
Result of discontinued operations before income taxes		—	—
Taxes on discontinued operations	18	—	—
Result of discontinued operations after income taxes	42	—	—
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR	28	428,109	376,702
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank	28	428,092	376,627
Non-controlling interest	28	17	75
Earnings per share of the equity holders of the Bank:			
Basic earnings	28	1,979	1,741
Diluted earnings	28	1,979	1,741

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh\$)

	Notes	For the years ended as of December 31,	
		2025	2024
		MCh\$	MCh\$
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR		428,109	376,702
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year:			
Items not reclassified in income or loss			
Actuarial results for net defined benefit plans and actuarial results from other employee benefit plans	28	203	721
Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	5,254	(1,590)
Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability	28	—	—
Other	28	—	—
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income before income taxes		5,457	(869)
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	(369)	(706)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	18	(136)	(409)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME OR LOSS AFTER INCOME TAXES		4,952	(1,984)
Items that can be reclassified in income or loss			
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	(12,680)	(8,038)
Exchange differences	28	2,693	35,932
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations	28	47,402	(51,823)
Cash flows hedge	28	29,270	(17,877)
Ownership in other comprehensive income of entities recorded using the equity method	28	—	(9)
Non-current assets and groups held for sale	28	—	—
Other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income before income taxes		66,685	(41,815)
Income tax over comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income or loss	18	(21,163)	18,602
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME OR LOSS AFTER INCOME TAXES		45,522	(23,213)
OTHER TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	28	50,474	(25,197)
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	28	478,583	351,505
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank	28	478,354	351,449
Non-controlling interest	28	229	56

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh\$)

	Equity attributable to the owners												
	Capital			Retained earnings							Equity attributable to the owners	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Number of shares	Paid-in capital	Reserves	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Non-distributed profits from prior years	Revenues (loss) for the year	Provision for minimum dividends and Interest Payments on Capital Financial Instrument issued						
	MCh	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$			
Balances at December 31, 2023	216	2,687,951	236,039	62,579	498,085	354,887	(106,466)	3,733,075	3,462	3,736,537			
Transfer of income (loss) from prior year	—	—	—	—	354,887	(354,887)	—	—	—	—			
Opening balances as of January 1, 2024	216	2,687,951	236,039	62,579	852,972	—	(106,466)	3,733,075	3,462	3,736,537			
Distribution of dividends	—	—	—	—	(106,466)	—	106,466	—	—	—			
Provision for minimum dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(112,988)	(112,988)	—	(112,988)			
Share exchanges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity date	—	—	—	—	—	—	(223)	(223)	—	(223)			
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	(106,466)	—	(6,745)	(113,211)	—	(113,211)			
Income (loss) for the year	—	—	—	—	—	376,627	—	376,627	75	376,702			
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	(25,178)	—	—	—	(25,178)	(19)	(25,197)			
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	(25,178)	—	376,627	—	351,449	56	351,505			
Closing balances as of December 31, 2024	216	2,687,951	236,039	37,401	746,506	376,627	(113,211)	3,971,313	3,518	3,974,831			
Closing balances as of December 31, 2024	216	2,687,951	236,039	37,401	746,506	376,627	(113,211)	3,733,075	3,518	3,974,831			
Transfer of income (loss) from prior year	—	—	—	—	376,627	(376,627)	—	—	—	—			
Opening balances as of January 1, 2025	216	2,687,951	236,039	37,401	1,123,133	—	(113,211)	3,971,313	3,518	3,974,831			
Distribution of dividends	—	—	—	—	(112,988)	—	112,988	—	—	—			
Provision for minimum dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(128,428)	(128,428)	—	(128,428)			
Other equity movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity date	—	—	—	—	(14,244)	—	(1,989)	(16,233)	—	(16,233)			
Subtotal Transactions with the owners in the year	—	—	—	—	(127,232)	—	(17,429)	(144,661)	—	(144,661)			
Income (loss) for the year	—	—	—	—	—	428,092	—	428,092	17	428,109			
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	50,262	—	—	—	50,262	212	50,474			
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	50,262	—	428,092	—	478,354	229	478,583			
Closing balances as of December 31, 2025	216	2,687,951	236,039	87,663	995,901	428,092	(130,640)	4,305,006	3,747	4,308,753			

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh\$)

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Income for the year before income tax	364,016	493,072
Charges (credits) to income that do not represent cash	(843,127)	(930,201)
Depreciation and amortization	106,656	109,128
Provisions for loans, accounts receivable and others	397,969	424,004
Loss (gain) from assets received in lieu of payment	28,701	22,693
Impairment	2	192
Provisions for contingencies	110,895	87,249
Fair value adjustment for trading instruments	2,816	(53,550)
Net interest income	(1,126,077)	(1,178,155)
Fee and commission income	(335,044)	(304,156)
Fee and commission expense	118,203	103,518
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)	(101,995)	(135,769)
Net (gain) on assets received in lieu of payment	(16,226)	(22,921)
Other charges and (credits) that do not represent cash movements	(29,027)	17,566
Changes due to increase/decrease in assets and liabilities affecting EBITDA	(109,810)	3,834,317
Decrease (increase) in financial assets and liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	(11,195)	96,606
Decrease (increase) in financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(832,387)	991,374
Decrease (increase) in securities lending and borrowing agreements	337,338	778,347
Decrease (increase) in debt financial instruments	(69,879)	(411,951)
Decrease (increase) in Interbank loans and loans and borrowings	(1,099,058)	(309,320)
Increase (decrease) in Financial liabilities at amortized cost	630,250	1,035,259
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets and liabilities	(68,091)	(34,717)
Decrease (increase) in other assets and liabilities	(144,930)	536,087
Loans obtained	1,256,600	2,698,232
Payments of loans obtained	(1,503,384)	(2,783,760)
Interest paid	(1,501,853)	(1,968,293)
Earned interests	2,924,202	3,161,115
Net commissions	145,320	143,223
Tax payments	(178,261)	(110,826)
Proceeds from sales of assets received in lieu of payment	5,518	12,941
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	(588,921)	3,397,188
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payment from acquisition of investments in companies	—	—
Proceeds from sales of investments in companies	—	—
Dividends received from investments in companies	42,811	2,146
Payment from acquisition of fixed assets	(4,744)	(3,711)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	6,123	4,869
Payment from acquisition of intangible assets	(68,293)	(57,433)
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	—	—
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(24,103)	(54,129)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Attributable to owners' interest		
Letters of credit issued	—	—
Borrowings obtained from Chilena Central bank	—	(3,007,200)
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of letters of credit	(4,127)	(5,776)
Senior bonds issued	775,416	625,324
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of senior bonds	(640,037)	(518,799)
Mortgage bond issue	—	—
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—
Payment of interests / capital of lease contracts liabilities	(28,982)	(26,033)
Subordinated bonds issue	—	—
Payment of interests and capital of subordinated bonds	(54,130)	(209,395)
Perpetual bonds issued	94,218	199,322
Rescue and payment of perpetual bonds	(18,746)	—
Preferred shares issued	—	—
Rescue of /preferred shares and payment of preferred shares	—	—
Increase in paid-in capital through issuance of ordinary shares	—	—
Payment of dividends from common shares	(112,937)	(112,988)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—
Payment of dividends and/or withdrawals of paid-in capital performed regarding the subsidiaries corresponding to the non-controlling interests	—	—
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	10,675	(3,055,545)
VARIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT DURING THE YEAR	(602,349)	287,514
EFFECT OF VARIATIONS OF THE EXCHANGE RATES	(204,916)	198,515
INITIAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,679,387	4,193,358
FINAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,872,122	4,679,387

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh\$)

Item	Balances as of January 1 2025 MCh\$	Cash flows		Changes other than cash				Fair Value Changes MCh\$	Balance as of December 31, 2025 MCh\$
		Received MCh\$	Paid MCh\$	Changes other than cash MCh\$	Acquisition MCh\$	Interests and readjustments MCh\$	Currency exchange effects MCh\$		
Debt instrument issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Borrowings obtained from Chilena Central bank	124,545	—	(28,982)	2,528	4,149	6,139	717	109,096	
Contractual obligations	9,049	—	(4,127)	—	—	535	—	5,457	
Letters of credit	7,057,584	775,416	(640,037)	—	—	(362,652)	22,315	6,852,626	
Tender bonds	197,060	94,218	(18,746)	193	—	18,746	(21,469)	270,002	
Bonds with no fixed maturity	1,191,934	—	(54,130)	—	—	86,488	2,106	1,226,398	
Subordinated bonds	8,580,172	869,634	(746,022)	2,721	4,149	(250,744)	3,669	8,463,579	
Total									
Dividends paid	(6,522)	—	(112,937)	—	—	—	—	(119,459)	
Dividends received INC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Capital Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Subtotal of cash from financing activities	8,573,650	869,634	(858,959)	2,721	4,149	(250,744)	3,669	8,344,120	
Total cash flow provided by financing activities (net)	—	10,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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Note 1 - Background of the Institution

General Information – Background of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries

Banco Itaú Chile (ex Itaú CorpBanca) (hereinafter “Itaú Chile” or “the Bank”) is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Chile and regulated by the Commission for the Financial Market (hereinafter CMF for its acronym in Spanish). As of June 1, 2019, the CMF took over the functions of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (“SBIF”) in accordance with Decree with Force of Law (DFL) 3 dated January 12, 2019, which set a new consolidated, systematized and agreed wording for the General Banking Law. The entity is the consequence of the merger of Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca, which took place on April 1, 2016, with the latter being the legal successor¹.

The Bank is controlled by Itaú Unibanco, which holds a 67.42% ownership. The remaining 32.58% is owned by minority shareholders².

Banco Itaú Chile is headquartered in Chile and has operations in Colombia and Panamá. In addition, Banco Itaú Chile has a branch in New York and a representative office in Lima³. The Bank has total consolidated assets for MCh\$43,916,278 (MUS\$48,425) and its consolidated equity for MCh\$4,308,753 (MUS\$4,751). Focused on large and medium size companies and people, Itaú CorpBanca offers universal banking services.

The legal address of Banco Itaú Chile is Av. Presidente Riesco 5537, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, and its website is www.itaú.cl.

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025, were approved by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2026.

¹ The business combination was a “reverse acquisition” as established in IFRS 3, “Business Combinations”, in which Banco Itaú Chile is the successor for accounting purposes and CorpBanca is the legal successor.

² The percentage of minority interest has been rounded for presentation in this report. This percentage has been calculated on the basis of the total not rounded number of shares.

³ None of the markets in which Itaú Chile and subsidiaries operate qualify as a hyperinflationary economy.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Accounting Year

The Consolidated Financial Statements are referred as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and cover the years ended on those.

b) Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Banking Compendium of Accounting Standards (here in after "the compendium") issued by the CMF, and in force since January 1, 2022. Banks must use the accounting criteria set forth in the compendium and in everything that is not dealt with by it and does not contradict its instructions, they must adhere to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). If there are discrepancies between IFRS and the accounting criteria set forth in the compendium, the latter will prevail.

The notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements contain additional information to that presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statements of Income, the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. On them descriptive and disaggregated information is presented. They provide narrative descriptions or disaggregation of such Consolidated Financial Statements in a clear, relevant, reliable, and comparable manner. These Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 have not been audited.

c) Consolidation criteria

The same accounting policies, presentation and calculation methods applied in these Consolidated Financial Statements were used in the preparation of the separate Financial Statements of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries (hereinafter "Group" or the "Bank"), corresponding to the balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and cover the years ended on those dates and include the adjustments and reclassifications necessary to standardize the accounting policies and valuation criteria applied by the Bank, in accordance with the standards established by the compendium.

Intercompany balances and any unrealized income or loss arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated upon consolidation during the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The assets, liabilities, income, and results of operations of subsidiaries, net of consolidation adjustments, represent 19.82%, 21.97%, 25.77% and 13.31% respectively, of total consolidated assets, liabilities, income, and operating results as of December 31, 2025 (19.62%, 21.63%, 23.80%, and 12.63% of total assets, liabilities, income, and operating results, net of consolidation adjustments, as of December 31, 2024, respectively).



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(i) Controlled entities

The Bank, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee.

The Bank controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Thus, the Bank controls an investee if and only if has all the following:

- 1) Power over the investee, which is related to the existing rights that give the Bank the current ability to direct the relevant activities, these being those that significantly affect the investee's returns;
- 2) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- 3) Ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Bank's returns.

When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting rights over an investee, but such voting rights are sufficient to have the actual ability to direct the relevant activities, then it will be concluded that the Bank has control over the investee.

The Bank considers all relevant factors and circumstances when assessing if the voting rights are sufficient to obtain control, these include:

- The amount of voting rights held by the Bank in relation to the amount and dispersion of those held by other vote holders.
- Potential voting rights held by the Bank, other voting holders or other parties.
- Rights that arise from other contractual agreements.
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time those decisions need to be made, including the patterns of voting behavior in previous shareholders meetings.

The Bank reassesses whether or not it has control over an investee when facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the control elements listed above.

The Financial Statements of the controlled companies are consolidated with those of the bank through the global integration method (line by line). In accordance with this method, all balances and transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated through the consolidation process. Therefore, the Consolidated Financial Statements refer to assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries presented as if they were a single economic entity.

The Bank prepares their Consolidated Financial Statements using uniform accounting policies for transactions and other events that, being similar, have occurred in similar circumstances.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The following table details the entities controlled by Banco Itaú Chile, therefore, they are part of the consolidation perimeter:

	Market	Country	Functional Currency %	Percentage of ownership					
				As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
				Direct %	Indirect %	Total %	Direct %	Indirect %	Total %
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Ltda. (1)	Domestic	Chile	Ch\$	99.987	0.013	100.000	99.987	0.013	100.000
Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. (1)		Chile	Ch\$	99.994	0.006	100.000	99.994	0.006	100.000
Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda. (1)		Chile	Ch\$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Itaú Asesorías Financieras Ltda. (1)		Chile	Ch\$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Ltda. (1)		Chile	Ch\$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Itaú Chile New York Branch (1) (4)	Foreign	EE.UU	US\$	100.000	—	100.000	100.000	—	100.000
Itaú Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP\$	94.990	4.472	99.462	94.990	4.472	99.462
Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP\$	94.987	5.000	99.987	94.987	5.000	99.987
Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP\$	2.219	97.253	99.472	2.219	97.253	99.472
Itaú Asset Management Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria (2)		Colombia	COP\$	—	99.443	99.443	—	99.443	99.443
Itaú (Panamá) S.A. (3)		Panamá	US\$	—	99.462	99.462	—	99.462	99.462
Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S (2)		Colombia	COP\$	100.000	—	100.000	100.000	—	100.000

- (1) Company regulated by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) of Chile.
(2) Companies regulated by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (SFC), which has a supervision agreement with the CMF.
(3) Company regulated by the Superintendency of Banks of Panamá.
(4) Company regulated by Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Federal Reserve (FED).

(ii) Associated entities and/or business support

Associated entities are those over which the Bank has significant influence; although not control or joint control. If the Bank holds, directly or indirectly (e.g. through subsidiaries), 20% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the Bank has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case, and subsequently increased or decreased to recognize either the Bank's proportional share in the net profit or loss of the associate and other movements recognized in its equity. The lower value arising from the acquisition of an associate is included in the book value of the investment net of any accumulated impairment loss.

Other factors considered to determine the significant influence on an entity are the representations in the Board of Directors and the existence of material transactions. The existence of these factors could determine the existence of significant influence on an entity, despite having a participation of less than 20% of the shares with the right to vote.

The following entities are considered "Associated entities", in which the Bank has participation and are accounted for by applying the equity method, according to IAS 28 "Investments in Companies and Joint Ventures".

Name of the Associates	Main Activity	Place of Operation	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
			% interest	% interest
Transbank S.A.	Credit and debit card services	Santiago, Chile	8.7188 %	8.7188 %
Combank S.A.	High-value payment clearing house	Santiago, Chile	10.3295 %	10.3295 %
Imerc OTC S.A.	Administration of financial instrument clearing and settlement systems	Santiago, Chile	8.6624 %	8.6624 %



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(iii) Investments in other companies

Investments in other companies, represented by shares or rights in other companies, are those in which the Bank has neither control nor significant influence. These equity instruments must be measured in compliance with IFRS 9, at their fair value; however, equity instruments that are neither held for trading and on which the equity method is not applied for investments in companies with significant influence ("associates" or "joint ventures") according to IAS 28, may be recorded after their initial recognition and irrevocably at fair value, with variations recognized in Statements of Other Comprehensive Income instead of as "Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss". Dividends received from these investments are recorded in "Income (loss) from investments in companies" in the Consolidated Statement of Income. These instruments are not subject to the impairment model of IFRS 9.

(iv) Funds management, trust business and other related businesses

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage assets held in publicly offered investment funds and other investment vehicles on behalf of investors and receive market-rate compensation for providing this type of services. Managed funds belong to third parties and, therefore, are not included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Bank provides trust commissions and other fiduciary services that result in the participation or investment of assets by clients. Assets held in a fiduciary activity are not reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements, since they are not Bank assets and there is no control over them. Contingencies and commitments arising from this activity are disclosed in Note 29 "Contingencies and Commitments", letter c) Responsibilities recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts.

In accordance with IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" for consolidation purposes, the role of the Bank and its subsidiaries with respect to the managed funds must be evaluated to determine whether it is acting as Agent or Principal. According to this standard, an Agent is a party primarily engaged in acting on behalf and for the benefit of another party or parties (the Principal or Principals) and, therefore, it does not control the investee when it exercises decision-making authority. This evaluation must take into account the following aspects:

- Scope of its decision-making authority over the investee.
- Rights held by other parties.
- The remuneration to which it is entitled to in accordance with the remuneration agreements.
- Decision-maker's exposure to variability of returns from other interests that it holds in the investee.

The Bank does not control or consolidate any trusts or other entities related to this type of business.

The Bank manages the funds on behalf and for the benefit of investors, acting solely as an Agent. The assets managed by the Bank and its subsidiaries are owned by third parties. Under this category, and in accordance with the aforementioned standard, they do not control the assets when they exercise their decision-making authority. Therefore, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 they act as Agents and, therefore, none of these investment vehicles is consolidated.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of net income and net assets which the Bank does not own, either directly or indirectly. It is presented as "Attributable to non-controlling interest" separately in the Consolidated Statement of Income, and separately from equity in the Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Additionally, the non-controlling interests in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position will be presented, within the equity under item "Non-controlling interest", separately from the equity attributable to owners of the Bank. Changes in the ownership interest of a parent in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are equity transactions (i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners).

The Bank attributes the result of the year and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests. The Bank also attributes the total integral result to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests even if the results of the non-controlling interests give rise to a debit balance.

e) Business combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, measured at its fair value at the acquisition date, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the share, under the equity method, of the identifiable net assets acquired. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries (the Group) acquires a business, evaluates the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed to determine proper classification and designation based on contractual conditions, economic circumstances, and other relevant conditions as of the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree and identification of intangible assets. Goodwill, defined as the difference between the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for the non-controlling interest in the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is measured initially at cost. If this consideration is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as of the acquisition date. While intangible assets are initially recorded at the value assigned to the identifiable asset in the business combination.

After initial recognition, both Goodwill and any identifiable or non-identifiable intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is assigned, from the date of acquisition to each of the Group's cash generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, independently of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

When goodwill is allocated to a CGU and an operation within that unit is sold, the goodwill associated with that operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation sold when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill that is derecognized under such circumstances is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the retained portion of the CGU.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

f) Common control transaction

A common control transaction is a transfer of assets or an exchange of equity interests among entities under the same parent's control. A common control transaction has no effect on the parent's Consolidated Financial Statements. Net assets are derecognized by the transferor and recognized by the transferee at their carrying amount. Any difference between the value of the item transferred or received and the carrying amount of the net assets is recognized in equity in the separate financial statements of the transferring and receiving entities and eliminated on consolidation.

g) Functional and presentation currency

The Bank has defined as its functional and presentation currency the Chilean peso, financial figures are expressed in millions of Chilean pesos (MCh\$), rounded to the nearest unit, for the purposes of these Consolidated Financial Statements, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates and the currency that influences its costs and revenue structure. Therefore, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Chilean peso are treated as "foreign currency".

The Bank translates accounting records of its subsidiaries in New York and in Colombia into Chilean pesos from US dollars and Colombian pesos, respectively, in accordance with instructions established by the CMF, which are consistent with IAS 21 "*Effects of the variations in the exchange rates of the foreign currency*". All amounts in the Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are translated into Chilean pesos according to the exchange rate indicated in letter h) below. None of the markets in which Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries operate qualify as a hyperinflationary economy.

h) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded by the Bank entities at the exchange rates of their respective functional currencies at the date these transactions first meet the conditions for their recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted at the closing exchange rate of the functional currency in force at the closing date of the reporting year.

All differences arising from the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognized in the results, except for those that correspond to the monetary items that are part of the hedge of a net investment, at which time the cumulative difference in equity is reclassified to profit and loss (settlement). Tax effects attributable to the exchange differences on such monetary items are also recorded in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary items in foreign currency, which are measured in terms of historical cost, are converted using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at their fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates on the date on which that fair value is measured. Gains or losses arising from the translation of non-monetary items measured at their fair value are recognized based on how the gains and losses arising from the change in fair value are recognized in Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income or in Consolidated Statements of Income, in accordance with IAS 21.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank grants loans and receives deposits in amounts denominated in foreign currency, mainly in US dollars and Colombian pesos.

The balances of the Financial Statements of the consolidated entities whose functional currency is different from the Chilean peso are converted to the presentation currency, according to the following:

- Assets and liabilities, by using exchange rates as of the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Income and expenses and cash flows, by using the exchange rates as of the date of each transaction.

Exchange differences arising from translating balances in functional currencies of the consolidated entities other than Chilean pesos into Chilean pesos, are recorded as "Exchange differences" in Equity under the line item "Valuation accounts", until they meet the derecognition criteria for the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and are subsequently recorded in profit or loss.

The net amount of foreign exchange gains and losses includes the recognition of the effects of changes in the exchange rate over assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and gains and losses arising from exchange rate changes affecting current and future transactions (highly probable transactions) entered into by the Bank.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are shown at their equivalent amount in pesos, calculated using the exchange rate of \$906.90 per US\$1 (US dollar) as of December 31, 2025 (\$996.61 as of December 31, 2024) and the exchange rate of \$0.2401 per COP\$1 (Colombian peso) as of December 31, 2025 (\$0.2263 as of December 31, 2024). The Financial Statements of the New York branch, as well as the Colombian subsidiaries, have been translated using these exchange rates for consolidation purposes, in accordance with IAS 21, related to the valuation of investments abroad in countries with stable economy.

i) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires Bank's management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingencies with respect to assets and liabilities as of the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and relevant assumptions are regularly reviewed by Management in order to properly measure some assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Accounting estimates changes due to reviews are recognized in the year in which the estimate is reviewed and in any future year affected.

In certain cases, CMF rules and International Financial Reporting Standards require that assets and liabilities be recorded or disclosed at their fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When market prices in active markets are available, they have been used as a basis for valuation. When market prices in active markets are not available, the Bank has estimated those values as values based on the best available information, including the use of modeling and other valuation techniques.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank has established allowances to cover possible credit losses in accordance with the compendium criteria. These criteria require that, in order to estimate allowances, they be evaluated regularly, taking into account factors such as changes in the nature and size of the loan portfolio, trends in the expected portfolio, credit quality and economic conditions that may affect the payment capacity of the debtors. Changes in allowances for loan losses are reflected as "Special provisions for credit risk" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Loans are charged-off when the Bank's management determines that the loan or a portion cannot be collected, in accordance with the compendium, as stated in chapter B-2 "Impaired loans and charge-offs". Charge offs are recorded as a reduction of the allowance for loan losses.

In particular, information on most significant areas of estimate due to uncertainties and critical judgments in the application of accounting policies that have the most important effect on the amounts recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements are the following:

- Allowances for loan losses (Notes 13 and 41).
- Current taxes and deferred taxes (Note 18).
- Provision for contingencies (Note 24).
- Provision for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments (Note 25).
- Special provisions for loan loss risk (Note 26).
- Contingencies and commitments (Note 29).
- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Note 44).
- Impairment losses on certain assets, including Goodwill (Notes 13, 15, 16, 17, 40 and 41).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, there were no significant changes in estimates (see Notes 40 and 41).

j) Operating segments

The Bank provides financial information for each operating segment in conformity with IFRS 8 "*Operating Segments*" in order to disclose information that enables Consolidated Financial Statement users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the Bank engages and the economic environments in which it operates and to allow them to:

- Better understand the Bank's performance.
- Better evaluate its future cash flow projections.
- Form better opinions regarding the Bank as a whole.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

To comply with IFRS 8, Banco Itaú Chile identifies operating segments (Chile and Colombia) used by the Executive Committee to analyze and make decisions regarding operating, financing and investment matters, based on the following elements:

- (i) The nature of the products and services;
- (ii) The nature of the processes;
- (iii) The type or class of customer for their products and services;
- (iv) The methods used to distribute their products or provide their services; and
- (v) If applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment, for example, banking, insurance or public utilities.

The Executive Committee manages these segments using an in-house system of internal profitability reports and reviews its segments on the basis of the operating results and uses efficiency, profitability and other indicators to evaluate performance and allocate resources. The Bank has also included geographic disclosures on its operations in New York and Colombia. More information on each segment is presented in Note 6 "Reporting Segments".

k) Operations with Repurchase and Resale Agreements

Transactions with resale agreements are entered into as a form of investment. Under these agreements, financial instruments are purchased, which are included as assets under "Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements", and are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate of the agreement. There are also sales transactions with a repurchase agreement as a form of financing. In this regard, investments that are sold under a repurchase obligation and that serve as collateral for the loan, are part of the investment items "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "Financial assets at amortized cost".

The obligation to repurchase the investment is classified in Liabilities under "Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions" and recognized in financial liabilities at amortized cost, recognizing accrued interest and indexation at the closing date or "Financial assets at amortized cost".

The Bank applies IFRS 9 for determining the impairment of its financial assets carried at amortized cost, except for assets classified under the compendium as "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers and contingent loans" whose impairment determination follows the guidelines established in Chapters B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium. See Note 13 "Financial assets at amortized cost" and Note 41 "Credit loss expenses".



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

l) Classifications of Financial Instruments

i. Classifications of Financial Instruments

a) Classification of Financial Assets

The Bank classifies its Financial Assets under the following category as established by IFRS 9:

- Measured at amortized cost,
- Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Measured at fair value through profit or loss
- And those that by management's decision are irrevocably measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial instruments into an amortized cost or fair value category depends on the business model with which the entity manages the assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows, commonly referred to as the "Solely Payments of Principal and Interest" approach (hereinafter "SPPI"). The business model valuation should reflect how the Bank manages groups of financial assets and is not dependent on the intent for an individual instrument. Therefore, in each Consolidated Financial Statement there are different business models for managing assets.

In determining the business model, the following are taken into account:

- How the performance of the business model (and the assets that are part of the business model) is evaluated and reported to the entity's key personnel.
- The risks and the way in which risks that affect the performance of the business model are managed.
- How business model managers are remunerated. The frequency, amount and timing of sales in prior years, the reasons for such sales and expectations regarding future sales.

With regard to the assessment of contractual cash flows, it determines whether the cash flows of the financial asset meet the SPPI criterion, i.e. whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition, and interest is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal outstanding and may also include liquidity risk, administrative cost and profit margin.

For the classification, the Bank performs the SPPI test, which evaluates the contractual term to identify whether it meets the SPPI criteria, and whether the contract is a basic loan agreement. The Bank applies its judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the year for which the interest rate is set.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank's business model represents how financial assets are managed to generate cash flows and does not depend on management's intent with respect to an individual instrument, but relates to a higher aggregate portfolio level, and is based on observable factors such as: risks affecting business model performance; how business managers are compensated; and how business model performance is evaluated and reported to management.

In addition, the Bank's business model is not evaluated on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher aggregate portfolio level, and is based on observable factors such as: the performance of financial assets, the risk affecting performance, and the frequency, value and timing of sales, among others.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the business models are:

- **Business model held for collection:** financial assets that are held under a business model whose objective is to collect principal and interest flows over the life of the instrument and on which there are no significant unjustified sales and fair value is not a key element in the management of these assets and the contractual conditions give rise to cash flows on specific dates, which are only payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. In this sense, sales other than those related to an increase in credit risk, to manage credit concentration risk, or unforeseen financing needs (liquidity stress scenarios) are considered unjustified, and are not incompatible with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows.
- **Held to collect and sell:** financial assets under this business model whose objective is achieved through the collection of principal and interest flows and the sale of such assets, with fair value being a key element in the management of these assets. This model involves a higher frequency and value of sales than the model held for collection.
- **Another business model:** includes financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets. The Bank makes decisions based on the assets' fair values and manages the assets to realize those fair values.

Financial assets will only be reclassified when there is a change in the business model. In this case, all financial assets in that business model are reclassified. The change in the business model objective must be prior to the reclassification date.

b) Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost:** contractual obligation to deliver cash to a third party which is measured at its effective rate.
- **Financial liabilities that are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss:** these correspond to financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading;
- **Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at the time of initial recognition (Fair value option):** financial instruments in which the Bank should carry the effective rate, but upon initial recognition it exercises the option to recognize them at market value or significantly reduce any accounting asymmetry.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank has the option to irrevocably designate, at the time of initial recognition, a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss if the application of this criterion eliminates or significantly reduces inconsistencies in valuation or recognition, or if it is a group of financial liabilities, or a group of financial assets and liabilities, that is managed, and its performance evaluated, on a fair value basis in line with a risk management or investment strategy.

c) Embedded derivatives in hybrid financial instruments

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments or in other host contracts are accounted for separately as financial derivatives contracts when the following criteria are met:

- Its risks and characteristics are not directly related with those of the host contract.
- A separated instrument with same characteristics of the embedded derivative meets the derivative instrument definition, and
- The host contract is not classified as "other financial assets (liabilities) at FVTPL" or as "trading instruments".

d) Reclassifications

Reclassification of financial assets is required if, and only if, the objective of the Bank's business model for managing those financial assets changes. Financial liabilities cannot be reclassified. There are no reclassifications in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii. Measurement of financial instruments

a) Initial measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received (IFRS 13). In the case of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value are recorded in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement - Financial assets

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial asset at:

i. Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held in a business model to collect contractual cash flows and contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI are measured at amortized cost.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The effective rate method is used in the calculation of the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of interest income or interest expense in profit or loss for the relevant year. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or collection through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortized cost of a financial liability.

The net impairment losses of the assets recorded in these items occurring in each year are determined in accordance with IFRS 9, except for assets classified under the compendium as "due from banks", "loans and receivables from customers and contingent loans" whose impairment determination follows the guidelines established in Chapters B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium. For purposes of recording the impairment loss, this is recorded under the caption "Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers" and "Impairment for credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. See note 41 "Credit loss expense".

ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are debt instruments held in a business model that is achieved through the collection of contractual cash flows and sale, and that contain contractual terms that result on specified dates in cash flows that are SPPI, are measured at FVTOCI. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes in fair value (except for those related to impairment, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income, until the assets are sold. At the time of disposal, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

On the other hand, the net impairment losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income occurring during the year are recorded under the item "Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. (See Note 41).

Interest income on these instruments is recorded in the consolidated income and loss account for that year. Exchange differences are recorded in "Changes, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

iii. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The caption "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss" includes financial assets whose business model is intended to generate profits through the realization of purchases and sales or to generate results in the short term.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Financial assets recorded under "Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" are assigned to a business model whose objective is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or selling financial assets but the contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test. Financial assets are classified under "Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss" only when such designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistency in valuation or recognition that would arise from valuing or recognizing the assets on a different basis.

The assets recorded in these captions of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are valued after their acquisition at fair value and the changes in their value (gains or losses) are recorded, at their net amount, in the items "Financial income or loss from financial assets and liabilities held for trading" and "Financial income or loss from financial assets not held for trading mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss" of the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Changes arising from exchange differences are recorded in "Changes, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

iv. Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

Under this item, they are allocated to a business model the objective of which is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or by selling financial assets, but where the contractual cash flows have not met the SPPI test conditions. The assets recorded under this item of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are measured subsequently to their acquisition at fair value and their market value variations are recorded, at their net amount, under "Financial income (loss), net".

v. Equity instruments

For certain equity instruments, the Bank may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of the instrument in other comprehensive income, except for dividend income which is recognized in profit or loss.

Gains or losses on derecognition of these equity instruments are not transferred to income. These instruments are not subject to the impairment model of IFRS 9.

c) Subsequent measurement - Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial liability at amortized cost, except for derivatives that are measured at fair value through profit or loss.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iii. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when, and only when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- The Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and therefore the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and separately recognizes the rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

In certain cases, the Bank engages in transactions in which it retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flow of a financial asset and assumes an obligation to pay those cash flows under an agreement that meets all required conditions; that is, the Bank transfers the financial assets. Additionally, the contractual arrangement must prohibit the sale or pledging of the original asset except as security, and the entity must remit the cash flow without delay and is not permitted to reinvest them, except in short-term cash or cash equivalent investments.

When a financial asset is sold and the Bank simultaneously agrees to repurchase it (or an asset that is substantially the same) at a fixed price on a future date, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset in its entirety in the Statements of Financial position because it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The cash consideration received is recognized as a financial asset and a financial liability is recognized for the obligation to pay the repurchase price.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, they are extinguished, canceled or mature.

a) Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that it has essentially become a new asset, with the difference recognized as a gain or loss on derecognition, to the extent that an impairment loss has not yet been recorded.

A change in terms and conditions does not result in derecognition if it does not result in cash flows that are substantially different. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original Effective Interest Rate ("EIR"), the Bank records a gain or loss on modification, to the extent that an impairment loss has not yet been recorded. For financial liabilities, the Bank considers a substantial modification based on qualitative factors, and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of ten percent or more. For financial assets, this assessment is based on qualitative factors.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv. Renegotiated and modified loans

The Bank in certain situations makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans in response to the borrower's financial difficulties, in lieu of taking possession or enforcing collection of collateral, or in some cases to renegotiate loans. The Bank considers a loan modified when such concessions are made as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have accepted them had the borrower been in good financial standing. Indicators of financial difficulties include covenant defaults and/or significant additional history identified by the Credit Risk area. Modification may involve extending payment terms and agreeing to new loan terms. It is the Bank's policy to monitor refinanced loans to help ensure that future payments are probable.

If the modifications are substantial, the loan is written off, as explained in "III. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities". If the terms have been renegotiated without resulting in the derecognition of the loan, any impairment is measured using the original EIR calculated prior to the modification of the terms. The Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and whether the assets should be classified in another credit risk portfolio.

Derecognition decisions and classifications in the substandard and non-performing portfolios are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss related to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as a refinanced asset of the impaired non-performing portfolio until collected or paid.

v. Contingent Credits

The Bank provides standby loans (including letters of credit, foreign letters of credit and performance bonds) and loan commitments.

Contingent loans and unused loan commitments are commitments under which, during the term of the commitment, the Bank is obligated to provide a loan with a pre-specified term to the customer.

The face value of the contractual loan, when the agreed loan is on market terms, is not recorded in the Statement of Financial Position. The related provision for expected credit loss is disclosed in Note 24 "Provisions for contingencies", letter b).

vi. Offsetting

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



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

vii. Derivatives and hedging activities

The Bank has decided to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 when adopting IFRS 9.

For presentation purposes, derivatives are presented according to their positive or negative fair value as assets or liabilities, respectively, and include trading and hedging instruments separately (see Notes 8 "Financial assets held for trading through profit or loss" and Note 12 "Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges").

a) Hedging transactions

The Bank uses financial derivatives for the following purposes:

- i. To sell to customers who request these instruments in the management of their market and credit risks.
- ii. To use these derivatives in managing the risks of the Bank's own positions and assets and liabilities of the Bank's entities ("hedging derivatives"); and
- iii. To obtain gains from changes in the price of these derivatives ("trading derivatives").

All financial derivatives that are not held for hedging purposes are accounted for as trading derivatives.

A derivative qualifies for hedge accounting if all of the following conditions are met:

- i. The derivative hedges one of the following three types of risks to which the Bank is exposed:
 - a) Changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations, among others, in the interest rate and/or exchange rate to which the position or balance to be hedged is subject ("fair value hedge");
 - b) Changes in the estimated cash flows derived from financial assets and liabilities, and highly probable forecast transactions ("cash flow hedge");
 - c) The net investment in a foreign operation ("hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation").
- ii. It is effective in offsetting the exposure inherent in the hedged item or position over the expected term of the hedge, which means that:
 - a) At the trade date the hedge is expected, under normal conditions, to be highly effective ("prospective effectiveness").
 - b) There is sufficient evidence that the hedge was effective during the life of the hedged item or position ("retrospective effectiveness").

There must be adequate documentation evidencing the specific designation of the financial derivative to hedge certain balances or transactions and how this effective hedge was expected to be achieved and measured, provided that it is consistent with the Bank's own risk management.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Changes in the value of financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded as follows:

- a. For fair value hedges, gains or losses arising on both hedging instruments and hedged items (attributable to the type of risk being hedged) are included as "Financial income (loss) from Financial Asset and Liabilities for trading" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.
- b. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk in a portfolio of financial instruments, gains or losses arising on measurement of the hedging instruments within "Interest income and expense", and other gains or losses due to changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item (attributable to the hedged risk) are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss) under "Net trading income (expense)".
- c. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the fair value of the hedging instrument is included as "Cash flow hedges" in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income".
- d. The valuation differences of the hedging instrument corresponding to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedging transactions are recorded directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income under "Net income (expense) from financial operations".

If a derivative designated as a hedging instrument ceases to meet the conditions described above due to maturity, ineffectiveness or any other reason, the hedge accounting treatment is discontinued. When the "fair value hedge" is discontinued, the fair value adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk are amortized to profit or loss as of that date, as appropriate.

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness may arise from basis risk, including, but not limited to, discount rates used to calculate the fair value of derivatives, hedges using instruments with a fair value other than zero, and timing and notional differences between hedged items and hedging instruments.

When cash flow hedges are discontinued, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in "Statements Other Comprehensive Income" (from the year in which the hedge was effective) remains recorded in equity until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time it is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless the transaction is no longer expected to occur, in which case any cumulative gain or loss is recorded immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

(m) Measurement and techniques used in determining fair value

In general terms, financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is considered to be the transaction price. Financial instruments, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, and at the end of each reporting period, financial instruments are valued in accordance with the following criteria:



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets are measured at fair value, gross of any transaction costs that may be incurred in the course of a sale, except for loans and receivables from customers.

In accordance with IFRS 13 "*Fair value measurement*", "fair value" is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In measuring fair value, an entity shall take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place:

- In the main market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a main market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Even if there is no observable market that provides pricing information in relation to the sale of an asset or transfer of a liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement shall assume that the transaction takes place, considered from the perspective of a potential market participant who intends to maximize the value associated with the asset or liability.

In using valuation techniques, the Bank shall maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of available unobservable inputs. If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and a ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances is used to measure fair value, regardless of where the input is classified within the fair value hierarchy (i.e. Level 1, 2 or 3). IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

All derivatives are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the fair value described above. This value is compared to the valuation on the trade date. If the fair value is subsequently measured positive, it is recorded as an asset. If the fair value is subsequently measured negative, it is recorded as a liability. The fair value on the trade date is, unless there is evidence to the contrary, considered to be the transaction price.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives since the trade date are recorded in "Financial income (loss)" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Specifically, the fair value of financial derivatives included in portfolios of financial assets or liabilities held for trading is considered to be their daily quoted price. If, for exceptional reasons, the quoted price cannot be determined on a given date, the fair value is determined using methods similar to those used to measure over-the-counter derivatives.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The fair value of OTC derivatives is the sum of the future cash flows resulting from the instrument, discounted to present value at the valuation date ("present value" or "theoretical close") using valuation techniques commonly used in financial markets: "net present value" (NPV) and option valuation models, among other methods.

In addition, the fair value of derivatives includes the CVA and DVA adjustment, so that the fair value of each instrument includes the credit risk of its counterpart and the Bank's own risk. The credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is a valuation adjustment of OTC derivatives as a consequence of the risk associated with the credit exposure assumed by each counterpart. The CVA is calculated taking into account the potential exposure to each counterpart in each future year. The debit valuation adjustment (DVA) is a valuation adjustment similar to the CVA but, in this case, arises as a consequence of the Bank's own risk assumed by its counterparts in OTC derivatives.

(ii) Valuation techniques

Financial instruments at fair value, determined on the basis of quoted prices in active markets, include government debt securities, private sector debt securities, equity shares, short positions and fixed income securities issued.

In cases where price quotations are not observable in available markets, the Bank's management determines the best estimate of the price that would be set by the market using its own internal models. In most cases, these models use data based on observable market parameters as significant inputs; however, for some financial instrument valuations, significant inputs are not observable in the market. To determine a value for these instruments, various techniques are used to make these estimates, including extrapolation of observable market data.

The most reliable evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is usually the transaction price; however, due to the unavailability of market information, the value of the instrument may be derived from other market transactions involving the same or similar instruments or may be measured using a valuation technique in which the inputs used include only observable market data, principally interest rates.

The main techniques used as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 by the Bank's internal models to determine the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- i. The present value method is used in the valuation of financial instruments that allow static hedges (mainly forwards and swaps). The estimated future cash flows are discounted using interest rate curves of the related currencies. Interest rate curves are generally observable market data.
- ii. In the valuation of financial instruments requiring dynamic hedging (mainly structured options and other structured instruments), the Black-Scholes model is typically used. Where appropriate, observable market data is used to derive factors such as bid spread, exchange rates, volatility, correlation indicators and market liquidity.
- iii. In the valuation of certain financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk, such as interest rate futures, caps and floors, the present value method (futures) and the Black-Scholes model (plain vanilla options) are used. The main inputs used in these models are observable market data, including interest rate curves, volatilities, correlations and related exchange rates.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The fair value of financial instruments calculated by the aforementioned internal models considers contractual terms and observable market data, including interest rates, credit risk, exchange rates, stock price, volatility and prepayments, among others. The Bank's management believes that its valuation models are not significantly subjective, as these methodologies can be adjusted and evaluated, as appropriate, through internal calculation of fair value and subsequent comparison with the related actively quoted price (See note 44).

n) Revenue and expense recognition

The following is a summary of the most significant criteria used by the Bank for the recognition of its revenues and expenses:

(i) Interest income, interest expense and similar items

Interest income, interest expense and similar items are recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

However, when an operation is evaluated either individually or collectively, and as a result of such evaluation the loan is recognized as part of the impaired portfolio (the compendium Cap. B2 numeral 1 letter b) and presents default for equal to or greater than 90 days in any of their installments, the recognition of income on the accrual basis is suspended.

The suspension of revenue recognition on an accrual basis implies that, from the date on which it should be suspended in each case and until such loans are no longer impaired, the respective assets included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position will not be increased by interest, adjustments or commissions and no revenue for these items will be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless they are actually received. These standards only refer to the criteria for valuation and recognition of income for financial accounting information.

Interest income from "transactions with accrual suspended" is only re-recorded when such transactions become current (that is, payments were received that make them less than 90 days past due) and when they are no longer in the impaired portfolio.

(ii) Dividends received

Dividends received from investments in other companies are recognized on income when the right to receive them arises and are recorded in the item "Income from investments in companies".



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(iii) Commissions, fees and similar items

Income and expenses from commissions and fees are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income using the criteria established in IFRS 15 "*Revenue from contracts with customers*", based on consideration of the terms of the contract with the customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer, which is evidenced by transferring control over an asset or the rendering of a service:

Commissions recorded by the Bank correspond mainly to:

- Line of credit and overdraft commissions: includes earned commissions during the period related to lines of credit granted and checking accounts overdrafts.
- Guarantee and letters of credit fees: includes earned commissions during the period related to bank guarantees granted over actual or contingent obligations to third parties.
- Credit card fees: includes earned and received commissions during the period related to credit and debit cards usage.
- Accounts management fees: includes earned fees related to maintenance of checking accounts, savings accounts, and other accounts.
- Collection and payment services fees: includes fee income related to collection services as well as payment services rendered by the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Brokerage and securities management fees: includes fee income related to financial assets brokerage and securities management and custody.
- Insurance brokerage fees: includes insurance brokerage fees.
- Other fee and commissions: includes income arising from currency exchange, financial advisory services, cashier checks issuance, placement of financial products and online banking services.

Commission expenses include:

- Cards transactions fees: includes credit and debit card transaction fees related to income generated in those transactions.
- Securities transactions fees: includes fees related to custody of securities and securities brokerage.
- Other fees and commissions: includes mainly expenses generated from online services.

The Bank grants a group of benefits to its cardholders for which, in accordance with IFRS 15, has established provisions enough to comply with its performance obligations when these benefits become enforceable.

(iv) Non-financial income and expenses

They are recorded in accordance with IFRS 15, identifying the performance obligations, allocating the transaction price to separate performance obligations, and recognizing income when these are satisfied.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(v) Loan arrangement fees

Fees that arise from loans arrangement, opening accounts, study and information fees, they are accrued and recognized on a systematic basis on the Consolidated Statement of Income throughout the life of the loan. In the case of arrangement fees, the portion corresponding to the related direct costs incurred in the formalization of such transactions are immediately recorded in the income statement.

o) Impairment

Assets are acquired or purchased based on the future economic benefits they produce. Consequently, impairment is recorded when the carrying amount of such assets is less than their recoverable amount. Assets are subject to impairment tests to adequately reflect the future economic benefits that the assets are capable of producing when used by the Bank.

The Bank assesses the expected future credit losses ("ECL") associated with its financial instrument assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI, subject to the limitations defined in paragraph 5 of Chapter A-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased, probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Bank follows the criteria described below to assess impairment, when applicable:

(i) Impairment of financial assets except "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers" and "Contingent loans".

The Bank applies IFRS 9 to determine the impairment of its financial assets at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, except for "Interbank Loans", "Loans and accounts receivable from customers" and "Contingent loans", whose impairment is determined by applying the provisions of Chapter B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium, for the rest of the assets the following is applicable.

IFRS 9 introduces the concept of "expected losses" which is developed in the credit risk model applied by the Bank. The "expected loss" impairment model is applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial guarantee contracts and other commitments. All financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are excluded from the impairment model. The standard classifies financial instruments into three categories, which depend on the evolution of their credit risk from the time of initial recognition, and which determine the calculation of their credit risk hedges.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Stage 1: No significant increase in risk: "The allowance for losses on these financial instruments is calculated as the expected credit losses resulting from possible events of default within 12 months after the reporting date (12-month expected loss)."

Stage 2: With significant increase in risk: "When the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the allowance for losses on that financial instrument is calculated as the expected credit loss over the entire life of the transaction. In other words, it is the expected credit losses resulting from all possible events of default during the expected life of the financial instrument".

Stage 3: Impairment: "When there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, it is transferred to this category in which the write-down for losses on that financial instrument is calculated, as in Stage 2, as the expected credit loss over the life of the asset."

In cases in which the recovery of any recorded amount is considered remote, the asset is removed from the consolidated balance sheet, without prejudice to any actions that may be taken to attempt to collect the amount until the rights to receive it have been extinguished definitively, whether by expiration, forgiveness or other causes.

The Bank takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that may affect the credit risk of a financial instrument, including forward-looking information to determine a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Forward-looking information includes past events, current conditions and expected or future economic conditions (macroeconomic data).

Credit risk assessment and forward-looking information (including macroeconomic factors), includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the Bank's historical experience, examples include:

- Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.
- An actual or expected downgrade of the borrower's internal credit rating or a decrease in the borrower's performance score.
- An actual or expected significant change in the borrower's operating results.
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral backing the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.
- Reductions in financial support from a parent entity or other subsidiary.
- Expected changes in the loan documentation, including an expected breach of contract that may result in waivers or modifications of covenants, suspension of interest payments, increased interest rates, requirements for additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes in the contractual framework of the facility.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank has considered that if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, credit risk is considered to have increased significantly since the initial recognition of the credit, but this is not an absolute indicator.

The Bank has not rebutted the IFRS 9 presumption of significant increase in risk ("SIR") or default.

Regarding the use of present, past and future information required by the application of the expected loss approach described in IFRS 9, this requires the incorporation of present, past and future information for both the detection of significant increase in risk and the measurement of expected losses, which should be performed on a probability-weighted basis.

When estimating expected losses, the standard does not require the identification of all possible scenarios. However, the probability of a loss event occurring and the probability of it not occurring must be considered, even if the possibility of a loss occurring is very low.

To achieve this, the Bank evaluates the linear relationship between its estimated loss parameters (PD, LGD, and EAD) with the history and future forecasts of macroeconomic scenarios. Also, when there is no linear relationship between the different future economic scenarios and their associated expected losses, more than one future economic scenario should be used for the estimation.

Expected losses are then derived from the following parameters:

PD: Estimate of the probability of default in each period.

EAD: Estimate of the exposure in the event of default in each future period, taking into account changes in exposure after the reference date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LGD: Estimated loss given default, as the difference between the contractual cash flows and those expected to be received, including collateral. For these purposes, the estimate considers the probability of execution of the guarantee, the time until possession and subsequent realization is reached, the expected cash flows and the acquisition and sale costs.

CCF: Cash Conversion Factor, is the estimate made on off-balance sheet balances to determine the exposure subject to credit risk in the event of default.

The expected credit losses calculated are based on the internal models developed for all portfolios within the scope of IFRS 9, except for those cases that are subject to individualized estimation. Internal models have been developed that take into account as sources of information the data provided by external rating agencies or others observed in the market, such as changes in bond yields, credit default swap quotes or any other public information on them.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets are reviewed regularly or at least at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. That recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are substantially independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and its value is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If we assess the value in use of an asset, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Bank shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased, an entity shall consider, as a minimum, external sources of information (the asset's value has increased significantly during the year; significant changes with a favorable effect on the entity have taken place during the year, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates or in the market to which the asset is dedicated; market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have decreased during the year, and those decreases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and increase the asset's recoverable amount materially) and internal sources of information such as significant changes with a favorable effect on the entity have taken place during the year, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, the asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include costs incurred during the year to improve or enhance the asset's performance or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs. In the case of goodwill and indefinite useful life intangible assets or not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated annually, at year end.

When impairment exists the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount if, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The impairment loss is recognized immediately in income, unless the asset is carried at its revalued value in accordance with another standard. Any impairment loss on revalued assets will be treated as a decrease in the revaluation made in accordance with that other standard. When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, the Bank shall recognize a liability if, and only if, that is required by another standard. After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortization) charge for the asset shall be adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

If an impairment loss is recognized, any related deferred tax assets or liabilities are determined in accordance with IAS 12 "*Income taxes*" by comparing the revised carrying amount of the asset with its tax base.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are tested at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(iii) Goodwill

Goodwill is tested annually in order to determine if impairment losses exist and whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired. The impairment of goodwill is determined by evaluating the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGU) to which the goodwill relates. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination shall, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or groups of units. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill shall not be reversed in a subsequent years.

According to IAS 36 "*Impairment of assets*" the annual impairment test for a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated or for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives may be performed at any time during an annual year, as long the test is performed at the same time every year. Different cash-generating units may be tested for impairment at different times.

p) Fixed assets

Items of fixed assets are measured at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

In addition to the price paid to acquire each item, the cost also includes, where applicable, the capitalized cost. The capitalized cost includes expenses attributed directly to the asset acquisition and any other costs directly attributable to the process of placing the asset in conditions to be used.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

When some part of an item of the fixed assets has a different useful life to that fixed asset, it is recognized as a separate component (significant components of fixed assets).

This item includes the amounts of property, land, furniture, vehicles, technological equipment, and other facilities own by the consolidated entities or acquired under financial leases. These assets are classified based on their use in:

(i) Fixed assets for own use

Fixed assets for own use includes, but is not limited to, tangible assets received by the consolidated entities in full or partial satisfaction of financial assets representing accounts receivable from third parties which are intended to be held for continuing own use and tangible assets acquired under finance leases. These assets are recorded at acquisition cost less the related accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, any impairment losses (when net carrying amount was higher than recoverable amount). For accounting purposes, acquisition cost of the received asset is considered to be its net amount.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the acquisition cost of assets less their residual value, assuming that the land on which buildings and other structures stand has an indefinite life and, therefore, is not subject to depreciation. Fixed assets in leased properties are depreciated over the shorter period of time between their useful lives or the term of the lease, unless it is certain that the Bank will acquire the property at the end of the lease.

The consolidated entities assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of any tangible asset exceeds its recoverable amount. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and future depreciation charges are adjusted in accordance with the revised carrying amount and to the new remaining useful life.

In a similar manner, when indication exists that a material asset has recovered its value, the consolidated entities recognize the impairment loss reversal and the future depreciation charges are adjusted accordingly. In no case the impairment loss reversal of an asset can increase its value over the initial value as it no impairment losses were recognized in previous years.

Also, at least at the end of the period, the estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment for own use are reviewed in order to detect significant changes therein, which, if any, will be adjusted by means of the corresponding correction of the charge to the consolidated statement of income for future years, by recalculating the depreciation, by virtue of the new useful lives.

Upkeep and maintenance expenses relating to tangible assets held for own use are recorded as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Assets leased out under operating leases

The criteria used to record the acquisition cost of assets leased out under operating leases, to calculate their depreciation and their respective estimated useful lives, and to record the impairment losses thereof, are consistent with those described in relation to fixed assets held for own use.

q) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identified as non-monetary assets (separately identifiable from other assets) without physical substance which arise as a result of legal or contractual rights, internally developed by the consolidated entities, as well as those generated in a business combination. These are assets for which the cost can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Bank. The cost of intangible assets acquired or originated in a business combination correspond to its fair value at the acquisition date.

Intangible assets are recorded initially at acquisition or production cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The Bank shall assess whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite and, if finite, the length of, or number of production or similar units constituting, that useful life. An intangible asset shall be assessed by the Bank as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Bank.

The accounting for an intangible asset is based on its useful life. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized over its economic useful life and is reviewed to determine whether there was any indication that the intangible asset may have suffered any impairment, the period and method of amortization are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized. The Bank tests for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

(i) Software

The software acquired by the Bank is recognized at cost less the accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

The expenses in software developed internally are recorded as assets when the Bank is capable of proving its intention and ability to complete development, when internal use will generate future economic benefits and/or decrease in costs, and when the cost of completing its development can be reliably measured. The capitalized costs of the software developed internally include all the direct costs attributable to the development of the software, and it is amortized over the course of its useful life. Software developed internally is recorded at cost less the accumulated amortization and losses from impairment.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The subsequent expenditures associated with the asset are capitalized only when future economic benefits from them will flow to the Bank. The rest of the expenditures are recognized in income.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life; starting on the date it is ready for use.

(ii) Generated in a business combination

According to IFRS 3 "*Business Combinations*", when an intangible asset is acquired or generated in a business combination its cost will be the fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value of an intangible asset represents expectations of market participants at the acquisition date over the probability that future economic benefits from the asset will flow to the entity. In other words, the entity expects that economic benefits flow to them, even though there is uncertainty about the date or the amount of them.

As set forth by IAS 38 "*Intangibles Assets*" and IFRS 3, the acquirer will recognize an intangible asset from the acquiree at the acquisition date separately from Goodwill independently if the asset was previously recognized by the acquiree before the business combination.

In connection with the aforementioned, the business combination between Itaú Chile and CorpBanca gave rise to intangible assets and Goodwill as indicated in Note 15 "Intangible Assets".

(iii) Other identifiable intangible assets

Correspond to those intangible assets that can be identified, the Bank controls them, can be reliably measured and it is probable that future benefits will flow to the Bank.

r) Factoring transactions

The Bank performs operations with their clients, in which they receive invoices and other credit representative trading instruments with or without recourse to the transferor, anticipating a percentage of the total amount receivable of the borrower upon collection. These transactions are valued at the disbursed amounts by the Bank in exchange for invoices or other credit representative trading instruments.

The price differences between the disbursed amounts and the nominal amount of the documents are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as interest income applying the effective interest rate method, over the term of the transaction. The responsibility of payment of the documents remains with the client (assignor).



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

s) Leases

On the date of commencement of a lease the Bank recognizes an asset for right of use and a liability for lease in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 16 "Leases".

(i) Assets for right-of-use

At the beginning of a lease, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost. The cost includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- lease payments made before or from the start date, less lease incentives received
- the initial direct costs incurred by the lessee
- a modification of the costs to be incurred by the lessee when dismantling and eliminating the underlying asset, restoring the place in which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the initial recognition date, the Bank measures the assets by right of use applying the cost model, which is defined as the asset by right of use measured at cost (a) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated risk losses of value; and (b) adjusted for any new measurement of the lease liability.

The Bank applies the depreciation requirements established by IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" over the right-of-use in these type of transactions.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Bank at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Bank exercises a purchase option, the Bank depreciates the right-of use asset from the date of beginning of it until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. In another case, the Bank depreciates the asset by right of use from the start date until the end of the useful life of the asset whose right of use has or until the end of the lease term, whichever comes first.

The Bank applies IAS 36 "Impairment of assets" to determine if the right-of-use asset presents changes in value and accounts for identified value risk losses.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has not identified impairment in the value of the right-of-use assets.

(ii) Lease liability

The Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that have not been paid as of that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate could be easily determined. Since that rate cannot be easily determined, the Bank uses the incremental rate for loans (cost of funding).



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability determined the payments for the right of use the underlying asset during the term of the not cancelable lease at the measurement date which includes:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments, which depends on an index or rate, recently measured using the index or rate on the start date;
- it matters that the lessee expects to pay as residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably sure to exercise that option; and
- payments for penalties arising from the termination of the lease, if the term of the lease reflects that the lessee exercises an option to terminate the lease.

After the date of initial recognition, the Bank measures the lease liability in order to recognize:

- the interest on the lease liability;
- lease payments made; and
- the new measurements or modifications of the lease, and also for fixed lease payments that have essentially been reviewed.

The Bank makes new measures of the lease liability discounting the modified lease payments, if (a) there is a change in the expected amounts payable related to a residual value guarantee. A lessee will determine the lease payments to determine the change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee; (b) there will be a change in future lease payments determined from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments.

The Bank measures the lease liability again to modify the modified lease payments only when there is a change in cash flows. The Bank will determine the revised lease payments, for the remainder of the lease term, based on the revised contractual payments.

The Bank measured the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the incremental interest rate for loans (cost of funding).

t) Provisions for credit risk on "Interbank Loans" and "Loans and accounts receivable from customers"

The Bank has established provisions for impairment losses due to credit risk on "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers" and "Contingent loans", in accordance with the instructions defined in the compendium, issued by the Commission for the Financial Market (CMF), and the credit risk rating and evaluation models approved by the Bank's Corporate Governance, in order to make the necessary and sufficient provisions in a timely manner to cover the expected losses associated with the characteristics of the debtors and their receivables, which determine the payment behavior and subsequent recovery.

The processes and compliance with the policy are evaluated and supervised in accordance with internal control procedures, in order to ensure compliance and the maintenance of an adequate level of provisions to support expected losses.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Provisions are referred to as “individual” when they relate to debtors who are assessed on an individual basis. These are typically clients whose size, complexity, or level of exposure to the Bank require a detailed understanding and analysis. In contrast, “group” provisions are established for individuals or smaller companies, where the exposures involve a high number of transactions with homogeneous characteristics, and which, due to these conditions, are assessed collectively. To determine provisions for credit risk, the Bank conducts an assessment of its loan portfolio and contingent credits, distinguishing them as described below:

- Individual allowances for the normal portfolio.
- Individual allowances for the substandard portfolio.
- Individual allowances for the impaired portfolio.
- Group allowances for the normal portfolio.
- Group allowances for the impaired portfolio.

(i) Individual allowances

When a debtor is considered as individually significant, i.e. with significant levels of debt and for those ones that are not significant but cannot be classified in groups of financial assets with homogeneous credit risk characteristics, and due to its size and complexity or exposure it is required to be individually assessed.

The methodology used to classify and determine its allowances is performed in accordance with Chapter B-1 “Provisions for credit risk” from the compendium, assigning risk categories to each debtor according to the following portfolio:

a) Normal portfolio

Corresponds to debtors whose capacity payments allows them to comply with their obligations and commitments, and according to the economic-financial situation this condition will not change. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are the categories that goes from A1 to A6. Notwithstanding the above, the Bank must maintain a minimal allowance percentage of 0.5% over its loan portfolio and contingent loans that form part of the Normal portfolio.

b) Substandard portfolio

Includes the borrowers which have financial difficulties, or whose payment capacity worsened significantly, presenting reasonable doubt regarding the probability principal and interest under the contractually agreed terms, indicating that they are less likely to comply with their financial obligations in the short term. In addition, borrowers that recently held loans in default for over 30 days also are included in the substandard portfolio. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories B1 to B4.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

c) Normal and Substandard portfolios

As part of the debtors' individual analysis, the Bank classifies its debtors into the aforementioned categories, assigning probabilities of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), which yield the expected loss percentages as a result. These variables are regulated by the CMF- to be applied to each of the individual categories.

The following table presents the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) established by the CMF":

Type of portfolio	Category of debtor	Probability of default (PD)	Loss given default (LGD)	Expected loss (EL)
		(%)	(%)	(% Provision)
Normal portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.21850
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.00	9.00000
Substandard portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.87500

In order to determine the amount of provisions, the Bank first determines the affected exposure, which comprises the book value of the customer's placements plus the contingent credits, less the amounts that are feasible to recover through the execution of the guarantees, financial or real, backing the operations, to which the respective loss percentages are applied. In the case of collateral, the Bank must demonstrate that the value assigned to this deduction reasonably reflects the value it would obtain on the disposal of the assets or equity instruments. In the case of substitution of the debtor's credit risk for the credit quality of the guarantor or surety, this methodology will only be applicable when the guarantor or surety is an entity rated in a category similar to investment grade by a local or international rating agency recognized by the regulator.

Guaranteed values may not be deducted from the exposure amount. The procedure apply only in the case of financial or real guarantees.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) Impaired portfolio

Includes the loans to borrowers for which recovery is considered remote, given that they have suffered a loss event resulting in impairment. This portfolio includes borrowers with evident signs of possible bankruptcy, as well as those in which a forced debt renegotiation is required, and also includes any borrower with loans in default for equal to or greater than 90 days in the payment of interest or principal of any loan.

The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories C1 to C6. Applied to all credits, including 100% of the amount of contingent credits, held by those same debtors.

For purposes of establishing provisions on this portfolio, in the first instance an expected loss rate is determined, deducting from the amount of the exposure the amounts susceptible to recovery through the execution of financial and real guarantees that support the operations and also deducting the present value of the recoveries obtained through collection actions net of associated expenses.

Once the expected loss range has been determined, the respective allowance percentage is applied to the amount of the exposure comprising the placements plus the contingent credits of the same debtor.

Allowance percentages to be applied over the exposition are as follows:

Type of portfolio	Risk scale	Expected loss range	Provision
Impaired portfolio	C1	Up to 3%	2%
	C2	More than 3% and up to 20%	10%
	C3	More than 20% and up to 30%	25%
	C4	More than 30% and up to 50%	40%
	C5	More than 50% and up to 80%	65%
	C6	More than 80%	90%

Loans are maintained in this portfolio until a normalization of their payment capacity or behavior is observed, without prejudice to the write-off of each particular loan that meets the condition set forth in Title II of Chapter B-2 of the compendium.

In order to remove a debtor from this portfolio, once the circumstances that led to its classification in this portfolio under these rules have been overcome, at least the following copulative conditions must be met:

- None of the debtor obligations with the Bank are overdue for more than 30 days.
- No new re-financing of loans has been granted.
- At least one of the payments received includes principal payment (total or partial).
- If the debtor has a loan with partial payments due within six months, two payments have been made.
- If the debtor has to pay monthly installments for one or more loans, at least four consecutive installments have been paid.
- The debtor shows no direct unpaid debts in the consolidated information provided by the CMF, unless those debts are not material.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Group allowances

Collective assessment are used to deal with a large number of loan transactions with small amounts granted to individuals and small size companies. This type of assessment, as well as the criteria to apply for them, must be consistent with those used when loans were granted.

To establish allowances, collective assessment requires grouping loans with homogeneous characteristics in terms of type of debtor and loan conditions, in order to conform, by technically formulated methodologies and following prudential criteria, the payment behavior of the group and the recoveries for defaulted loans.

Based on the above, the groups are assigned with a probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) considering the profile that best suits the loan. Net exposure is calculated, which includes the book value of the loan plus contingent loans.

a) Standard method for mortgage loans allowances

For the purposes of calculating credit risk provisions of the mortgage loan portfolio for mortgage , the Bank uses the standard provision method for mortgage loans established in the compendium. According to this method the provision factor to be applied, represented by the expected loss (EL) over the amount of the mortgage loans, depends on the overdue of each loan and the relation, at the end of each month, between the gross exposure and the corresponding collateral (LTV), according to the following table:

LTV tranche	Days past due at month-end					Portfolio in default
		0	1 - 29	30 - 59	60 - 89	
LTV ≤ 40%	PD (%)	1.0916	21.3407	46.0536	75.1614	100
	LGD (%)	0.0225	0.0441	0.0482	0.0482	0.0537
	EL (%)	0.0002	0.0094	0.0222	0.0362	0.0537
40% < LTV ≤ 80%	PD (%)	1.9158	27.4332	52.0824	78.9511	100
	LGD (%)	2.1955	2.8233	2.9192	2.9192	3.0413
	EL (%)	0.0421	0.7745	1.5204	2.3047	3.0413
80% < LTV ≤ 90%	PD (%)	2.5150	27.9300	52.5800	79.6952	100
	LGD (%)	21.5527	21.6600	21.9200	22.1331	22.2310
	EL (%)	0.5421	6.0496	11.5255	17.6390	22.2310
LTV > 90%	PD (%)	2.7400	28.4300	53.0800	80.3677	100
	LGD (%)	27.2000	29.0300	29.5900	30.1558	30.2436
	EL (%)	0.7453	8.2532	15.7064	24.2355	30.2436

In case the same debtor has more than one mortgage loan with the Bank and one of those loans is 90 days overdue or more all those loans are incorporated to the Impaired portfolio, calculating allowances for each one of those loans applying the corresponding percentage according to the LTV.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In the case of guarantee programs for construction and housing support (FOGAES), for the calculation of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under the program associated with new housing, the Bank considers the Loan-to-Value (LTV) range for applying the standard matrix. In this matrix, the numerator is adjusted to exclude the portion of the loan covered by the guarantee, which corresponds to 50% of the outstanding loan balance. This same LTV calculation rule applies when determining the Loss Mitigation Factor (LMF), in cases where the loan is also linked to housing programs that include foreclosure insurance.

For mortgage loans related to housing programs and benefits from the Government, when guaranteed by the corresponding auction insurance, the allowance percentage could be weighted for a loss mitigating factor, which depends on the LTV percentage and the value of the property at inception. The loss mitigating factors are those shown in the table below:

LTV tranche	MP loss mitigation factor for credits with state auction insurance	
	V tranche: Price of the house upon executing sale agreement (UF)	
	V ≤ 1,000	1,000 < V ≤ 2,000
LTV ≤ 40%	100%	100%
40% < LTV ≤ 80%	100%	100%
80% < LTV ≤ 90%	95%	96%
LTV > 90%	84%	89%

b) Provisions for Commercial Loans

The Bank uses the three standard models established in the compendium, in order to determine the provisions of the group commercial portfolio. The applicable percentages of provision and the parameters used to determine the provision, are set out on the compendium.

c) Commercial leasing operations

The allowance is determined based on the book value of the commercial lease operations (including the purchase option). The allowance percentage used in the calculation will depend on the delinquency of each operation, the type of leased asset and the relationship, at the end of each month, between the book value of each operation and the value of the leased asset (LTV), as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and type of asset (%)		
Days of delinquency of transaction at end of month	Type of asset	
	Real Estate	Non-real estate
0	0.79	1.61
1 - 29	7.94	12.02
30 - 59	28.76	40.88
60 - 89	58.76	69.38
More than 90	100.00	100.00



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PVB tranche and type of asset (%)		
PVB= Current value of transaction/ Value of leased asset		
PVB tranche	Real Estate	Non-real estate
PVB <= 40%	0.05	18.20
40% < PVB <= 50%	0.05	57.00
50% < PVB <= 80%	5.10	68.40
80% < PVB <= 90%	23.20	75.10
PVB > 90%	36.20	78.90

The LTV relationship is determined considering the guarantee appraisal value, expressed in UF for real estate and in Chilean pesos for non-real estate, recorded at inception, considering any transitory event that may cause an increase on the value of the asset.

d) Student loans

The expected loss (%) is applied over the amount of the student loan and the exposure of the contingent credit when applicable. The factor used is determined based on the type of student loan and the collectable payment of principal or interest, at the end of each month. Only when payment is due, the factor will also depend on overdue.

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to payment due date, delinquency and type of loan (%)			
Payment of principal or interest due at month-end	Days past due at closing	Student Loan	
		CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	0	5.20	2.90
	1-29	37.20	15.00
	30-59	59.00	43.40
	60-89	72.80	71.90
	Portfolio in default	100.00	100.00
No	n/a	41.60	16.50

Loss Given Default applicable according to payment due date and type of loan (LGD) (%)		
Payment of principal or interest due at month-end	Student Loan	
	CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	70.90	70.90
No	50.30	45.80

For loans granted in accordance with Law 20,027, the Bank considers the Government as a qualified guarantor for 90% of the loan.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

e) Consumer Portfolio

The Bank recognizes the higher allowances for loan losses resulting from the application of internal models and the standard models established by the CNCB. The standard models set forth the applicable expected loss for transactions and the parameters to be used in the determination of the allowances for loan losses. The expected loss (EL) corresponds to the product of the Probability of Default (PD) and the Loss Given Default (LGD). This factor is uniformly applied to all consumer loans and contingent consumer credit exposures, including consumer leasing transactions, except for exposures of the Bank's foreign subsidiaries and/or branches.

To determine the value of the PD, the following factors are calculated for each debtor: overdue level within the Bank, 30-day overdue in the financial system, and possession of a mortgage loan. Based on these variables, the PD is determined according to the parameters set out in the following table:

Maximun past due level in the month and the Bank (interval in days, inclusive)	With mortgage loan in the financial system		Without mortgage loan in the financial system	
	No past due over 30 days in the system	Past due over 30 days in the system	No past due over 30 days in the system	Past due over 30 days in the system
0 y 7	3.3%	14.6%	6.6%	19.8%
8 y 30	20.4%	41.6%	30.6%	48.5%
31 y 60	50.2%	63.0%	65.1%	66.3%
61 y 89	62.6%	81.7%	72.3%	86.9%

If the debtor is in default, the assigned PD will be 100%.

To determine the value of the LGD, it must be identified whether the debtor holds a residential mortgage loan within the financial system, as defined for determining the PD value, and the type of credit involved. The LGD to be used is determined according to the following table:

	Leasing operations and automotive loans	Installment loans	Credit cards, credit lines, and other consumer loans
With mortgage loan in the financial system	33,2%	47,7%	49,5%
Without mortgage loan in the financial system	33,2%	56,6%	60,3%



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

f) Generic commercial placements and factoring

Factoring operations and commercial loans, other than those indicated above, expected loss (%) is applied over the amount of the loan and on the exposure of the contingent credit. The factor used is determined based on whether the operation has guarantees and it's overdue. In addition for those operations with guarantees, the relationship between the debtor's obligations to the bank and the value of the guarantees (LTV) is used to determine the factor as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and PTVG tranche (%)				
Days past due at month-end	With guarantee		Without guarantee	
	PTVG <=100	%	PTVG >100	%
0	1.86		2.68	4.91
1-29	11.60		13.45	22.93
30-59	25.33		26.92	45.30
60-89	41.31		41.31	61.63
Portfolio in default	100.00		100.00	100.00

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PTVG tranche (%)			
	PTVG tranche	Commercial generic transactions	Factoring with
		or factoring without	liability of the
		liability of the assigner	assigner
With guarantee	PTVG <= 60%	5.00	3.20
	60% <PTVG <= 75%	20.30	12.80
	75% <PTVG <= 90%	32.20	20.30
	90% < PTVG	43.00	27.10
Without guarantee		56.90	35.90

A guarantee or collateral can only be considered if, the guarantee was constituted in favor of the Bank with preference and if the guarantees is directly associates with the debtor's credits (not shared with other debtors). For the purposes of calculating the LTV, the invoices assigned in the factoring operations, nor the guarantees associated with mortgage loans can be considered.

The guarantees used in calculating the LTV relationship may be of a specific or general purpose, including those that are simultaneously specific and general. In the case of specific guarantees, the PTVG ratio must be calculated independently for each secured transaction, as the division between the amount of the placement and the contingent credit exposure and the value of the collateral securing it. For general and specific guarantees, LTV is determined as the division between the sum of the amounts of the loan and exposures of contingent credits and the general and specific guarantees considering any restriction.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

g) Provisions associated with financing guaranteed by FOGAPE

As of July 2020, the CMF (Chilean Financial Market Commission) required that the effect of the deductible be considered in the determination of the allowances for loan losses, replacing the risk quality of the debtor to the credit quality of the FOGAPE Covid-19 and FOGAPE Reactiva guarantees. The risk assessment in performance for each transaction without considering the guarantee of the respective FOGAPE guarantee, following the method of individual or group analysis as appropriate, in accordance with Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. The analysis should be carried out at an aggregated portfolio level, grouping all those exposures that present the same deductible percentage. Therefore, the total amount of expected losses should be compared against the aggregate deductible amount for each group of operations and contrasted with the respective guarantee. If the expected losses, assessed this way, exceed the deductible, provisions should be determined using the substitution method set forth in numeral 4.1, letter a) of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. If the expected losses are greater than the deductible aggregate amount, provisions related to the deductible must be recognized in separate accounts within the commercial, consumer, and mortgage loan provisions. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank recorded provisions for this concept amounting to MCh\$3,421 and MCh\$3,580, respectively.

h) Provisions for contingent loans

The Bank maintains in off-balance accounts amounts related to commitments or responsibilities due to its normal activities: Guarantees, letters of credit, documented guarantees, available lines of credit, other loans commitments, and other contingent loans.

The amount of contingent loans is considered at the end of each reporting year in order to calculate provisions for loans losses according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium, using the methodology set forth in letter b) "Guarantees".

i) Impaired portfolio - Collectively assessed loan

The group in default loan portfolio comprises all loans and 100% of the amount of contingent loans of debtors who at the end of a month are 90 days or more past due in the payment of interest or principal on any loan. It will also include debtors who have been granted a loan to leave in force a transaction that was more than 60 days overdue, as well as debtors who have been subject to forced restructuring or partial forgiveness of a debt.

The following can be excluded from the group impaired portfolio:

- a) Mortgage loans overdue for less than 90 days, unless the debtor has another loan of the same type with large overdue; and, loans for financing higher education under Law 20,027,
- b) that do not yet meet the default conditions set forth in Circular 3,454 of December 10, 2008.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

All debtor's loans should be classified in the Impaired portfolio until a normalization of its behavior and management capacity can be observed, regardless of charge-offs requirements indicated in the accounting policy detailed in letter w), charge-offs section title II, Chapter B-2 of the Compendium. In order to remove a debtor from the Impaired portfolio, once the circumstances that made it be classified in this category are overcome according to these standards, all the following requirements must be met:

- 1) None of the debtor obligations with the Bank are overdue for more than 30 days.
- 2) No new re-financing of loans has been granted.
- 3) At least one of the payments received includes principal payment (total or partial).
- 4) If the debtor has a loan with partial payments due within six months, two payments have been made.
- 5) If the debtor has to pay monthly installments for one or more loans, at least four consecutive installments have been paid.
- 6) The debtor shows no direct unpaid debts in the consolidated information provided by the CMF, unless those debts are not material.

(iii) Guarantees

Guarantees can be considered for allowances calculation purposes only if they are legally documented and comply with all conditions and requirements to be executable in Bank's favor.

In all cases, for purposes of the standards established by the CMF, the Bank should be able to demonstrate the mitigating effect of the guarantees over the inherent credit risk of the exposures. For allowances calculation purposes, guarantees will be treated according to the following, as applicable:

- a) Collateral and guarantees: Considers contractual agreements to guarantee a specific loan or loans in a way that the coverage over the exposure can be clearly defined and where the rights to collect have been unquestionably transferred over to the guarantor.
- b) Guarantees: In order to apply the deduction method or to determine recovery rates, valuation of property and other guarantees (mortgages or financial instruments guarantees) must reflect the net inflow that will be obtained from the sale of the assets, debts instruments or shares in the event that the borrower falls into default and a secondary source of payment is required. In applying the deduction method, the amount to be recovered by executing the guarantee, corresponds to the present value of the asset sold in its current market condition at disposal, minus all expenses required to keep the asset in its current conditions and to sell them, all in accordance with the Bank policies and terms established by Law for assets disposal.
- c) Security deposit: On this type of guarantees the adjustment of its fair value may be deducted from the exposition, solely when the guarantee can be established with the unique aim to guarantee compliance with the related loans.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

- d) Leased assets: Estimated losses when establishing allowances based on the assessment method corresponding to each debtor, consider the amount that will be obtained if the leased asset are sold, taking into account any potential impairment for the assets in case of debtor's default and the related recovery and relocation expenses.
- e) Factoring operations: Establishing allowances for factoring operations will consider as counterparty the entity ceding rights over the endorsed in favor of the Bank, when the cession is recourse for the latter, and to the debtor when the cession has been made without recourse.

(iv) Additional provisions

The Bank can establish provisions in addition to those calculated by applying the loan portfolio assessment models, according to the set forth in number 9 of Chapter B-1 of the compendium. These provisions can be established with the purpose of addressing the risks arising from macroeconomic fluctuations by anticipating expansive economic cycle downturns which could materialize in the worsening of the economic environment in the future and, in that manner, operate as an anti-cycle mechanism to accumulate additional provisions during positive economic conditions and release or use provisions when negative economic conditions are present.

According to the above, additional provisions shall always correspond to general allowances for commercial, consumer or mortgage loans, or to identify segments of them and in no case can be used to compensate deficiencies in the Bank's models.

As of December 31, 2025 the Bank maintained additional provisions for its commercial, consumer and mortgage loan portfolio amounting to MCh\$107,379 (as of December 31, 2024, the Bank maintained additional provisions of MCh\$109,052).

u) Impaired credits and charge-offs

i) Impaired loans

This portfolio is comprised of the following assets:

- For individually assessed debtors, includes loans classified in the "Impaired portfolio" and those classified under categories B3 and B4 of the "Substandard portfolio", as described above.
- For those debtors collectively assessed, includes all loans classified in the "Impaired portfolio".

ii) Charge-offs

As a general rule, charge-offs should be applied when contractual rights to cash flows expire. In the case of placements, even if this does not occur, the respective asset balances will be written off in accordance with the provisions of the compendium, Chapter B-2, Title II "Impaired and written-off loans".



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The write-offs in question refer to the derecognition in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the asset corresponding to the respective operation, including, therefore, that part which might not be due if it were a loan payable in instalments or partial payments, or a leasing operation.

Charge-offs are always recognized against provisions for loan losses, according to Chapter B-1 of the compendium, regardless of the reason.

Charge-off of loans and accounts receivable must take place when the following circumstances exist, whichever happens first:

- 1) The Bank, based on all available information, concludes that no inflow related to the recorded loan will be received.
- 2) When a loan or account receivable with no legal documentation is 90 days overdue since recorded as an asset.
- 3) When the legal term for all legal shares to collect the loan have expired.

When a loan is overdue for a period of time that complies with the term listed below:

Type of loan	Term
Consumer loans with or without collateral	6 months
Consumer leasing	6 months
Other operations of non real estate leasing	12 months
Other transactions without collateral	24 months
Commercial loans with collateral	36 months
Real estate leasing (commercial and home purchase)	36 months
Mortgage loans for home	48 months

The term corresponds to the time passed since the date in which the loan became collectable partially or totally.

iii) Recovery of assets previously charged-off

Payments received from loans previously charged-off are recognized directly as income, as recoveries of loans previously charged-off in “Expense for credit losses” compensating the provision expense for the period.

In the event that recoveries through goods or non-financial assets income will be recognized for the amount in which those assets are recorded, according to Chapter B-5 “Assets received in lieu of payment” of the compendium. Same criteria will be followed for repossessed leased assets granted under finance leases, after being charged-off when incorporated back as assets.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv) Renegotiation of previously charged-off loans

Any renegotiation of a written-off loan will not give rise to income as long as the transaction continues to be impaired, and the actual payments received must be treated as recoveries of written-off loans.

The renegotiated loan is recorded as an actual asset when losses its characteristic of impaired, recording income as a recovery of a loan previously charged-off. Same criteria is applied when a loan is granted to pay for a loan previously charged-off.

v) Contingent loans

Contingent loans are understood as those transactions or commitments for which the Bank is taking a risk when obligating in third parties benefit as requested by its customer subject to the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a future event to pay a certain amount which will subsequently recovered from its customer.

The Bank maintains recorded in off-balance accounts the following amounts related to commitments or responsibilities in the normal course of business.

- Guarantees agreement: Includes collaterals, guarantees and stand by letter of credit as indicated in Chapter 8-10 of the Updated Compilation of Rules (RAN). Additionally, includes payment guarantees for factoring operations as indicated in Chapter 8-38 of the RAN.
- Confirmed foreign letters of credit: Corresponds to letters of credit confirmed by the Bank.
- Letters of credit issued: Includes documentary letters of credit issued by the Bank not yet negotiated.
- Documented guarantees: Corresponds to documented guarantees granted with promissory notes as indicated in Chapter 8-11 of the RAN.
- Available lines of credit: Considers the not used amounts of lines of credit which allow clients to use loans without additional approval from the Bank (i.e. for the usage of credit cards or checking account overdrafts).
- Other loans commitments: Includes amounts for loan commitments not disbursed which should be granted in a future agreed date or disbursed when agreed terms are met, such as credit lines linked to stage of completion of projects or student loans (Law 20,027).
- Other contingent loans: Includes any other type of commitment of the Bank that could exist and could give rise to an effective loan when certain future events take place. In general, includes unusual transactions such as delivery of instruments as collateral to guarantee payment for loan transactions between third parties or derivative contracts transactions entered into on behalf of third parties that could imply a payment obligation not covered by a deposit.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The amount of these contingent loans are considered at the end of each reporting period to calculate allowances for loan losses required by Chapter B-1 “Provisions for loan losses” of the compendium, and the amounts must be calculated according to the exposition factor, according to the following table:

Type of contingent exposure	FCC (1)
1) Freely disposable lines of credit with immediate cancellation	10%
2) Contingent credits linked to the CAE	15%
3) Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	20%
4) Other freely disposable lines of credit	40%
5) Commitments to purchase foreign debt in local currency	50%
6) Transactions related to contingent events	50%
7) Guarantees and sureties	100%
8) Other credit commitments	100%
9) Other contingent credits	100%

(1) Credit conversion factor

However, when evaluating contingent loans for clients with non-compliant loans the amount to be considered to calculate provisions for loan losses shall be 100% of the contingent loan as indicated in Chapter B-1 as previously indicated.

v) Provisions for contingent loans

The Bank maintains in off-balance accounts amounts related to commitments or responsibilities due to its normal activities: Guarantees, letters of credit, documented guarantees, available lines of credit, other loans commitments, and other contingent loans.

The amount of contingent loans is considered at the end of each reporting period in order to calculate provisions for loans losses according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, using the methodology set forth in letter b) “Guarantees”.

w) Income taxes and deferred taxes

The Bank has recognized an expense (income) arising from gains or losses for each period, according to the applicable taxation rules for each country or jurisdiction it operates.

The income tax expense for the year includes the sum of current tax, which results from applying the current rates to the taxable profit for the year (after deducting the tax credits allowed), and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The Bank records, when appropriate, deferred tax assets and liabilities for the estimated future tax effects attributable to differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax basis.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on the tax rate, in accordance with the applicable tax laws, using the tax rate that applies to the period when the deferred asset and liability will be settled. The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences between the balance sheet and the income statement are recognized in deferred taxes as of the date on which the law approves such changes. The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences between the tax balance sheet and the financial balance sheet are recorded on an accrual basis, in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and presented in accordance with the same IAS.

x) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Bank:

- Has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events,
- It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle these obligations, and
- The amount of these resources can be reliably measured.

A contingent liability is any possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the Bank.

Guarantees agreement, confirmed foreign letters of credit, letters of credit, letters of guarantee, unused lines of credit, other credit commitments, other contingent credits (see letter v) are classified as contingent in supplementary information.

Provisions (quantified using the best available information on the consequences of the event giving rise to them and are reviewed and adjusted at the end of each year) are used to satisfy specific obligations for which they were originally recognized. Partial or total reversals are recognized when such liabilities cease to exist or are reduced.

Provisions are classified according to the obligations covered, being for the purpose of these Consolidated Financial Statements, those detailed in note 24 "Provisions for contingencies", note 25 "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued" and note 26 "Special provisions for credit risk".



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

y) Employee benefits

i) Employee benefits Short-term benefits

Correspond to personnel benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled within twelve months after year end over which the employees have rendered their services.

These are recognized when the employee has rendered the service and are measured at the undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- As a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any obligation already satisfied. If the amount already paid is higher than the gross amount of the benefits, the Bank will recognize this excess as an asset (amount paid in advance), when it represents a reduction of future payments or a recoverable amount in cash.
- As an expense, unless other IFRS requires or allows the recognition of those disbursements as part of the cost of an asset.

ii) Personnel vacations

The annual cost of personnel vacations and benefits are recognized on an accrual basis.

iii) Post-employment benefits

Correspond to employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are expected to be settled after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefits plans are agreements, formal and informal, in which the Bank is committed to provide benefits to one or more employees after completion of their employment. Plans providing these benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions.

Defined contribution plans, the obligation is recognized for the amounts to be contributed in the period.

Defined benefit plans, a liability is recognized based on the estimated benefit cost that employees have accrued for services rendered, less the present value of the defined benefit obligation and present value of present services. Present service cost and gain or loss upon settlement will be recognized in the income statement for the year. Gains and losses generated from the remeasurement of the liability will be recognized in other comprehensive income.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv) Other long-term benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits, other than short-term, post-employment and termination benefits, which are not due for payment within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service.

The regulations require the recognition of a liability for the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets, if any. The results generated from its remediation will be recognized in the results of the period.

v) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment, as a consequence of:

- A decision of the entity to terminate the employee's employment before the normal termination date; or
- The decision of an employee to accept an offer with benefits in order to terminate the employment before the normal termination date.

An entity recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- When the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
- When the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" and involves the payment of termination benefits.

vi) Cash-settled share-based payment transactions.

The Bank recognizes a liability for cash-settled share-based payment transactions at fair value at the inception of each contract. Until the liability is settled, the Bank will remeasure the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the settlement date, and will recognize any fair value variation in profit or loss for the period.

z) Provision for mandatory dividends

A liability recognized due to the legal obligation to distribute 30% of the profit of the year in compliance with Public Company Law (30%) or in accordance with the provisions of the company bylaws. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank provisioned 30% of its net income. This provision is recorded as a decrease in "Retained earnings" under "Provision for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments" in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In the Bank's bylaws, title VII, it is established that the Bank should distribute annually as a dividend to its shareholders, as a proposal of the Board of Directors and based on the number of shares, at least thirty percent (30%) of the net income of the year. Furthermore, no dividends distribution will take place if there are equity losses (negative reserves) until these losses are recovered or if a dividend distribution will cause a non-compliance of the capital requirements established by the General Bank Law.

aa) Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment

Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment of loans and accounts receivable from clients are recognized at their fair value (as determined by an independent appraisal). A price is agreed upon by the parties through negotiation or, when the parties do not reach an agreement, at the amount at which the Bank is awarded those assets at a judicial auction. In both cases, an independent appraisal is performed.

These assets are subsequently adjusted to their net realizable value less cost to sale, and the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the estimated fair value less costs to sell is charged to income, under "Other operating expenses".

Assets received or foreclosed in payment are valued at the lower of initial value and net realizable value, i.e. fair value (independent appraisal) less costs to hold and dispose of, plus regulatory write-offs. Regulatory write-offs are required by the regulator if the asset is not sold within one year of receipt.

Such net realizable value of an assets is determined mainly in conformity with the current market conditions, and should correspond to its fair value less the necessary costs to maintain and dispose it.

In general, it is estimated that these assets will be disposed of within one year from the date of award. However, the regulator, by means of general rules, may establish that, in justified cases, the Bank may have an additional term of up to eighteen months for the disposal of the assets. In order to be eligible for the extension, the value of the asset must have been written off for accounting purposes, in compliance with Article 84 of the General Banking Law.

bb) Customer loyalty programs

The Bank maintains a loyalty program to provide incentives to its customers, allowing them to purchase goods or services with certain benefits which are granted through credit cards issued by the Bank when they purchase according to the conditions established for each loyalty program.

The Bank has established provisions to recognize the expense associated with the redemption of such rewards.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

cc) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or a group holding assets and liabilities for disposal) expected to be recovered mainly through the sale of these items rather than through the continued use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately prior to this classification, assets (or elements of a disposable group) are re-measured in accordance with the Bank's policies. The assets (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Impairment losses in initial classification of non-current assets held for sale and with subsequent gains and losses are recorded in income. Gains are not recorded over previously recorded losses.

dd) Bonds with no fixed maturity

Bonds with no fixed maturity are measured on initial recognition at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance. The financial expenses included in the effective interest method correspond to transaction costs, including issuance expenses, these expenses are recognized together with interest. Transaction costs are deferred over a maximum term of 5 years from the issuance date and will be recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement. Exchange differences from foreign currency, exchange rate adjustments and adjustments for the *Unidad de Fomento* (an inflation-linked unit of account used in Chile) with respect to these bonds must be recorded in the Consolidated Income Statement.

The accrual of interest on are recognized in "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued" in the Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity, the provision is reversed "Retained earnings (accumulated losses) from prior years" and "Profit from the prior year to be allocated" each time a payment of interest is made.

ee) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing the net income attributable to the equity holders of the Bank for the reported period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reported period.

Diluted earnings per share are determined in the same way as basic earnings, but the weighted average number of outstanding shares is adjusted to take into consideration the potential diluting effect of stock options, warrants, and convertible debt.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Bank did not have any instruments that generated dilution.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

ff) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The Bank presents cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities in a manner that best represent the nature of its activities. The classification of cash flows into the aforementioned categories provides information that allows users to evaluate the impact of the transactions in the financial position of the Bank, as well as over the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents. This information can be also useful when evaluating the relation between those activities (IAS 7).

For the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Bank used the indirect method, in which from the consolidated income for the year before income tax, non-cash transactions are subsequently added/subtracted, as well as income and expenses associated with cash flows classified as investing or financing activities.

For the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the following items are considered:

- **Cash flows:** Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, such as deposits with the Central Bank of Chile, deposits in domestic banks, and deposits in foreign banks (includes deposits from the Bank of the Republic of Colombia).
- **Operating activities:** Principal revenue-producing activities performed by banks and other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities. This section includes, among others, loans obtained from abroad, dividends received from investments, financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost, etc.
- **Investing activities:** Correspond to the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- **Financing activities:** Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity and liabilities that are not part of operating activities nor investing activities.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents have been considered as cash and cash equivalents, the balances of "Cash and bank deposits" plus the net balance of operations in liquidation in progress, plus financial instruments for trading at fair value through profit or loss and financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income with high liquidity and with insignificant risk of change in value, whose maturity does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition and the rights under resale agreements and securities lending that are in that situation.

Includes also investments in fixed income mutual funds which are presented under trading investments in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Cash and cash equivalents balances and their reconciliation to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are detailed in Note 7 "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The provision for loan losses included under the operating activities section differs from the amount presented in the Consolidated Statement of Income, because for cash flows purposes such amount excludes recoveries of transactions previously charged-off.



Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

gg) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity presents all movements affecting net equity, including those originated by accounting changes or errors recognition. This statement shows a conciliation between opening and ending balances for the year for all items that form part of consolidated equity, grouping transactions based on their nature, according to the following:

- Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria and correction of errors: which include changes in consolidated net equity arising as a result of the retrospective restatement of balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements due to changes in accounting criteria or correction of errors.
- Net comprehensive income: Includes in an aggregated manner net income recorded in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, as previously indicated.
- Other changes in equity: Includes retained earnings distributions, equity increases, provision for mandatory dividends, dividends paid, among other increases or decreases in consolidated equity.

This information is presented in two statements: The Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

hh) Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

In the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are presented income and expenses generated by the Bank as a consequence of its regular activities during the year, clearly identifying those recorded in profit and loss from those recorded in net equity.

Due to this, in this statement the following is shown:

- The consolidated income.
- Net amount of income and expenses recorded in equity as "Valuation accounts".
- Deferred income taxes originated by transactions described above, except for those amounts related to exchange differences from foreign net investments.

Total amount of consolidated income and expenses recorded, calculated as the sum of the items listed above, presenting in those attributable equity holders of the Bank from non-controlling interest.

ii) Reclassifications

During the year ended December 31, 2025, there were no changes in accounting policies compared to the prior year that affected the presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, reclassifications were made in the prior period in order to improve and ensure comparability between periods.



Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted

New accounting pronouncements introduced by CMF

1. Standards and interpretations issued in the current financial year

Circular No. 2,346 - Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks. Chapter B-1 and E. Standard model for allowances for losses on consumer loans.

On March 6, 2024, the Financial Market Commission, developed a standardized methodology for calculating the allowances associated with the risk of loss on the consumer loans portfolio. Based on the above, chapter "3.1.3 Consumer Loans Portfolio" was incorporated into Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, detailing the risk matrix used to define Expected Loss, Default Probability, and Loss Given Default. This method establishes PD and LGD parameters that must be used to determine the provision factor that will be applied to the exposures of the consumer portfolio of banking institutions in Chile.

The regulation came into effect starting with the accounting information for January 2025.

The Bank's Management evaluated the potential impact of the adoption of the new standard method and has concluded that its adoption does not have significant impacts on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Circular No. 2,367 – Information related to loans granted under state guarantee programs

On October 21, 2025, the Financial Market Commission (CMF) issued information related to loans granted under state guarantee programs, updating the general instructions of the Information System Manual and Chapter C-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, both applicable to banks. These updates aim to improve the evaluation capacity of the mortgage loan program with an interest rate subsidy (established by Law No. 21,748 of May 2025), through the incorporation of new specific accounts in Chapter C-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, in order to properly record and report these transactions.

The regulation became effective for financial information as of the accounting closing for December 2025.

The Bank's Management assessed the potential impact of the adoption of this regulation and concluded that its adoption does not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.



Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

New accounting pronouncements introduced by IASB

1. Standards and interpretations issued in the current financial year

Amendment to IAS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

On August 15, 2023, the IASB has issued "Amendments to IAS 21 Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates" which will require companies to provide more useful information in their financial statements when a currency cannot be exchanged for another currency.

The main modifications are as follows:

- Specify when a currency is exchangeable for another currency and when it is not.
- Specify how an entity establishes the exchange rate to be applied when a currency is not exchangeable.
- Require additional disclosures when a currency is not exchangeable.

The effective date is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, early adoption is permitted.

The Bank's Management has implemented the standard, and its adoption did not have any material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

IFRS Practice Statement 1 – Management Commentary

In June 2025, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the revised version of IFRS Practice Statement 1: Management Commentary. This update aims to enhance the quality and global consistency of management commentary and similar narrative reporting.

The Practice Statement is designed to address users' information needs by establishing a framework that improves the understanding of an entity's financial position and performance, while providing management's perspective on the factors—including sustainability-related factors—that affect the entity's ability to create value and generate cash flows over the short, medium, and long term.

The Statement is divided into two parts: Part A sets out the overarching principles and general requirements applicable to all management commentaries, while Part B establishes specific requirements and guidance for six key content areas to be included within the management commentary.

The Statement becomes effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after June 23, 2025. Entities may choose to apply it for financial years starting on or after that date, with early adoption permitted.

The Bank's Management is currently reviewing and assessing the potential impact of adopting this new standard on its Consolidated Financial Statements.



Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

2. Standards and Interpretation issued but not yet effective

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

The amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Companies and Joint Ventures (2011) address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and those of IAS 28 (2011) in the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments, issued in September 2014, state that when the transaction involves a business (whether it is in a subsidiary or not) the entire generated gain or loss is recognized. A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even when the assets are in a subsidiary.

The effective date for these amendments is yet to be determined because the IASB is awaiting the results of its research project on the equity method accounting. These amendments must be applied retrospectively and early adoption is permitted, which must be disclosed.

The Bank's Management will await the new effective date to evaluate the potential effects of these amendments.



Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB published a new standard, “IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” that will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. This new standard aims at improving the presentation of the Statement of Profit or Loss. The new key topics introduced by this standard include:

- Report specific totals and subtotals in the Statement of Profit or Loss.
- Disclosures about Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements.
- Improve aggregation and disaggregation in presentation and disclosure of information in the Financial Statements.
- Adjust the cash flows structure under the indirect method, starting from Operating Profit or Loss.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and will be applied to comparative information. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard on its Consolidated Financial Statements. As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the local regulator, the Financial Market Commission (CMF, for short in Spanish), has not issued a pronouncement regarding the adoption of IFRS 18.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

On May 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued a new standard that is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible. It is “IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures”, which permits subsidiaries without public accountability that meet the requirements to be considered as such to provide much more reduced disclosures that meet the needs of their financial statement users.

IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and must be applied on comparative information. Earlier and revocable application is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard. However, it does not foresee material impacts on its Consolidated Financial Statements.



Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

Amendment-Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

On July 18, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued narrow amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. These amendments, published in a single document "Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11", include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of five IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments on its Consolidated Financial Statements. However, no material impacts are anticipated.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity

On December 18, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which are targeted amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts. Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of the "own use" requirements;
- permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

These amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments on its Consolidated Financial Statements. However, no material impacts are anticipated.



Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

Amendment to IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

On August 21, 2025, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 19. These new amendments to IFRS 19 expand its scope and incorporate the standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, specifically:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7);
- International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12);
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21); and
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

With these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes to IFRS Accounting Standards that become effective from January 1, 2027, when it will be applicable.

The Bank's Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard; however, no material effects are expected on its Consolidated Financial Statements.



Note 4 - Accounting Changes

There are no new standards to be adopted in the Consolidated Financial Statements.



Note 5 - Significant Events

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the following significant events have influenced the operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries:

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE

Notice of the 2025 Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting

On February 26, 2025, a material event was reported indicating that, at an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same date, it was resolved to convene an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting to be held on April 24, 2025, at 10:00 a.m., to address matters within its authority.

Proposal for Dividend Distribution

On March 26, 2025, a material event was reported to the Financial Market Commission, stating that at an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors held on that date, it was resolved to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, scheduled for April 24, 2025, the distribution of 30% of the profit for the fiscal year 2024, amounting to CLP 112,988,077,742, as dividends to shareholders based on the total of 216,340,749 shares outstanding issued by the Bank. If approved as proposed, this would result in a dividend of CLP 522. 2690513195920 per share. It was further proposed that the remaining 70% of net income be retained.

It was also informed that dividends approved will be made available to shareholders as from May 7, 2025. Shareholders entitled to receive dividends will be those registered in the Bank's Shareholders' Register as of noon on April 30, 2025, that is, those recorded in the Register five business days prior to the payment date.

Feller Rate Upgrades Banco Itaú Chile's Credit Rating to "AAA" with a "Stable" Outlook

As of March 31, 2025, Feller Rate upgraded Banco Itaú Chile's solvency rating from "AA+" to "AAA", accompanied by a "Stable" outlook. At the same time, the ratings of its debt instruments were also upgraded.

The upgrade reflects the Bank's strong and stable financial profile, which is now more aligned with the system's average. According to Feller, the actions implemented by the Bank's management in recent years have enabled it to successfully navigate market adjustments, while the diversification of its income sources and liabilities continues to strengthen, supporting the Bank's overall financial performance.



Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Amendment of Bylaws of Banco Itaú Chile

By Exempt Resolution No. 3984 of the Financial Market Commission, dated April 23, 2025, the amendment to the bylaws of Banco Itaú Chile was approved. This amendment had been resolved at the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 25, 2024, the minutes of which were executed as a public deed on May 15, 2024, before the Notary of Santiago, Mr. Eduardo Diez Morello. The amendment was further supplemented by public deeds dated March 21 and April 16, 2025, executed before the Notaries of Santiago, Ms. Patricia Manríquez Huerta and Mr. Eduardo Diez Morello, respectively. Among other matters, the amendment includes the modification of the number of shares into which the Bank's authorized capital is divided, resulting in a total capital of CLP 2,687,950,562,299, divided into 216,340,749 registered, ordinary, no-par-value shares, as well as the approval of a new consolidated version of the Bank's bylaws.

Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025

At the ordinary shareholders meeting of Banco Itaú Chile held on April 24, 2025, the shareholders agreed, among other matters, to distribute 30% of the profits for the 2024 fiscal year, amounting to CLP 112,988,077,742 as dividends to the shareholders, among the total of 216,340,749 validly issued and outstanding shares of the bank, which corresponds to a dividend of CLP 522.2690513195920 per share. Additionally, the meeting agreed that the remaining 70% of the profits will be retained.

Furthermore, the appointment of, Mr. Gabriel Amado de Moura and Mr. Kevin Cowan Logan as directors, was agreed upon, positions they will hold until the next board renewal. Their appointments as such were reported through essential facts dated September 24, 2024, and December 17, 2024, respectively.

Director Mr. Kevin Cowan Logan has the status of an independent director for the purposes of Article 50 bis of Law No. 18.046 on Corporations.

At the ordinary shareholders meeting, PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultores Auditores was also approved as external auditors for the 2025 fiscal year, and the local risk rating agencies, International Credit Rating, Compañía Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda. ("ICR Chile") and Feller-Rate Clasificadora de Riesgo Limitada, also were approved.



Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Credit Rating – S&P Global Ratings

On May 14, 2025, S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) revised its outlook for Banco Itaú Chile, changing it from “Stable” to “Positive”. This change was based on improved asset quality indicators, stronger capitalization levels, and reduced exposure to Colombia.

Additionally, S&P affirmed its long-term issuer credit rating of ‘BBB+’ for Banco Itaú Chile.

Assignment of Client Portfolio – Itaú Corredor de Seguros de Colombia S.A.

Itaú Corredor de Seguros de Colombia S.A. and Arthur J. Gallagher Corredores de Seguros S.A. entered into a client portfolio purchase and sale agreement on April 8, 2025, pursuant to which Itaú agreed to transfer to Gallagher its contractual position in respect of all commercial contracts entered into in the ordinary course of its business. On June 24, 2025, the non-objection was obtained from the Superintendence of Finance of Colombia. For clarification purposes, the assignment of the contracts did not entail the transfer of the Broker’s assets and liabilities.

In October 2025, the sale of the Broker’s client portfolio to the brokerage firm Arthur J. Gallagher Corredores de Seguros S.A. was completed for an amount of MCh\$6,258, which was paid on October 16, 2025.

An amount of MCh\$782 was transferred to a trust administered by Alianza Fiduciaria as collateral for the agreement, with a term of 18 months.

Currently, the Broker continues operating, managing contracts with governmental clients.

ICR Chile upgrades Banco Itaú Chile’s Solvency Rating to “AAA” with Stable Outlook

On October 30, ICR Chile upgraded Banco Itaú Chile’s solvency and long-term instrument ratings from AA+ to AAA, upgraded its subordinated bond lines and series from AA to AA+, and affirmed its short-term instruments rating at N1+. The outlook was revised from ‘Positive’ to ‘Stable’. According to ICR Chile, the rating reflects compliance with the drivers established by the rating agency for Banco Itaú Chile, supported by the robustness and stability shown in its key ratios, including portfolio quality, profitability, solvency, funding, and liquidity. ICR Chile also noted that Banco Itaú Chile has significantly reduced gaps in its indicators, achieving sustained and consistent convergence with the standards of its benchmark



Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

General Policy for the Election of Directors in Subsidiary Companies

On November 26, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, as a material event, that its Board of Directors approved, at a regular meeting held on that date, the new General Policy for the election of directors in its subsidiary companies, for purposes of the provisions set forth in Article 92 bis of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations and General Rule No. 533 issued by the Commission for the Financial Market (CMF). It was also resolved that such policy would become effective as of December 11, 2025, and would be made available to shareholders at the Bank's and its subsidiaries' registered offices, as well as published on the issuer's institutional websites.

Execution of Share Purchase Agreement for the Acquisition of Klap

On December 16, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, through a material event, the execution of a Share Purchase Agreement pursuant to which it agreed to acquire, directly and indirectly, 100% of the shares of Multicaja S.A. and I-Switch S.A. (a payment card operator operating under the Klap brand) from their current shareholders Sonda S.A., Inder SpA, Etcheberry Asesoría y Negocios SpA, and Javier Etcheberry Celhay. The transaction price amounts to CLP 40,000,000,000, subject to customary adjustments. The closing of the transaction is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent, including regulatory approvals from the Commission for the Financial Market, the Central Bank of Brazil, and merger control clearance from the National Economic Prosecutor's Office (Fiscalía Nacional Económica). Additionally, the confidentiality of the material event reported on May 19, 2025 was lifted.

Changes in the Board of Directors

On December 17, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, through a material event, that its Board of Directors accepted the resignation of independent director Kevin Cowan Logan, effective as of the previous day—December 16, 2025—due to his appointment as a Board Member of the Central Bank of Chile. The Board also resolved to elect his replacement as an independent director, in accordance with applicable regulations, until the next Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. At the same meeting, the resignation of alternate director Rogerio Carvalho Braga was accepted, effective as of December 31, 2025, and Azucena María Aberleche Perdomo was appointed as his replacement, effective as of January 1, 2026, until the next Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. These events were classified as material and duly reported to the Commission for the Financial Market.



Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Sale of Assets and Liabilities of Itaú Colombia and Itaú Panamá

On December 22, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, through a material event, that its subsidiary Banco Itaú Colombia S.A. initiated a strategic adjustment to focus its operations on Itaú Corporate, Treasury, and its specialized subsidiaries. In this context, Itaú Colombia and Banco Itaú Panama entered into an agreement to sell assets and liabilities related to Retail Banking to Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panama. The transaction value will be determined at closing based on book value, and its completion is subject to approval by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia and the fulfillment of customary conditions. Additionally, Itaú Colombia announced the call for a shareholders' meeting to approve a capital increase of up to USD 100 million, reaffirming its long-term commitment to the Colombian market.

Until the assignment is authorized, the assets are not considered held for sale as required under IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, since the transaction has not been legally or regulatorily completed. Therefore, the assets and liabilities continue to be fully recognized in the Bank's financial statements, and the credit, liquidity, solvency, and operational risks associated with such assets and liabilities remain with the Bank until the Superintendence of Finance of Colombia approves the transaction.

Appointment of Independent Director

On December 23, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, as a material event, that at an extraordinary meeting of its Board of Directors held on the same date, Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez was appointed as the replacement for Mr. Kevin Cowan in his capacity as an independent director, effective as of January 1, 2026. He will serve in such position until the next Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, at which the renewal and re-election of the Bank's Board of Directors will take place.

Early Redemption Option – Series DM bonds

On June 24, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a material event notice and publication on the Bank's website (<https://ir.itaú.cl>), of the announcement (the "Notice") regarding the voluntary early redemption option for the Series DM Bonds, up to a total of 2,500,000 Unidades de Fomento (UF), offered by the Bank to all holders of bonds in that series (the "Redemption Option"). The Series DM Bonds were issued under the bond program registered in the Securities Register of the Financial Market Commission (CMF) under No. 3/2022 ("Series DM Bonds"), and their placement was authorized by CMF Official Communication No. 70657, dated September 13, 2022. The Redemption Option was carried out in accordance with Article 130 of Law No. 18,045 of the Chilean Securities Market Law (Ley de Mercado de Valores), and was offered under identical terms and conditions to all holders of Series DM Bonds, as detailed in the aforementioned Notice. The Notice also outlined the procedures, dates, and conditions applicable to the Redemption Option for the Series DM Bonds.



Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

On June 26, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a new material event notice and publication on its website (<https://ir.itaú.cl>), of the results of the Redemption Option.

The Bank reported that acceptances were received for a total of UF 2,400,000 (two million four hundred thousand Unidades de Fomento) of Series DM Bonds outstanding, all of which met the conditions established in the Notice. Accordingly, on June 26, 2025, the Bank completed the settlement and payment for the redemption of the Series DM Bonds, for a total amount of CLP 90,524,942,779 (ninety billion five hundred twenty-four million nine hundred forty-two thousand seven hundred seventy-nine pesos). Consequently, the corresponding Series DM Bond certificates were cancelled through the Central Securities Depository.

Early Redemption Option – Series CU Bonds

On July 28, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a material event notice and publication on the Bank's website (<https://ir.itaú.cl>), of the announcement (the "Notice") regarding the voluntary early redemption option for the Series CU Bonds, up to a total of 6,000,000 Unidades de Fomento (UF) (the "Redemption Option").

The Series CU Bonds were issued under the bond program registered in the Securities Register of the Financial Market Commission (CMF) under No. 10/2018, with the Series CU Bonds individually registered under No. 10-1/2018 ("Series CU Bonds"). The Redemption Option was carried out in accordance with Article 130 of Law No. 18,045 of the Chilean Securities Market Law (Ley de Mercado de Valores), and was offered under identical terms and conditions to all holders of Series CU Bonds, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the aforementioned Notice. The Notice also detailed the procedures, dates, and conditions applicable to the Redemption Option for the Series CU Bonds.

On July 30, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a subsequent material event notice and publication on its website (<https://ir.itaú.cl>), of the results of the Redemption Option. The Bank reported that acceptances were received for a total of UF 1,050,000 (one million fifty thousand Unidades de Fomento) of Series CU Bonds outstanding, all of which complied with the conditions set forth in the Notice. Accordingly, on July 30, 2025, the Bank completed the settlement and payment corresponding to the redemption of the Series CU Bonds, for a total amount of CLP 40,440,127,307 (forty billion four hundred forty million one hundred twenty-seven thousand three hundred seven pesos). As a result, the relevant Series CU Bond certificates were cancelled through the Central Securities Depository.



Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Early Redemption Option – Series CV Bonds

On September 8, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a material event notice and publication on the Bank's website (<https://ir.itaú.cl>), of the announcement (the "Notice") regarding the voluntary early redemption option for the Series CV Bonds, up to a total of 6,000,000 Unidades de Fomento (UF) (the "Redemption Option"). The Series CV Bonds were issued under the bond program registered in the Securities Register of the Financial Market Commission (CMF) under No. 10/2018, with the Series CV Bonds individually registered under No. 10-1/2018 ("Series CV Bonds"). The Redemption Option was carried out in accordance with Article 130 of Law No. 18,045 of the Chilean Securities Market Law (Ley de Mercado de Valores), and was offered under identical terms and conditions to all holders of Series CV Bonds, subject to the terms and conditions detailed in the aforementioned Notice. The Notice also specified the procedures, dates, and conditions applicable to the Redemption Option for the Series CV Bonds.

On September 10, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a subsequent material event notice and publication on its website (<https://ir.itaú.cl>), of the results of the Redemption Option. The Bank reported that acceptances were received for a total of UF 4,568,000 (four million five hundred sixty-eight thousand Unidades de Fomento) of Series CV Bonds outstanding, all of which complied with the conditions set forth in the Notice. Accordingly, on September 10, 2025, the Bank completed the settlement and payment corresponding to the redemption of the Series CV Bonds, for a total amount of CLP 176,948,246,626 (one hundred seventy-six billion nine hundred forty-eight million two hundred forty-six thousand six hundred twenty-six pesos). As a result, the corresponding Series CV Bond certificates were cancelled through the Central Securities Depository.

Early Redemption Option – Series CW Bonds

On November 11, 2025, the market was informed, through a material event and a publication on the Bank's website (<https://ir.itaú.cl>), of the notice (the "Notice") regarding the voluntary early redemption option of the Series CW Bonds, for up to 2,000,000 Unidades de Fomento (the "Redemption Option"). The Series CW Bonds were issued under the bond line registered in the CMF Securities Registry under No. 10/2018, and the Series CW Bonds are registered under No. 10-1/2018 ("Series CW Bonds"). The Redemption Option was carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 130 of Law No. 18,045 (Securities Market Law), was granted on identical terms to all holders of the Series CW Bonds, and was subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the aforementioned Notice. The same Notice also disclosed the manner, dates, and conditions of the Redemption Option for the Series CW Bonds.

On November 13, 2025, the market was informed, through a material event and a publication on the Bank's website (<https://ir.itaú.cl>), of the results of the Redemption Option. In this regard, it was reported that acceptances were received for an amount equivalent to 2,000,000 Unidades de Fomento for the outstanding Series CW Bonds, which met the conditions established in the Notice. Accordingly, on November 13, 2025, the settlement and payment of the Series CW Bonds was carried out for CLP 76,683,421,018 (seventy-six billion six hundred eighty-three million four hundred twenty-one thousand eighteen Chilean pesos), and the Series CW Bonds were consequently cancelled through the Central Securities Depository.



Note 5 - Significant Events, continue

Debt securities placed in the local market

As of December 31, 2025, the following debt securities have been placed in the local market:

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
01-06-2025	BITADV1022	UF	700.000	10-06-2036
01-07-2025	BITADV1022	UF	220.000	10-06-2036
01-13-2025	BITADV1022	UF	100.000	10-06-2036
01-13-2025	BITADY1023	UF	100.000	10-10-2039
01-14-2025	BITADY1023	UF	150.000	10-10-2039
01-17-2025	BITADV1022	UF	100.000	10-06-2036
02-05-2025	BITADV1022	UF	200.000	10-06-2036
06-25-2025	BITADV1022	UF	2.400.000	10-10-2039
07-17-2025	BITADY1023	UF	1.130.000	10-10-2039
07-21-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	750.000	05-10-2041
07-22-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	175.000	05-10-2041
07-29-2025	BITADY0123	UF	1.050.000	05-10-2041
08-08-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	700.000	05-10-2041
08-20-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	150.000	05-10-2041
08-26-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	200.000	05-10-2041
11-13-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	500.000	05-10-2041
11-21-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	600.000	05-10-2041
12-04-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	600.000	05-10-2041
12-10-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	50.000	05-10-2041
12-16-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	275.000	05-10-2041
12-16-2025	BITADV1022	UF	280.000	10-06-2036

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
06-02-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	22.000.000.000	04-03-2031
06-03-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	5.000.000.000	04-03-2031
06-04-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	8.000.000.000	04-03-2031
07-07-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	6.000.000.000	04-03-2031
07-11-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	7.000.000.000	04-03-2031
08-19-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	7.500.000.000	04-03-2031
11-12-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	19.500.000.000	04-03-2031
11-13-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	20.000.000.000	02-10-2031
11-13-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	5.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-03-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	11.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-03-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	12.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-04-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	13.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-10-2025	BITADS1222	CLP	10.700.000.000	12-01-2032
12-11-2025	BITADS1222	CLP	5.000.000.000	12-01-2032
12-15-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	10.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-16-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	3.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-17-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	1.000.000.000	02-10-2031

Debt securities placed in the international market

As of December 31, 2025, the following debt securities with no fixed maturity date have been issued:

Date of placement	Currency	Amount placed	First voluntary rescue date	Emission rate
02-20-2025	USD	100,000,000	05-20-2030	TSFR6M+3,45%



Note 6 - Reporting Segments

Segment reporting is determined by the Bank on the basis of its operating segments (Chile, which includes the New York branch, and Colombia, which includes Panamá), which are differentiated mainly by the risks and returns that affect them.

The reportable segments and the criteria used to inform the Bank's chief operating decision maker are in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating segments".

a) Segments

Accordingly, the descriptions of each operating segment are as follows:

(i) Chile

The Bank's commercial activities in Chile are mainly located in the domestic market, the operations have been strategically aligned in five commercial areas directly related to the needs of its customers and the Bank's strategy, being these:

- 1) Itaú Corporate which includes (a) Corporate and Investment Banking, (b) Large Corporates, Multinationals and Institutions, (c) Real Estate
- 2) Retail Banking which includes (a) Personal Bank, (b) Itaú Branches and (c) Medium and Small companies, (d) Private Bank.
- 3) Treasury.
- 4) Corporate.
- 5) Other Financial Services.

The Bank manages these business areas using a reporting system for internal profitability. The operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's highest decision-making authority for operating decisions as one single Cash Generating Unit, to decide on the resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance.

(ii) Colombia

Colombia has been identified as a separate operating segment based on its business activities. Its operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's highest decision-making authority for operating decisions as one single cash generating unit, to decide about resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance, and separate financial information is available for it.

The commercial activities of this segment are carried out by Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The Bank did not enter into transactions with a particular customer or third party in excess of 10% of its total income during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.



Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

b) Geographic Information

Banco Itaú Chile reports revenue by segment from external customers that is:

- Attributed to the entity's country of domicile and
- Attributed, in aggregate, to all foreign countries where the entity obtains revenue.

When income from ordinary activities from external clients attributed to a particular foreign country is significant, they will be disclosed separately. According to the previous, the group operates in two main geographical areas: Chile and Colombia. Chile segment includes the operations carried out by Itaú Chile New York Branch and Colombia segment includes the operations carried out by Itaú (Panamá) S.A. and Itaú Corredores de Seguros Colombia S.A.

Interest income and expense and repricing income and expense information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, for these geographic areas is shown below:

	For the years ended as of December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Chile MCh\$	Colombia MCh\$	Total MCh\$	Chile MCh\$	Colombia MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Interest income	1,863,464	618,162	2,481,626	1,989,354	709,717	2,699,071
Interest expense	(940,037)	(424,852)	(1,364,889)	(1,130,725)	(506,027)	(1,636,752)
Net interest income	923,427	193,310	1,116,737	858,629	203,690	1,062,319
Inflation adjustment income	293,074	—	293,074	485,677	—	485,677
Inflation adjustment expense	(283,734)	—	(283,734)	(369,841)	—	(369,841)
Net indexation income	9,340	—	9,340	115,836	—	115,836

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c) Information on assets, liabilities and results of operations

Segment information is presented for assets, liabilities and income for the year, according to the main items described in the compendium.

c.1) Assets

	Notes	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS							
Cash and bank deposits	7	2,412,027	480,633	2,892,660	3,068,041	277,928	3,345,969
Cash in process of collection	7	895,241	2,017	897,258	348,295	188	348,483
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	8	3,848,178	771,894	4,620,072	3,935,451	822,930	4,758,381
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,651,246	305,240	3,956,486	3,847,416	132,806	3,980,222
Debt financial instruments	8	132,965	465,829	598,794	23,901	690,083	713,984
Other	8	63,967	825	64,792	64,134	41	64,175
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	8,837	—	8,837	8,650	—	8,650
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	2,931,432	883,995	3,815,427	2,406,114	671,176	3,077,290
Debt financial instruments	11	2,931,432	883,995	3,815,427	2,406,114	671,176	3,077,290
Other	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	12	82,691	57,165	139,856	54,036	25,851	79,887
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	24,513,527	4,842,589	29,356,116	23,838,410	4,623,542	28,461,952
Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements	13	181,785	15,985	197,770	192,653	19,572	212,225
Debt financial instruments	13	707,194	284,714	991,908	903,722	272,638	1,176,360
Interbank loans	13	(240)	47,572	47,332	—	—	—
Loans and receivables - Commercial	13	13,515,099	3,032,764	16,547,863	13,297,006	2,938,257	16,235,263
Loans and receivables - Housing	13	7,817,398	702,706	8,520,104	7,161,849	712,180	7,874,029
Loans and accounts receivable - Consumer	13	2,292,291	758,848	3,051,139	2,283,180	680,895	2,964,075
Investments in companies	14	26,796	20,901	47,697	23,247	17,216	40,463
Intangible assets (1)	15	638,335	47,890	686,225	641,667	40,854	682,521
Property, plant and equipment	16	15,123	10,283	25,406	16,414	14,613	31,027
Assets for right to use leased property	17	106,444	13,487	119,931	122,175	17,217	139,392
Current taxes	18	19,677	39,200	58,877	935	79,490	80,425
Deferred tax liabilities	18	292,806	111,707	404,513	233,206	103,216	336,422
Other assets	19	763,400	62,344	825,744	1,061,952	67,303	1,129,255
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	20	4,357	13,302	17,659	7,173	22,394	29,567
Total		36,558,871	7,357,407	43,916,278	35,765,766	6,783,918	42,549,684

(1) Includes Goodwill generated in business combination between Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca totaling MCh\$492,512 as of December 31, 2025 (MCh\$492,512 as of December 31, 2024).



Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c.2) Liabilities

	Notes	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
LIABILITIES							
Cash in process of being cleared	7	890,104	5	890,109	346,437	—	346,437
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,623,585	276,252	3,899,837	3,795,841	123,782	3,919,623
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,623,585	276,252	3,899,837	3,795,841	123,782	3,919,623
Other	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	12	77,998	26,430	104,428	93,752	15,928	109,680
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	25,359,290	6,129,487	31,488,777	25,651,773	5,838,746	31,490,519
Deposits and other demand deposits	22	4,630,928	2,264,845	6,895,773	4,308,370	2,012,104	6,320,474
Deposits and other time deposits	22	12,130,581	2,430,461	14,561,042	12,228,348	2,277,743	14,506,091
Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities loans	22	169,246	349,013	518,259	141,170	699,972	841,142
Obligations with banks	22	1,322,764	569,412	1,892,176	1,381,533	483,009	1,864,542
Debt instruments issued	22	6,342,327	515,756	6,858,083	6,700,715	365,918	7,066,633
Other financial obligations	22	763,444	—	763,444	891,637	—	891,637
Obligations under lease agreements	17	94,273	14,823	109,096	106,135	18,410	124,545
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	1,460,860	35,540	1,496,400	1,355,502	33,492	1,388,994
Provisions for contingencies	24	88,274	61,608	149,882	81,200	61,616	142,816
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	25	131,241	—	131,241	113,293	—	113,293
Special provisions for credit risk	26	158,965	4,054	163,019	153,976	7,589	161,565
Current taxes	18	2,447	2,796	5,243	61,253	997	62,250
Deferred tax liabilities	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	27	1,054,250	115,243	1,169,493	640,686	74,445	715,131
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		32,941,287	6,666,238	39,607,525	32,399,848	6,175,005	38,574,853



Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c.3) Income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Notes	For the years ended as of December 31,					
		2025			2024		
		Chile MCh\$	Colombia MCh\$	Total MCh\$	Chile MCh\$	Colombia MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Net interest income	30	923,427	193,310	1,116,737	858,629	203,690	1,062,319
Net inflation adjustment income	31	9,340	—	9,340	115,836	—	115,836
Net commission income	32	173,747	43,094	216,841	153,332	47,306	200,638
Assets and liabilities held for trading	33	(44,756)	59,275	14,519	74,515	68,197	142,712
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	7,096	—	7,096	(61,599)	—	(61,599)
Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	34,655	8,974	43,629	25,705	12,948	38,653
Foreign exchange, restatement and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	33	58,318	43,677	101,995	120,828	14,941	135,769
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change in business model	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial result	33	(14,643)	—	(14,643)	(29,028)	—	(29,028)
Net financial income (loss)		40,670	111,926	152,596	130,421	96,086	226,507
Income (loss) from investment in companies	34	2,366	1,471	3,837	1,605	1,738	3,343
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible for discontinued operations	35	(581)	(12,763)	(13,344)	1,406	(1,940)	(534)
Other operating income	36	22,618	9,509	32,127	14,930	2,712	17,642
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	37	(267,052)	(126,714)	(393,766)	(247,947)	(109,053)	(357,000)
Administrative expenses	38	(202,144)	(122,279)	(324,423)	(205,310)	(123,783)	(329,093)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(86,915)	(19,741)	(106,656)	(89,257)	(19,871)	(109,128)
Impairment of non-financial assets		(2)	—	(2)	(192)	—	(192)
Other operating expenses (1)	36	(5,832)	(4,110)	(9,942)	(8,805)	(4,606)	(13,411)
Operating income before credit losses		609,642	73,703	683,345	724,648	92,279	816,927
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from clients	41	(301,877)	(93,099)	(394,976)	(355,112)	(128,268)	(483,380)
Special provisions for credit risk	41	(6,860)	3,847	(3,013)	48,862	10,837	59,699
Recovery of written-off loans	41	57,583	21,057	78,640	56,977	43,172	100,149
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	41	39	(19)	20	(311)	(12)	(323)
Operating income (loss)		358,527	5,489	364,016	475,064	18,008	493,072
Income tax	18	63,817	276	64,093	(112,931)	(3,439)	(116,370)
Tax on discontinued operations	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated income (loss) for the year		422,344	5,765	428,109	362,133	14,569	376,702

(1) Includes employee benefit obligations, administrative expenses, impairment and other operating expenses.



Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents detail

The detail of balances included under cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Cash and bank deposits		
Cash	297,536	300,459
Deposits in the Central Bank of Chile (i)	323,144	646,404
Deposits in foreign Central Banks	1,569,150	1,908,945
Deposits in local banks	11,813	20,804
Deposits in foreign banks	691,017	469,357
Subtotals cash and deposits in banks	2,892,660	3,345,969
Cash items in process of collection, net (ii)	7,149	2,046
Highly liquid financial instruments (iii) (1)	774,543	1,119,147
Investments under resale agreements (iv)	197,770	212,225
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,872,122	4,679,387

(1) On April 1 and July 1, 2024, FCIC payments were made with highly liquid instruments, with no amounts pending payment regarding this credit facility.

- i. The level of funds in cash and at the Central Bank of Chile responds to reserve requirement regulations that the Bank must maintain on average in monthly periods.
- ii. See letter b. "Cash in the process of collection, net".
- iii. Highly liquid financial instruments: Refers to financial instruments that meet the criteria to be considered "cash equivalent" as defined by IAS 7, that is, to qualify as "cash equivalent" investments in debt financial instruments must be short-term with an original maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, be highly liquid, be easily convertible into known amounts of cash from the date of the initial investment, and that the financial instruments are exposed to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- iv. Resale contracts: Corresponds to repurchase contracts, whose maturity period does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition, which are presented in the line Investments under resale agreements.



Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

b) Cash in the process of collection, net

These correspond to transactions in which only the settlement that will increase or decrease the funds in the Central Bank of Chile or in banks abroad, normally within 12 or 24 business hours following the close of each year, remains to be settled:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Assets		
Documents held by other banks (documents to be cleared)	43,781	42,721
Funds receivable	853,477	305,762
Subtotal - assets	897,258	348,483
Liabilities		
Funds payable	890,109	346,437
Subtotal - liabilities	890,109	346,437
Cash in the process of collection, net	7,149	2,046



Note 8 - Financial Assets Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Derivatives held for trading	3,956,486	3,980,222
Debt financial instruments	598,794	713,984
Other financial instruments held for trading	64,792	64,175
Total	4,620,072	4,758,381

b) Portfolio detail

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of the portfolio of financial derivative contracts is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025							Fair value	
	Notional amount							Total	Assets
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years		
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Derivatives held for trading									
Currency forwards	—	13,507,834	9,381,642	13,442,730	4,977,764	1,691,708	1,715,518	44,717,196	838,341
Currency swaps	—	5,201,013	9,356,628	18,559,786	794,396	186,242	53,184	34,151,249	2,214,603
Interest rate swaps	—	21,075,152	31,099,430	41,089,074	9,678,825	1,076,851	651,969	104,671,301	903,312
Call options	—	40,347	44,984	61,682	2,031	—	—	149,044	205
Put options	—	—	2,255	—	—	—	—	2,255	25
Total	—	39,824,346	49,884,939	73,153,272	15,453,016	2,954,801	2,420,671	183,691,045	3,956,486

	As of December 31, 2024							Fair value	
	Notional amount							Total	Assets
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years		
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Derivatives held for trading									
Currency forwards	—	7,605,102	6,346,076	11,475,342	4,744,153	428,606	464,001	31,063,280	766,008
Currency swaps	—	3,404,554	6,875,716	12,479,377	1,575,656	117,013	77,796	24,530,112	2,027,801
Interest rate swaps	—	5,598,348	15,843,116	30,651,605	3,051,844	704,354	443,356	56,292,623	1,185,430
Call options	—	37,441	45,154	78,920	—	—	—	161,515	977
Put options	—	4,989	—	—	—	—	—	4,989	6
Total	—	16,650,434	29,110,062	54,685,244	9,371,653	1,249,973	985,153	112,052,519	3,980,222



Note 8 - Financial Assets Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, continued

c) Debt Financial Instruments and Other Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the portfolio of the debt financial instruments and other financial instruments is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh\$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh\$
Debt Financial Instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	121,400	23,885
Other local financial instruments	11,565	16
Foreign financial instruments	465,829	690,083
Subtotal	598,794	713,984
Other financial instruments		
Investments in Mutual Funds	64,009	64,175
Equity instruments	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—
Other	783	—
Subtotal	64,792	64,175
Total	663,586	778,159

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, financial instruments with maturities of no more than three months from their acquisition date are included for MCh\$67,028 and MCh\$107,061, respectively, in compliance with the requirements established by IAS 7 qualifying as “cash equivalent”.



Note 9 - Financial Assets Not Held for Trading Mandatorily Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank maintains non-trading financial assets which are mandatorily carried at fair value through profit or loss, as per the following detail:

	Fair Value	
	As of December 31, 2025 MCh\$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh\$
Debt financial instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities		
Central Bank of Chile debt financial instruments	—	—
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—
Other government securities	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other local institutions financial instruments		
Debt financial instruments of other banks	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—
Other local institutions investments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Foreign institutions financial instruments		
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	—	—
Foreign Governments financial instruments	—	—
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other financial instruments		
Mutual fund investments		
Mutual funds managed by related companies	—	—
Mutual funds managed by third parties	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity		
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	8,837	8,650
Mortgage loans	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—
Other	—	—
Subtotal	8,837	8,650
Total	8,837	8,650



Note 10 - Financial Assets and Liabilities Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank does not have assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Debt financial instruments		
Government and Central Bank of Chile instruments		
Central Bank of Chile debt financial instruments	452,247	749,888
Chilean Treasury bonds	2,092,578	1,028,760
Other government securities	17,725	162,065
Subtotal	2,562,550	1,940,713
Other local institutions financial instruments		
Debt financial instruments of other banks	—	21,396
Bonds and bills of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—
Other local institutions investments	13,292	44,535
Subtotal	13,292	65,931
Foreign institutions financial instruments		
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	—	—
Foreign Governments financial instruments	976,931	851,658
Financial debt instruments of other banks	159,180	111,252
Corporate bonds	—	—
Other financial instruments	103,474	107,736
Subtotal	1,239,585	1,070,646
Other financial instruments		
Loans originated and purchased by the entity		
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial placements	—	—
Mortgage loans	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other		
Other	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Total	3,815,427	3,077,290

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, includes MCh\$707,515 and MCh\$1,012,086 respectively, which correspond to those financial instruments with maturities not exceeding three months from their acquisition date included in Note 7 "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the FVTOCI portfolio includes unrealized gains (losses) of MCh\$689 and MCh\$(2,453), respectively, presented in equity in valuation accounts attributable to owners of MCh\$626 and MCh\$(2,550), and losses of MCh\$63 and MCh\$97 attributable to non-controlling interest.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no instruments delivered as guarantees are maintained.



Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, continued

b) Impairment of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the value of debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income include the impairment movements shown below:

	Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
	Expected loss from credit risk (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Opening balances as of January 1, 2025	(381)	—	—	(381)
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	(1)	—	—	(1)
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	4	—	—	4
Charge-Offs	148	—	—	148
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	(52)	—	—	(52)
New financial assets originated or purchased	(86)	—	—	(86)
Financial assets that have been derecognized	14	—	—	14
Changes in models/risk parameters	(2)	—	—	(2)
Foreign exchange and other movements	(102)	—	—	(102)
Ending balances as of December 31, 2025	(458)	—	—	(458)

	Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
	Expected loss from credit risk (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Opening balances as of January 1, 2024	(168)	—	—	(168)
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	(65)	—	—	(65)
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	7	—	—	7
Charge-Offs	60	—	—	60
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	(251)	—	—	(251)
New financial assets originated or purchased	(59)	—	—	(59)
Financial assets that have been derecognized	6	—	—	6
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	89	—	—	89
Ending balances as of December 31, 2024	(381)	—	—	(381)

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, continued

c) Unrealized portfolio gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The unrealized gains and losses on FVTOCI portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Acquisition	Loss	Gain	Fair
	cost	unrealized	unrealized	value
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Securities quoted in active market				
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	2,560,372	(1,591)	3,769	2,562,550
Chilean Central Bank debt financial instruments	452,266	(72)	53	452,247
Chilean Treasury bonds	2,090,522	(1,451)	3,507	2,092,578
Other government securities	17,584	(68)	209	17,725
Other local institutions financial instruments	13,378	(86)	—	13,292
Debt financial instruments of other local banks	9	(9)	—	—
Bonds and bill of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—	—	—
Other local financial investments	13,369	(77)	—	13,292
Foreign institutions financial instruments	1,240,987	(23,834)	22,432	1,239,585
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	966,034	(10,538)	21,435	976,931
Foreign Governments financial instruments	158,283	(100)	997	159,180
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—	—	—
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	116,670	(13,196)	—	103,474
Unlisted investments in active markets	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	3,814,737	(25,511)	26,201	3,815,427

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Acquisition	Loss	Gain	Fair
	cost	unrealized	unrealized	value
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Securities quoted in active market				
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	1,941,253	(15,060)	14,520	1,940,713
Chilean Central Bank instruments	749,857	(97)	128	749,888
Chilean Treasury bonds	1,017,892	(3,524)	14,392	1,028,760
Other government securities	173,504	(11,439)	—	162,065
Other local institutions financial instruments	66,608	(770)	93	65,931
Debt financial instruments of other local banks	21,316	(13)	93	21,396
Mortgage finance bonds	—	—	—	—
Other local financial investments	45,292	(757)	—	44,535
Foreign institutions financial instruments	1,071,879	(22,731)	21,498	1,070,646
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	834,158	(3,160)	20,660	851,658
Foreign Governments financial instruments	110,619	(205)	838	111,252
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—	—	—
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	127,102	(19,366)	—	107,736
Unlisted investments in active markets	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—
Other	10,298	(602)	—	9,696
Total	3,079,740	(38,561)	36,111	3,077,290

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the portfolio of derivative financial instruments held for accounting hedging purposes is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional amount							Fair value		
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Derivatives for hedging										
Fair value hedges										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	9,021	—	—	—	—	22,552	31,573	2,539	—
Interest rate swaps	—	82,908	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	326,863	2,304,224	44,246	17,860
Subtotal	—	91,929	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	349,415	2,335,797	46,785	17,860
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	—	24,187	23,144	276,729	—	—	—	324,060	342	12,447
Inflation forwards	—	1,231,567	2,971,651	2,475,052	1,612,955	—	—	8,291,225	33,843	19,644
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	81,047	—	81,047	12,841	39,361
Interest rate swaps	—	27,810	1,251,776	3,767,685	2,051,884	2,079,685	18,000	9,196,840	26,176	14,801
Subtotal	—	1,283,564	4,246,571	6,519,466	3,664,839	2,160,732	18,000	17,893,172	73,202	86,253
Hedging of net investment in a foreign operation										
Currency forwards	—	65,363	283,305	125,705	—	—	—	474,373	19,869	315
Subtotal	—	65,363	283,305	125,705	—	—	—	474,373	19,869	315
Total	—	1,440,856	4,748,614	7,624,365	4,128,037	2,394,055	367,415	20,703,342	139,856	104,428

	As of December 31, 2024									
	Notional amount							Fair value		
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Derivatives for hedging										
Fair value hedges										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	29,934	—	24,945	54,879	—	10,974
Interest rate swaps	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,020,828	692,000	957,596	3,441,204	44,033	41,468
Subtotal	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,050,762	692,000	982,541	3,496,083	44,033	52,442
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	187,419	—	—	—	187,419	5,542	118
Currency forwards	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,170,543	—	—	2,804,419	4,829	12,603
Currency swaps	—	—	—	9,978	—	—	72,475	82,453	8,878	20,172
Interest rate swaps	—	126,100	588,200	1,768,157	1,156,720	360,100	—	3,999,277	16,323	7,145
Subtotal	—	475,692	626,617	2,211,421	3,327,263	360,100	72,475	7,073,568	35,572	40,038
Hedging of net investment in a foreign operation										
Currency forwards	—	110,821	257,133	89,122	—	—	—	457,076	282	17,200
Subtotal	—	110,821	257,133	89,122	—	—	—	457,076	282	17,200
Total	—	617,135	1,097,691	2,826,760	4,378,025	1,052,100	1,055,016	11,026,727	79,887	109,680



Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

b) Hedge accounting

b.1) Fair value hedges

The Bank uses interest rate derivatives to manage its structural risk by minimizing accounting asymmetries in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Through different hedging strategies, it redenominates an element originally at a fixed rate to a floating rate, thus decreasing the financial duration and consequently risk, aligning the balance sheet structure with expected movements in the yield curve.

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional amount							Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years			
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Commercial and mortgage loans	—	3,315	6,634	31,941	86,793	158,308	293,026	580,017	(17,055)	2.48
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits and other deposits	—	79,593	157,842	535,255	97,192	—	—	869,882	9,466	2.00
Investment instruments at FVTOCI										
Bonds of the general treasury of the republic	—	9,021	54,262	274,074	176,576	17,015	22,552	553,500	380	99.24
Bonds with banks										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	137,924	102,637	58,000	33,837	332,398	(2,019)	2.63
Total	—	91,929	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	349,415	2,335,797	(9,228)	
Hedging instrument										
Currency swaps	—	9,021	—	—	—	—	22,552	31,573	491	—
Interest rate swaps	—	82,908	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	326,863	2,304,224	(9,719)	3.55
Total	—	91,929	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	349,415	2,335,797	(9,228)	

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

	As of December 31, 2024										
	Notional amount								Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	MCh\$			
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$		
Hedged items											
Loans and receivables to customers											
Commercial and mortgage loans	—	3,315	6,635	71,716	80,210	50,433	273,055	485,364	2,805	2.45	
Time deposits and other deposits											
Time deposits and other deposits	—	—	30,234	454,501	344,678	—	—	829,413	(529)	2.00	
Investment instruments at FVTOCI											
Bonds of the general treasury of the republic	—	27,307	177,072	—	583,616	353,067	120,750	1,261,812	(26,736)	100.22	
Bonds with banks											
Senior bonds	—	—	—	—	42,258	288,500	588,736	919,494	(26,879)	1.93	
Total	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,050,762	692,000	982,541	3,496,083	(51,339)		
Hedging instrument											
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	29,934	—	24,945	54,879	(1,299)	—	
Interest rate swaps	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,020,828	692,000	957,596	3,441,204	(50,040)	9.02	
Total	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,050,762	692,000	982,541	3,496,083	(51,339)		

The following is an estimate of the years in which the flows are expected to occur:

Projected flows for interest rate risk:

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Hedged items								
Cash flow income	—	9,451	55,108	279,591	45,369	134,707	217,141	741,367
Cash outflows	—	(80,332)	(159,217)	(560,619)	(129,187)	(8,876)	(12,320)	(950,551)
Net cash flows	—	(70,881)	(104,109)	(281,028)	(83,818)	125,831	204,821	(209,184)
Hedging instruments (1)								
Cash outflows	—	(9,451)	(55,108)	(279,591)	(45,369)	(134,707)	(217,141)	(741,367)
Cash inflows	—	80,332	159,217	560,619	129,187	8,876	12,320	950,551
Net cash flows	—	70,881	104,109	281,028	83,818	(125,831)	(204,821)	209,184

(1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the interest rate risk..



Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

	As of December 31, 2024							Total
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Hedged items								
Cash inflows	—	1,334	10,990	52,614	396,790	53,345	186,141	701,214
Cash outflows	—	(158)	(34,321)	(468,291)	(380,454)	(35,138)	(33,231)	(951,593)
Net cash flows	—	1,176	(23,331)	(415,677)	16,336	18,207	152,910	(250,379)
Hedging instruments (1)								
Cash outflows	—	(1,334)	(10,990)	(52,614)	(396,790)	(53,345)	(186,141)	(701,214)
Cash inflows	—	158	34,321	468,291	380,454	35,138	33,231	951,593
Net cash flows	—	(1,176)	23,331	415,677	(16,336)	(18,207)	(152,910)	250,379

1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the interest rate risk.

b.2) Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are used by the Bank mainly to:

- Reduce the volatility of cash flows on inflation-adjusted Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items through the use of inflation forward contracts and combinations of pesos and index-units swap contracts.
- Fixing the rate of a portion of the short-term liability pool in pesos, reducing the risk of a significant portion of the Bank's funding cost, while maintaining the liquidity risk in the liability pool.
- Setting the funding source rate at a floating rate, reducing the risk of an increase in the cost of funds.



Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The notional amounts of hedged items and hedging instruments for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented below, according to their maturities:

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional Amount								Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total		
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$		
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	—	1,259,377	3,150,427	3,543,817	1,656,656	—	—	9,610,277	(20,229)	39,162.81
Commercial loans (interest rate)	—	—	788,000	821,400	325,500	1,118,407	—	3,053,307	12,626	4.76
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits	—	—	285,000	1,754,349	1,682,683	895,250	18,000	4,635,282	(8,517)	4.75
Debt instruments issued										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	123,172	—	147,075	—	270,247	973	2.00
Interbank borrowings										
Interbank loans	—	10,954	14,790	273,563	—	—	—	299,307	(47,253)	—
Forecast transaction										
Payment in USD	—	13,233	8,354	3,165	—	—	—	24,752	(69)	906
Total	—	1,283,564	4,246,571	6,519,466	3,664,839	2,160,732	18,000	17,893,172	(62,469)	
Hedging instrument										
Currency forwards	—	24,187	23,144	276,729	—	—	—	324,060	(47,321)	906
Inflation forwards	—	1,231,567	2,971,651	2,475,052	1,612,955	—	—	8,291,225	15,125	39,162.81
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	81,047	—	81,047	896	—
Interest rate swaps	—	27,810	1,251,776	3,767,685	2,051,884	2,079,685	18,000	9,196,840	(31,169)	4.76
Total	—	1,283,564	4,246,571	6,519,466	3,664,839	2,160,732	18,000	17,893,172	(62,469)	
As of December 31, 2024										
Notional Amount										
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,942,799	—	—	3,576,675	(25,319)	38,107.61
Commercial loans (interest rate)	—	126,100	—	1,045,610	303,664	273,400	—	1,748,774	8,670	5.98
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits	—	—	588,200	685,000	80,800	86,700	—	1,440,700	(704)	5.51
Debt instruments issued										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	37,547	—	—	72,475	110,022	(554)	4.00
Interbank borrowings										
Interbank loans	—	—	—	197,397	—	—	—	197,397	12,683	1.00
Forecast transaction										
Payment in USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	475,692	626,617	2,211,421	3,327,263	360,100	72,475	7,073,568	(5,224)	
Hedging instrument										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	187,419	—	—	—	187,419	12,684	—
Inflation forwards	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,170,543	—	—	2,804,419	(7,314)	38,107.61
Currency swaps	—	—	—	9,978	—	—	72,475	82,453	(744)	—
Interest rate swaps	—	126,100	588,200	1,768,157	1,156,720	360,100	—	3,999,277	(9,850)	4.64
Total	—	475,692	626,617	2,211,421	3,327,263	360,100	72,475	7,073,568	(5,224)	

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held for Hedge Accounting, continued

The following is an estimate of the years in which the flows are expected to occur:

	As of December 31, 2025							Total
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Hedged item								
Cash inflows	—	34,487	59,286	227,966	200,178	115,277	—	637,194
Cash outflows	—	(82,194)	(98,981)	(385,147)	(203,781)	(157,721)	(709)	(928,533)
Net cash flows	—	(47,707)	(39,695)	(157,181)	(3,603)	(42,444)	(709)	(291,339)
Hedging instrument (1)								
Cash inflows	—	(34,487)	(59,286)	(227,966)	(200,178)	(115,277)	—	(637,194)
Cash outflows	—	82,194	98,981	385,147	203,781	157,721	709	928,533
Net cash flows	—	47,707	39,695	157,181	3,603	42,444	709	291,339

	As of December 31, 2024							Total
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Hedged item								
Flow income	—	18,663	7,036	137,028	182,843	17,357	—	362,927
Cash outflows	—	—	(19,152)	(282,113)	(10,738)	(5,913)	(72,475)	(390,391)
Net cash flows	—	18,663	(12,116)	(145,085)	172,105	11,444	(72,475)	(27,464)
Hedging instrument (1)								
Cash inflows	—	(18,663)	(7,036)	(137,028)	(182,843)	(17,357)	—	(362,927)
Cash outflows	—	—	19,152	282,113	10,738	5,913	72,475	390,391
Net cash flows	—	(18,663)	12,116	145,085	(172,105)	(11,444)	72,475	27,464

(1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the risk defined in the hedging relationship.



Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The balance recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for cash flow hedges as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	Portion Effective	
	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Hedged items		
Loans and receivables to customers		
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	9,142	(8,634)
Commercial loans (interest rate)	17,446	9,499
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—
Time deposits and other deposits		
Time deposits	(13,481)	(10,514)
Debt instruments issued		
Senior bonds	2,399	490
Bonds with banks		
Interbank loans	4,770	(1,764)
Highly probable transaction		
Disbursement USD	344	2,307
Total	20,620	(8,616)

The effective portion generated by those cash flow derivatives was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The ineffective portion generated by cash flow derivatives is due to the fact that both the hedged item and the item being hedged are not a mirror image of each other, which means that the variations in value attributable to rate and restatement components are not fully offset, but remain within the range of effectiveness defined by the standard.

The following table presents the results generated by the hedging instruments used in the cash flow hedge. The effective portion is recognized in other comprehensive income while the ineffective portion is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The profit or loss recognized as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	As of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Portion Effective	Portion Ineffective	Portion Effective	Portion Ineffective
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Hedged items				
Loans and receivables to customers				
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	(17,777)	—	12,557	—
Commercial loans (interest rate)	(7,947)	—	28,519	(6)
Financial instruments at FVTOCI				
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—	—	—
Time deposits and other deposits				
Time deposits	2,966	—	(24,402)	—
Debt instruments issued				
Senior bonds	(1,909)	—	4,814	—
Interbank borrowings				
Interbank loans	(6,534)	—	(429)	—
Forecast transaction				
Payment in USD	1,931	—	(3,182)	—
Total	(29,270)	—	17,877	(6)

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

b.3) Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

Banco Itaú Chile, parent company with Chilean peso functional currency, has investments in foreign businesses corresponding to a branch in New York and businesses in Colombia. As a result of the accounting treatment that these investments must receive, fluctuations in the value of the investments caused by the variability of the exchange rate between the Chilean peso in relation to the U.S. dollar and the Colombian peso generate changes in the value of the parent company's equity. The objective of the hedges is to safeguard the value of the equity by managing the exchange rate risk of the investments.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign business, including the hedging of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of a net investment, will be recorded in a manner similar to cash flow hedges, where:

- The ineffective portion will be recognized in income,
- The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge will be recognized in equity; the effects are presented below:

	As of December 31, 2025											
	Notional amount										Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Effective portion of the year	Ineffective portion		
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$		
Hedged items												
Net investment abroad in Panamá	—	10,949	43,974	32,944	—	—	—	87,867	3,783	—	—	—
Net investment abroad in NY	—	54,414	239,331	88,876	—	—	—	382,621	(51,599)	—	16,011	941.70
Total	—	65,363	283,305	121,820	—	—	—	470,488	(47,816)	—	16,011	
Hedging instruments												
Currency forwards	—	65,363	283,305	125,705	—	—	—	474,373	(47,816)	—	16,011	941.70
Total	—	65,363	283,305	125,705	—	—	—	474,373	(47,816)	—	16,011	

	As of December 31, 2024											
	Notional amount										Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Effective portion of the year	Ineffective portion		
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$		
Hedged items												
Net investment abroad in Panamá	—	11,160	17,947	72,215	—	—	—	101,322	(1,592)	—	—	—
Net investment abroad in NY	—	99,661	239,186	20,371	—	—	—	359,218	(87,045)	—	(13,257)	963.00
Total	—	110,821	257,133	92,586	—	—	—	460,540	(88,637)	—	(13,257)	
Hedging instruments												
Currency forwards	—	110,821	257,133	89,122	—	—	—	457,076	(88,637)	—	(13,257)	963.00
Total	—	110,821	257,133	89,122	—	—	—	457,076	(88,637)	—	(13,257)	



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The composition of the balances of financial assets at amortized cost as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Financial assets at amortized cost	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Investments under resale agreements		
Transactions with domestic banks	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks	3,285	—
Transactions with other entities in the country	181,784	192,653
Transactions with other entities abroad	12,701	19,572
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	—	—
Subtotal	197,770	212,225
Financial debt instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	652,460	893,752
Other domestic financial debt instruments	—	—
Foreign financial securities	339,493	282,650
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	(45)	(42)
Subtotal	991,908	1,176,360
Interbank loans		
Local banks	—	—
Provisions for accounts receivable from local banks	—	—
Foreign banks	48,043	—
Provisions for loans with foreign banks	(711)	—
Chilean Central Bank	—	—
Foreign Central Banks	—	—
Subtotal	47,332	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers		
Commercial loans		
Commercial loans	13,455,431	12,995,996
Foreign trade loans	1,561,107	1,888,247
Accounts receivable	115,954	99,667
Credit card receivables	43,171	38,798
Factoring transactions	448,921	280,230
Commercial leasing transactions	1,053,892	1,002,966
Student loans	341,447	410,714
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—
Mortgage loans		
Mortgage loans with letters of credit	3,874	6,097
Endorsable mutual mortgage loans	53,767	61,848
Loans with mortgage finance bonds	—	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	8,209,945	7,535,366
Mortgage leasing transactions	301,280	309,029
Other mortgage loans and receivables	11,012	20,924
Consumer loans		
Consumer loans in installments	2,144,047	2,123,131
Accounts receivable	144,953	148,266
Credit card receivables	939,089	918,935
Consumer finance leasing transactions	1,582	1,592
Other receivables and accounts receivable	65,505	48,434
Provisions established for credit risk		
Provisions for commercial loans	(484,043)	(499,325)
Provisions for mortgage loans	(59,774)	(59,235)
Provisions for consumer loans	(244,037)	(276,283)
Subtotal	28,107,123	27,055,397
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	29,344,133	28,443,982



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

a) Investments under resale

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of financial instruments acquired under resale agreements is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Transactions with domestic banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with Chilean Central Bank	—	—
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	3,285	—
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	3,285	—
Transactions with other local entities		
Reverse repurchase agreements	181,784	192,653
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	181,784	192,653
Transactions with other foreign entities		
Reverse repurchase agreements	12,701	19,572
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	12,701	19,572
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements		
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)	—	—
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (stage 2)	—	—
Financial assets with credit impairment (stage 3)	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Total	197,770	212,225



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

b) Financial debt instruments

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of debt financial instruments classified at amortized cost is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities		
Chilean Central Bank instruments	—	—
Chilean Treasury bonds	652,460	893,752
Other government securities	—	—
Subtotal	652,460	893,752
Other domestic financial debt instruments		
Debt financial instruments issued by other banks in the country	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	—	—
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Foreign financial securities		
Financial debt instruments issued by foreign Central Banks	1,830	—
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities	120,743	105,665
Debt financial instruments of other foreign banks	54,769	10,005
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	—	—
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	162,151	166,980
Subtotal	339,493	282,650
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	(45)	(42)
Subtotal	(45)	(42)
Total	991,908	1,176,360

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

b.1) The changes in the expected loss from credit risk of financial instruments at amortized cost for December 31, 2025 and 2024, of financial assets at amortized cost are as follows:

	Financial instruments at amortized cost			
	Expected credit risk loss (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Balances as of January 1, 2025	(42)	—	—	(42)
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	29	—	—	29
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	6	—	—	6
New financial assets originated or purchased	(40)	—	—	(40)
Financial assets that have been derecognized	3	—	—	3
Changes in models/risk parameters	(2)	—	—	(2)
Foreign exchange and other movements	1	—	—	1
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(45)	—	—	(45)

	Financial instruments at amortized cost			
	Expected credit risk loss (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Balances as of January 1, 2024	(21)	—	—	(21)
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	18	—	—	18
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	—	—	—	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	(44)	—	—	(44)
Financial assets that have been derecognized	5	—	—	5
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	(42)	—	—	(42)

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

c) Interbank loans

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the loan portfolio due from banks is as follows:

Interbank loans As of December 31, 2025	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				Net financial assets MCh\$
	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Banks in the country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to domestic banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign banks	48,043	—	—	48,043	(711)	—	—	(711)	47,332
Interbank liquidity loans	48,043	—	—	48,043	(711)	—	—	(711)	47,332
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current accounts with banks abroad for derivative transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	48,043	—	—	48,043	(711)	—	—	(711)	47,332
Central Bank of Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	48,043	—	—	48,043	(711)	—	—	(711)	47,332



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

Interbank loans As of December 31, 2024	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				Net financial assets MCh\$
	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Banks in the country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to domestic banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current accounts with banks abroad for derivative transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

d) Loans and accounts receivables from customers

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the loan portfolio is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	Financial assets before provisions					Total	Provisions recorded					Subtotal	Deductible Fogape guarantees Covid-19 (1)		Net financial assets	
	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio		Portfolio in default		Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio		Portfolio in default		Total	Total		
	Evaluation		Evaluation		Evaluation		Evaluation		Evaluation		Evaluation					
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group					
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Commercial loans																
Commercial loans	9,999,946	1,820,780	592,359	804,302	238,828	13,456,215	(72,091)	(16,505)	(28,336)	(229,226)	(53,094)	(399,252)	—	(399,252)	13,056,963	
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	834,562	27,615	10,548	942	—	873,667	(9,977)	(806)	(1,854)	(847)	—	(13,484)	—	(13,484)	860,183	
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	477,435	126,685	6,907	749	750	612,526	(8,116)	(3,450)	(532)	(15)	(395)	(12,508)	—	(12,508)	600,018	
Foreign trade credits between third countries	74,914	—	—	—	—	74,914	(1,162)	—	—	—	—	(1,162)	—	(1,162)	73,752	
Receivables in current accounts credit card debtors	57,971	39,689	2,969	1,145	14,180	115,954	(870)	(1,005)	(394)	(553)	(7,722)	(10,544)	—	(10,544)	105,410	
Factoring transactions	6,226	30,523	446	98	5,878	43,171	(145)	(997)	(65)	(75)	(3,366)	(4,648)	—	(4,648)	38,523	
Commercial leasing transactions	370,602	59,814	10,049	5,830	2,626	448,921	(6,442)	(1,070)	(768)	(908)	(913)	(10,101)	—	(10,101)	438,820	
Student loans	762,522	195,347	50,722	34,318	10,983	1,053,892	(1,998)	(2,684)	(841)	(8,462)	(5,197)	(19,182)	—	(19,182)	1,034,710	
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	312,539	—	—	40,107	352,646	—	(4,635)	—	—	(5,106)	(9,741)	—	(9,741)	342,905	
Subtotal	12,584,178	2,612,992	674,000	847,384	313,352	17,031,906	(100,801)	(31,152)	(32,790)	(240,086)	(75,793)	(480,622)	(3,421)	(484,043)	16,547,863	
Mortgage loans																
Loans with letters of credit	—	3,538	—	—	336	3,874	—	(5)	—	—	(25)	(30)	—	(30)	3,844	
Endorsable mortgage loans	—	48,188	—	—	5,579	53,767	—	(76)	—	—	(423)	(499)	—	(499)	53,268	
Loans financed with Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other mutual mortgage loans	—	7,837,244	—	—	372,701	8,209,945	—	(17,022)	—	—	(31,797)	(48,819)	—	(48,819)	8,161,126	
Mortgage leasing transactions	—	289,741	—	—	11,539	301,280	—	(6,864)	—	—	(3,404)	(10,268)	—	(10,268)	291,012	
Other mortgage loans receivables	—	9,464	—	—	1,548	11,012	—	(17)	—	—	(141)	(158)	—	(158)	10,854	
Subtotal	—	8,188,175	—	—	391,703	8,579,878	—	(23,984)	—	—	(35,790)	(59,774)	—	(59,774)	8,520,104	
Consumer loans																
Installment consumer loans	—	2,006,395	—	—	137,652	2,144,047	—	(87,485)	—	—	(81,116)	(168,601)	—	(168,601)	1,975,446	
Checking account debtors	—	130,448	—	—	14,505	144,953	—	(6,548)	—	—	(8,138)	(14,686)	—	(14,686)	130,267	
Credit card balances	—	905,910	—	—	33,179	939,089	—	(35,838)	—	—	(20,505)	(56,343)	—	(56,343)	882,746	
Consumer leasing transactions	—	1,345	—	—	237	1,582	—	(51)	—	—	(205)	(256)	—	(256)	1,326	
Other consumer loans and receivables	—	63,539	—	—	1,966	65,505	—	(2,447)	—	—	(1,704)	(4,151)	—	(4,151)	61,354	
Subtotal	—	3,107,637	—	—	187,539	3,295,176	—	(132,369)	—	—	(111,668)	(244,037)	—	(244,037)	3,051,139	
Total	12,584,178	13,908,804	674,000	847,384	892,594	28,906,960	(100,801)	(187,505)	(32,790)	(240,086)	(223,251)	(784,433)	(3,421)	(787,854)	28,119,106	

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2024	Financial assets before provisions						Total	Provisions recorded						Deductible Fogape guarantees Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio		Portfolio in default	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio		Portfolio in default						
	Evaluation		Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation		Evaluation		Evaluation						
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Individual		Group	Individual	Individual	Group					
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$			
Commercial loans																
Commercial loans	9,440,870	1,756,740	702,549	844,410	253,144	12,997,713	(71,505)	(14,171)	(28,813)	(237,257)	(58,279)	(410,025)	—	(410,025)	12,587,688	
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	1,060,136	25,928	14,707	2,596	682	1,104,049	(10,905)	(773)	(1,333)	(732)	(336)	(14,079)	—	(14,079)	1,089,970	
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	584,861	126,958	3,442	846	508	716,615	(11,739)	(3,423)	(542)	(193)	(289)	(16,186)	—	(16,186)	700,429	
Foreign trade credits between third countries	67,583	—	—	—	—	67,583	(1,468)	—	—	—	—	(1,468)	—	(1,468)	66,115	
Receivables in current accounts credit card debtors	39,643	39,297	4,754	1,201	14,772	99,667	(682)	(982)	(601)	(498)	(7,975)	(10,738)	—	(10,738)	88,929	
Factoring transactions	5,571	26,889	357	145	5,836	38,798	(132)	(863)	(44)	(39)	(3,353)	(4,431)	—	(4,431)	34,367	
Commercial leasing transactions	212,414	60,608	1,724	4,454	1,030	280,230	(4,099)	(1,149)	(315)	(214)	(244)	(6,021)	—	(6,021)	274,209	
Student loans	720,751	176,788	56,378	36,332	12,717	1,002,966	(1,734)	(2,765)	(1,465)	(7,432)	(6,452)	(19,848)	—	(19,848)	983,118	
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	370,100	—	—	56,867	426,967	—	(5,983)	—	—	(6,966)	(12,949)	—	(12,949)	414,018	
Subtotal	12,131,829	2,583,308	783,911	889,984	345,556	16,734,588	(102,264)	(30,109)	(33,113)	(246,365)	(83,894)	(495,745)	(3,580)	(499,325)	16,235,263	
Mortgage loans																
Loans with letters of credit	—	5,469	—	—	628	6,097	—	(6)	—	—	(47)	(53)	—	(53)	6,044	
Endorsable mortgage loans	—	54,439	—	—	7,409	61,848	—	(94)	—	—	(558)	(652)	—	(652)	61,196	
Loans financed with Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other mutual mortgage loans	—	7,177,258	—	—	358,108	7,535,366	—	(16,761)	—	—	(30,558)	(47,319)	—	(47,319)	7,488,047	
Mortgage leasing transactions	—	296,472	—	—	12,557	309,029	—	(6,839)	—	—	(4,050)	(10,889)	—	(10,889)	298,140	
Other mortgage loans receivables	—	18,184	—	—	2,740	20,924	—	(42)	—	—	(280)	(322)	—	(322)	20,602	
Subtotal	—	7,551,822	—	—	381,442	7,933,264	—	(23,742)	—	—	(35,493)	(59,235)	—	(59,235)	7,874,029	
Consumer loans																
Installment consumer loans	—	1,954,621	—	—	168,510	2,123,131	—	(92,032)	—	—	(117,723)	(209,755)	—	(209,755)	1,913,376	
Checking account debtors	—	133,251	—	—	15,015	148,266	—	(4,151)	—	—	(9,552)	(13,703)	—	(13,703)	134,563	
Credit card balances	—	882,969	—	—	35,966	918,935	—	(22,605)	—	—	(26,698)	(49,303)	—	(49,303)	869,632	
Consumer leasing transactions	—	1,521	—	—	71	1,592	—	(88)	—	—	(70)	(158)	—	(158)	1,434	
Other consumer loans and receivables	—	46,769	—	—	1,665	48,434	—	(1,821)	—	—	(1,543)	(3,364)	—	(3,364)	45,070	
Subtotal	—	3,019,131	—	—	221,227	3,240,358	—	(120,697)	—	—	(155,586)	(276,283)	—	(276,283)	2,964,075	
Total	12,131,829	13,154,261	783,911	889,984	948,225	27,908,210	(102,264)	(174,548)	(33,113)	(246,365)	(274,973)	(831,263)	(3,580)	(834,843)	27,073,367	

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

e) Summary of movement in provisions recorded - Interbank loans

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year				Total MCh\$
	Individual assessment			Total MCh\$	
	Portfolio normal MCh\$	Portfolio substandard MCh\$	Portfolio in Default MCh\$		
Balances as of January 1, 2025	—	—	—	—	—
Provision establishment for:					
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(28)	—	—	—	(28)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):					
Normal individual to Substandard	—	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to In Default individual	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard to Normal individual	—	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	—	—
New loans originated	(409)	—	—	—	(409)
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Payment of credits	55	—	—	—	55
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	—	—
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	(329)	—	—	—	(329)
Other changes in provisions	—	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(711)	—	—	—	(711)

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year				Total MCh\$
	Individual assessment			Total MCh\$	
	Portfolio normal MCh\$	Portfolio substandard MCh\$	Portfolio in Default MCh\$		
Balances as of January 1, 2024	(223)	—	—	—	(223)
Provision establishment for:					
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(26)	—	—	—	(26)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):					
Normal individual to Substandard	—	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to individual default	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	—	—
Substandard to Normal individual	—	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	—	—
New loans originated	(117)	—	—	—	(117)
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Payment of credits	49	—	—	—	49
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	—	—
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	317	—	—	—	317
Other changes in provisions	—	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	—	—	—	—	—

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

f) Summary of changes in allowances for loan losses – Commercial

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year							
	Normal portfolio		Portfolio Substandard	Portfolio in default		Subtotal	Deductible garantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total
	Evaluation			Evaluation				
	Individual	Group	Individual	Group				
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Balance at January 1, 2025	(102,264)	(30,109)	(33,113)	(246,365)	(83,894)	(495,745)	(3,580)	(499,325)
Provision establishment for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	6,713	(22,227)	(5,838)	(11,003)	(6,951)	(39,306)	—	(39,306)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	2,183	13,650	4,918	(37,013)	(25,996)	(42,258)	—	(42,258)
Normal individual to Substandard	3,211	—	(7,487)	—	—	(4,276)	—	(4,276)
Normal individual to individual default	231	—	—	(6,501)	—	(6,270)	—	(6,270)
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	13,482	(34,684)	—	(21,202)	—	(21,202)
Substandard to Normal individual	(110)	—	197	—	—	87	—	87
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	(1,368)	2,814	—	1,446	—	1,446
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Group Normal to Group default	—	13,561	—	—	(38,011)	(24,450)	—	(24,450)
Group default to Group normal	—	(1,114)	—	—	12,389	11,275	—	11,275
Individual (normal, substandard, default) to Group (normal, default)	884	(531)	112	1,959	(1,132)	1,292	—	1,292
Group (normal, default) to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(2,033)	1,734	(18)	(604)	758	(163)	—	(163)
New loans originated	(121,882)	(31,528)	(13,289)	(65,987)	(10,380)	(243,066)	—	(243,066)
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(12,319)	(4,747)	(1,199)	(80)	(709)	(19,054)	—	(19,054)
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	47	—	14,030	—	14,077	—	14,077
Payment of credits	124,992	43,734	15,521	26,414	17,686	228,347	—	228,347
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	7	—	53,670	30,855	84,532	—	84,532
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	1,833	75	(599)	4,664	46	6,019	—	6,019
Other changes in provisions	(57)	(54)	809	21,584	3,550	25,832	159	25,991
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(100,801)	(31,152)	(32,790)	(240,086)	(75,793)	(480,622)	(3,580)	(484,043)

(1) This includes the provision for “Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees”.

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year							
	Normal portfolio		Portfolio Substandard	Portfolio in default		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total
	Evaluation			Evaluation				
	Individual	Group	Individual	Group				
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Balance as of January 1, 2024	(98,862)	(30,962)	(27,308)	(225,631)	(85,793)	(468,556)	(4,528)	(473,084)
Provision establishment for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(4,612)	(26,560)	(415)	(9,678)	(10,304)	(51,569)	—	(51,569)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	6,158	16,481	22,606	(67,455)	(32,495)	(54,705)	—	(54,705)
Normal individual to Substandard	(111,019)	(12,845)	25,008	(148,835)	(45,047)	(292,738)	—	(292,738)
Normal individual to individual default	76	—	—	(1,550)	—	(1,474)	—	(1,474)
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	44,349	(65,158)	—	(20,809)	—	(20,809)
Substandard to Normal individual	(275)	—	735	—	—	460	—	460
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	(12)	129	—	117	—	117
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	82	—	82	—	82
Group Normal to Group default	—	17,108	—	—	(43,959)	(26,851)	—	(26,851)
Group default to Group normal	—	(1,085)	—	—	10,169	9,084	—	9,084
Individual (normal, substandard, default) to Group (normal, default)	1,035	(759)	314	165	(420)	335	—	335
Group (normal, default) to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(1,109)	1,217	(276)	(1,123)	1,715	424	—	424
New loans originated	(110,746)	(29,326)	(20,102)	(81,380)	(12,552)	(254,106)	—	(254,106)
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(9,453)	(4,883)	(1,073)	(32)	(742)	(16,183)	—	(16,183)
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	750	640	3,515	—	4,905	—	4,905
Payment of credits	120,456	44,794	13,904	66,460	26,841	272,455	—	272,455
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	1	31	65,853	30,479	96,364	—	96,364
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	(5,073)	(429)	(327)	(12,205)	(444)	(18,478)	—	(18,478)
Other changes in provisions	(132)	25	(21,069)	14,188	1,116	(5,872)	948	(4,924)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	(102,264)	(30,109)	(33,113)	(246,365)	(83,894)	(495,745)	(3,580)	(499,325)

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

g) Summary of the movement in provisions recorded - Mortgage Loans

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio MCh\$	Portfolio in default MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	(23,742)	(35,493)	(59,235)
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(3,405)	(97)	(3,502)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	2,182	(5,237)	(3,055)
Normal group to group default	3,525	(13,075)	(9,550)
Group default to group normal	(1,343)	7,838	6,495
New loans originated	(3,008)	(4,658)	(7,666)
New credits purchased	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—
Payment of credits	5,792	4,552	10,344
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	7,274	7,274
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—
Exchange difference	(940)	(511)	(1,451)
Other changes in provisions	(863)	(1,620)	(2,483)
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(23,984)	(35,790)	(59,774)

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio MCh\$	Portfolio in default MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	(24,106)	(30,630)	(54,736)
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(3,855)	(101)	(3,956)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	3,532	(9,259)	(5,727)
Normal group to group default	4,403	(14,512)	(10,109)
Group default to group normal	(871)	5,253	4,382
New loans originated	(2,385)	(3,617)	(6,002)
New credits purchased	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—
Payment of credits	3,529	5,172	8,701
Application of provisions for write-offs	1	2,299	2,300
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—
Exchange difference	80	37	117
Other changes in provisions	(538)	606	68
Balances as of December 31, 2024	(23,742)	(35,493)	(59,235)

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

h) Summary of movement in provisions recorded - Consumer loans and receivables

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	(120,697)	(155,586)	(276,283)
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(73,772)	(8,314)	(82,086)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	90,974	(145,248)	(54,274)
Normal group to group default	94,233	(161,549)	(67,316)
Group default to group normal	(3,259)	16,301	13,042
New loans originated	(39,612)	(26,462)	(66,074)
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(85,104)	(5,413)	(90,517)
New credits purchased	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—
Payment of credits	98,996	47,878	146,874
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	198,895	198,895
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—
Exchange difference	(1,574)	(2,587)	(4,161)
Other changes in provisions	(1,580)	(14,831)	(16,411)
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(132,369)	(111,668)	(244,037)

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	(133,629)	(163,951)	(297,580)
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(83,667)	(50,154)	(133,821)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	90,842	(208,890)	(118,048)
Normal group to group default	99,435	(231,176)	(131,741)
Group default to group normal	(8,593)	22,286	13,693
New loans originated	(40,332)	(38,837)	(79,169)
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(57,371)	(8,384)	(65,755)
New credits purchased	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—
Payment of credits	104,554	74,934	179,488
Application of provisions for write-offs	2	266,302	266,304
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—
Exchange difference	149	212	361
Other changes in provisions	(1,245)	(26,818)	(28,063)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	(120,697)	(155,586)	(276,283)



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

i) Concentration of loans by economic activity

The following detail is presented as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

As of December 31, 2025	Placements and exposure to contingent credits			Established provisions		
	Loans			Loans		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interbank loans	—	48,043	48,043	—	(711)	(711)
Commercial loans						
Agriculture and livestock	327,673	172,502	500,175	(14,210)	(5,635)	(19,845)
Fruit growing	37,131	156,314	193,445	(697)	(1,850)	(2,547)
Forestry	52,278	—	52,278	(2,421)	—	(2,421)
Fishing	72,932	—	72,932	(3,524)	—	(3,524)
Mining	384,316	28,517	412,833	(5,508)	(4,853)	(10,361)
Oil and natural gas	14,184	73,976	88,160	(47)	(2,051)	(2,098)
Product manufacturing industry:	1,027,178	960,220	1,987,398	(19,192)	(20,614)	(39,806)
Food, beverages and tobacco	397,762	362,001	759,763	(7,308)	(8,017)	(15,325)
Textile, leather and footwear	35,302	74,506	109,808	(1,052)	(2,461)	(3,513)
Wood and furniture	20,156	62,396	82,552	(860)	(2,127)	(2,987)
Pulp, paper and printing	56,341	31,068	87,409	(677)	(1,115)	(1,792)
Chemicals and petroleum products	222,694	197,570	420,264	(2,843)	(3,381)	(6,224)
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	294,923	232,679	527,602	(6,452)	(3,513)	(9,965)
Electricity, gas and water	366,641	531,481	898,122	(12,842)	(12,829)	(25,671)
Residential construction	301,178	286,889	588,067	(7,791)	(37,840)	(45,631)
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	752,880	260,143	1,013,023	(17,487)	(6,700)	(24,187)
Wholesale trade	1,587,408	222,197	1,809,605	(49,266)	(6,067)	(55,333)
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	633,553	446,087	1,079,640	(63,267)	(9,638)	(72,905)
Transportation and warehousing	708,137	308,774	1,016,911	(12,676)	(22,615)	(35,291)
Telecommunications	90,338	152,924	243,262	(2,089)	(6,898)	(8,987)
Financial services	1,354,594	58,264	1,412,858	(10,734)	(1,611)	(12,345)
Business services	—	315,800	315,800	—	(1,410)	(1,410)
Real estate services	2,982,702	304,637	3,287,339	(61,266)	(6,443)	(67,709)
Student loans	352,646	—	352,646	(9,741)	—	(9,741)
Public administration, defense and police	—	72,047	72,047	—	(667)	(667)
Social and other community services	1,402,079	190,376	1,592,455	(38,253)	(3,047)	(41,300)
Personal services	—	42,910	42,910	—	(2,264)	(2,264)
Subtotal	12,447,848	4,584,058	17,031,906	(331,011)	(153,032)	(484,043)
Mortgage loans	7,854,109	725,769	8,579,878	(36,711)	(23,063)	(59,774)
Consumer loans	2,473,566	821,610	3,295,176	(181,274)	(62,763)	(244,037)
Contingent credit exposure	2,289,423	1,573,149	3,862,572	(42,114)	(5,460)	(47,574)



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2024	Placements and exposure to contingent credits			Provisions recorded		
	Loans			Loans		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Loans						
Agriculture and livestock	272,177	183,700	455,877	(9,629)	(7,352)	(16,981)
Fruit growing	40,034	89,868	129,902	(712)	(1,583)	(2,295)
Forestry	43,238	—	43,238	(1,713)	—	(1,713)
Fishing	73,117	15,484	88,601	(3,865)	(271)	(4,136)
Mining	346,266	20,411	366,677	(5,107)	(1,530)	(6,637)
Oil and natural gas	14,025	107,789	121,814	(59)	(1,601)	(1,660)
Product manufacturing industry:	1,160,998	704,876	1,865,874	(33,287)	(18,960)	(52,247)
Food, beverages and tobacco	271,920	335,814	607,734	(9,268)	(7,623)	(16,891)
Textile, leather and footwear	39,210	39,161	78,371	(1,404)	(2,986)	(4,390)
Wood and furniture	21,562	67,370	88,932	(1,082)	(1,711)	(2,793)
Pulp, paper and printing	158,578	23,809	182,387	(1,334)	(867)	(2,201)
Chemicals and petroleum products	358,467	120,931	479,398	(10,108)	(3,053)	(13,161)
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	311,261	117,791	429,052	(10,091)	(2,720)	(12,811)
Electricity, gas and water	269,558	625,711	895,269	(7,526)	(5,329)	(12,855)
Residential construction	428,299	380,497	808,796	(5,767)	(35,524)	(41,291)
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	752,146	202,537	954,683	(19,654)	(6,826)	(26,480)
Wholesale trade	1,635,907	198,963	1,834,870	(58,982)	(6,465)	(65,447)
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	665,741	385,366	1,051,107	(79,537)	(9,128)	(88,665)
Transportation and warehousing	620,771	227,834	848,605	(11,347)	(16,171)	(27,518)
Telecommunications	118,096	144,324	262,420	(2,387)	(2,641)	(5,028)
Financial services	1,084,793	119,209	1,204,002	(14,139)	(2,173)	(16,312)
Business services	—	231,841	231,841	—	(1,211)	(1,211)
Real estate services	3,067,292	346,091	3,413,383	(59,748)	(6,565)	(66,313)
Student loans	426,967	—	426,967	(12,949)	—	(12,949)
Public administration, defense and police	—	57,204	57,204	—	(687)	(687)
Social and other community services	1,434,390	208,906	1,643,296	(43,366)	(3,540)	(46,906)
Personal services	—	30,162	30,162	—	(1,994)	(1,994)
Subtotal	12,453,815	4,280,773	16,734,588	(369,774)	(129,551)	(499,325)
Mortgage loans	7,197,328	735,936	7,933,264	(35,479)	(23,756)	(59,235)
Consumer loans	2,491,252	749,106	3,240,358	(208,071)	(68,212)	(276,283)
Contingent credit exposure	2,090,600	1,764,537	3,855,137	(33,102)	(7,155)	(40,257)



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

j) Mortgage loans and their allowance provisions for loan losses by tranche of unpaid loan principal over the value of the mortgage collateral (LTV) and days past due, respectively:

As of December 31, 2025 Loan Tranche /Guarantee Value (%)	Mortgage loans						Provisions made for housing loans					
	Days past due at end of year						Days past due at end of year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
LTV<=40%	1,222,808	42,835	15,984	7,385	26,260	1,315,272	(8,087)	(1,484)	(848)	(597)	(4,034)	(15,050)
40%< LTV<=80%	6,221,113	168,051	71,852	35,806	119,357	6,616,179	(18,575)	(5,063)	(3,394)	(2,679)	(10,840)	(40,551)
80%< LTV<=90%	546,426	6,055	2,576	838	3,975	559,870	(1,525)	(146)	(148)	(109)	(656)	(2,584)
LTV> 90%	82,173	2,899	655	327	2,503	88,557	(663)	(138)	(33)	(49)	(706)	(1,589)
Total	8,072,520	219,840	91,067	44,356	152,095	8,579,878	(28,850)	(6,831)	(4,423)	(3,434)	(16,236)	(59,774)

As of December 31, 2024 Loan Tranche /Guarantee Value (%)	Mortgage loans						Provisions made for housing loans					
	Days past due at end of year						Days past due at end of year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
LTV<=40%	1,101,155	38,876	14,276	5,509	22,678	1,182,494	(7,487)	(1,252)	(763)	(405)	(3,537)	(13,444)
40%< LTV<=80%	5,918,696	166,085	67,308	33,676	104,325	6,290,090	(19,867)	(5,295)	(3,316)	(2,513)	(10,505)	(41,496)
80%< LTV<=90%	360,094	7,010	1,487	1,190	2,766	372,547	(1,388)	(239)	(98)	(163)	(731)	(2,619)
LTV> 90%	81,197	3,382	647	558	2,349	88,133	(865)	(195)	(69)	(45)	(502)	(1,676)
Total	7,461,142	215,353	83,718	40,933	132,118	7,933,264	(29,607)	(6,981)	(4,246)	(3,126)	(15,275)	(59,235)



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

k) The concentration of due from banks and commercial loans and their provisions by classification category as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	Interbank loans and commercial loans																							Provision deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19 (1)				
	Normal portfolio											Individual assessment						Portfolio in default							Group evaluation			
	Subtotal						Substandard Portfolio					Subtotal					Total											
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Portfolio normal	Portfolio in default	Total	Total								
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$								
Interbank loans																												
Interbank liquidity loans			24,022	24,021																								
Commercial interbank loans																												
Overdrafts on current accounts																												
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports																												
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports																												
Foreign trade credits between third countries																												
Non-transferable deposits in banks																												
Other receivables from banks																												
Subtotal			24,022	24,021																								
Provisions recorded			(291)	(420)																								
% of provisions recorded	0.00%	0.00%	(1.21)%	(1.75)%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%						
Commercial loans																												
Commercial loans	36,961	318,028	3,065,031	4,145,081	1,637,945	797,000	9,999,946	224,554	163,318	137,796	66,691	992,359	249,977	142,357	86,556	166,722	84,637	74,053	804,302	11,996,607	1,820,780	238,828	2,059,608	13,456,215				
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports		60,341	398,757	165,168	145,075	65,221	834,562	5,106	1,308	4,134		10,548						942	942	846,052	27,615		27,615	873,667				
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports		169	148,094	129,182	125,838	74,152	477,435	5,885	1,022			6,907	749						749	485,091	126,685	750	127,435	612,526				
Foreign trade credits between third countries				74,914			74,914													74,914				74,914				
Current account receivables		9,989	18,830	15,139	11,076	2,937	57,971	1,831	587	205	346	2,969	254	135		234	118	404	1,145	62,085	39,689	14,180	53,869	115,954				
Credit card receivables		29	222	773	2,403	696	6,226	301	54	25	66	446	3	2		2	30	61	98	6,770	30,523	5,878	36,401	43,171				
Factoring transactions	2,184	87,348	71,141	78,789	115,857	15,283	370,602	7,565	333	2,151		10,049	4,405			635	582	208	5,830	386,481	59,814	2,626	62,440	448,921				
Commercial finance leasing transactions		3,845	114,154	349,310	249,799	45,414	762,522	25,261	6,791	11,154	7,516	50,722	6,171	13,795	2,565	8,005	1,150	2,632	34,318	847,562	195,347	10,983	206,330	1,053,892				
Student loans																					312,539	40,107	352,646	352,646				
Other credits and accounts receivable																												
Subtotal	39,074	479,942	3,816,780	4,959,986	2,287,693	1,000,703	12,584,178	270,503	173,413	155,465	74,619	674,000	261,559	156,289	89,121	175,598	86,517	78,300	847,384	14,105,562	2,612,992	313,352	2,926,344	17,031,906				
Provisions recorded	(14)	(370)	(7,130)	(36,428)	(43,919)	(12,940)	(100,801)	(4,160)	(13,940)	(11,703)	(2,987)	(32,790)	(5,230)	(15,628)	(22,281)	(70,240)	(56,236)	(70,471)	(240,086)	(373,677)	(31,152)	(75,793)	(106,945)	(480,622)				
% of provisions recorded	(0.04)%	(0.08)%	(0.19)%	(0.73)%	(1.92)%	(1.29)%	(0.80)%	(1.54)%	(8.04)%	(7.53)%	(4.00)%	(4.86)%	(2.00)%	(10.00)%	(25.00)%	(40.00)%	(65.00)%	(90.00)%	(28.33)%	(2.65)%	(1.19)%	(24.19)%	(3.65)%	(2.82)%				

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2024	Interbank loans and commercial loans																							Provision deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	
	Individual assessment											Group evaluation													
	Normal portfolio						Substandard Portfolio					Portfolio in default					Portfolio normal			Portfolio in default					
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total	Total	Total	Total		Total
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Interbank loans																									
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-transferable deposits in banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other receivables from banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Provisions recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
% of provisions recorded	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	36,999	294,069	2,336,597	4,365,504	1,509,245	898,456	9,440,870	306,939	168,498	138,405	88,707	702,549	252,661	119,600	143,235	184,301	77,745	66,868	844,410	10,987,829	1,756,740	253,144	2,009,884	12,997,713	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	120,006	579,331	157,694	145,134	57,971	1,060,136	10,678	3,250	—	779	14,707	1,516	—	—	—	1,080	—	2,596	1,077,439	25,928	682	26,610	1,104,049	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	155	140,238	201,989	178,064	64,415	584,861	3,022	103	317	—	3,442	501	74	—	—	271	—	846	589,149	126,958	508	127,466	716,615	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	56,398	11,185	—	67,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,583	—	—	—	67,583	—
Current account receivables	6	9,629	8,922	8,513	8,870	3,703	39,643	3,332	450	666	306	4,754	552	97	—	—	78	474	1,201	45,598	39,297	14,772	54,069	99,667	—
Credit card receivables	36	207	595	2,635	1,545	553	5,571	277	46	13	21	357	76	27	—	5	1	36	145	6,073	26,889	5,836	32,725	38,798	—
Factoring transactions	7,626	16,690	31,138	72,435	69,190	15,335	212,414	670	992	62	—	1,724	4,312	—	—	—	—	142	4,454	218,592	60,608	1,030	61,638	280,230	—
Commercial finance leasing transactions	—	4,670	93,781	310,756	259,030	52,514	720,751	39,026	3,637	11,935	1,780	56,378	10,851	11,896	3,745	7,529	10	2,301	36,332	813,461	176,788	12,717	189,505	1,002,966	—
Student loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370,100	56,867	426,967	—	—
Other credits and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	44,667	445,426	3,190,602	5,175,924	2,182,263	1,092,947	12,131,829	363,944	176,976	151,398	91,593	783,911	270,469	131,694	146,980	191,835	79,185	69,821	889,984	13,805,724	2,583,308	345,556	2,928,864	16,734,588	—
Provisions recorded	(16)	(235)	(6,204)	(35,296)	(43,052)	(17,461)	(102,264)	(7,014)	(15,100)	(6,075)	(4,924)	(33,113)	(5,408)	(13,170)	(36,745)	(76,733)	(51,471)	(62,838)	(246,365)	(381,742)	(30,109)	(83,894)	(114,003)	(495,745)	(3,580)
% of provisions recorded	(0.04)%	(0.05)%	(0.19)%	(0.68)%	(1.97)%	(1.60)%	(0.84)%	(1.93)%	(8.53)%	(4.01)%	(5.38)%	(4.22)%	(2.00)%	(10.00)%	(25.00)%	(40.00)%	(65.00)%	(90.00)%	(27.68)%	(2.77)%	(1.17)%	(24.28)%	(3.89)%	(2.96)%	—

(1) This includes the provision for “Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees”.



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

l) The concentration of credit risk by days past due as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								Net financial assets
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Total	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total	
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		MCh\$		
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Interbank loans															
0 days	48,043	—	—	—	—	48,043	(711)	—	—	—	—	(711)	—	(711)	47,332
1 to 29 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 59 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 89 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	48,043	—	—	—	—	48,043	(711)	—	—	—	—	(711)	—	(711)	47,332
Commercial loans															
0 days	12,498,235	2,471,504	615,318	580,460	64,267	16,229,784	(99,652)	(24,489)	(27,294)	(123,642)	(13,355)	(288,432)	—	(288,432)	15,941,352
1 to 29 days	81,968	93,232	38,498	11,032	21,924	246,654	(868)	(3,011)	(1,891)	(2,518)	(3,832)	(12,120)	—	(12,120)	234,534
30 to 59 days	3,975	36,790	13,702	11,974	18,564	85,005	(281)	(2,599)	(3,213)	(1,897)	(3,472)	(11,462)	—	(11,462)	73,543
60 to 89 days	—	11,466	6,482	7,362	18,265	43,575	—	(1,053)	(392)	(379)	(3,576)	(5,400)	—	(5,400)	38,175
>= 90 days	—	—	—	236,556	190,332	426,888	—	—	—	(111,650)	(51,558)	(163,208)	(3,421)	(166,629)	260,259
Subtotal	12,584,178	2,612,992	674,000	847,384	313,352	17,031,906	(100,801)	(31,152)	(32,790)	(240,086)	(75,793)	(480,622)	(3,421)	(484,043)	16,547,863
Mortgage loans															
0 days	—	7,955,363	—	—	117,157	8,072,520	—	(18,977)	—	—	(9,873)	(28,850)	—	(28,850)	8,043,670
1 to 29 days	—	175,435	—	—	44,405	219,840	—	(3,233)	—	—	(3,598)	(6,831)	—	(6,831)	213,009
30 to 59 days	—	52,674	—	—	38,393	91,067	—	(1,416)	—	—	(3,007)	(4,423)	—	(4,423)	86,644
60 to 89 days	—	4,703	—	—	39,653	44,356	—	(358)	—	—	(3,076)	(3,434)	—	(3,434)	40,922
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	152,095	152,095	—	—	—	—	(16,236)	(16,236)	—	(16,236)	135,859
Subtotal	—	8,188,175	—	—	391,703	8,579,878	—	(23,984)	—	—	(35,790)	(59,774)	—	(59,774)	8,520,104
Consumer loans															
0 days	—	2,936,192	—	—	54,676	2,990,868	—	(99,139)	—	—	(31,532)	(130,671)	—	(130,671)	2,860,197
1 to 29 days	—	109,378	—	—	14,256	123,634	—	(13,597)	—	—	(8,693)	(22,290)	—	(22,290)	101,344
30 to 59 days	—	48,366	—	—	15,650	64,016	—	(14,145)	—	—	(9,011)	(23,156)	—	(23,156)	40,860
60 to 89 days	—	13,701	—	—	19,299	33,000	—	(5,488)	—	—	(11,277)	(16,765)	—	(16,765)	16,235
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	83,658	83,658	—	—	—	—	(51,155)	(51,155)	—	(51,155)	32,503
Subtotal	—	3,107,637	—	—	187,539	3,295,176	—	(132,369)	—	—	(111,668)	(244,037)	—	(244,037)	3,051,139
Total loans	12,632,221	13,908,804	674,000	847,384	892,594	28,955,003	(101,512)	(187,505)	(32,790)	(240,086)	(223,251)	(785,144)	(3,421)	(788,565)	28,166,438

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".



Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2024	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded									Net financial assets
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Total	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total		
	Individual	Group		Individual	Group		Individual	Group		Individual	Group				Individual	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$		
Interbank loans																
0 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1 to 29 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 59 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
60 to 89 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Commercial loans																
0 days	12,069,437	2,448,129	689,704	569,787	76,417	15,853,474	(100,987)	(23,408)	(23,770)	(126,867)	(17,238)	(292,270)	—	(292,270)	15,561,204	
1 to 29 days	59,820	89,650	62,824	79,135	19,932	311,361	(1,064)	(3,136)	(4,219)	(18,686)	(3,825)	(30,930)	—	(30,930)	280,431	
30 to 59 days	2,571	33,487	23,496	21,703	24,652	105,909	(213)	(2,379)	(4,477)	(4,542)	(4,163)	(15,774)	—	(15,774)	90,135	
60 to 89 days	—	12,042	7,767	27,574	15,439	62,822	—	(1,186)	(623)	(6,761)	(2,707)	(11,277)	—	(11,277)	51,545	
>= 90 days	—	—	120	191,785	209,117	401,022	—	—	(24)	(89,509)	(55,961)	(145,494)	(3,580)	(149,074)	251,948	
Subtotal	12,131,828	2,583,308	783,911	889,984	345,557	16,734,588	(102,264)	(30,109)	(33,113)	(246,365)	(83,894)	(495,745)	(3,580)	(499,325)	16,235,263	
Mortgage loans																
0 days	—	7,331,808	—	—	129,334	7,461,142	—	(18,911)	—	—	(10,696)	(29,607)	—	(29,607)	7,431,535	
1 to 29 days	—	167,842	—	—	47,511	215,353	—	(3,180)	—	—	(3,801)	(6,981)	—	(6,981)	208,372	
30 to 59 days	—	46,719	—	—	36,999	83,718	—	(1,292)	—	—	(2,954)	(4,246)	—	(4,246)	79,472	
60 to 89 days	—	5,453	—	—	35,480	40,933	—	(359)	—	—	(2,767)	(3,126)	—	(3,126)	37,807	
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	132,118	132,118	—	—	—	—	(15,275)	(15,275)	—	(15,275)	116,843	
Subtotal	—	7,551,822	—	—	381,442	7,933,264	—	(23,742)	—	—	(35,493)	(59,235)	—	(59,235)	7,874,029	
Consumer loans																
0 days	—	2,829,293	—	—	70,951	2,900,244	—	(86,580)	—	—	(45,085)	(131,665)	—	(131,665)	2,768,579	
1 to 29 days	—	121,657	—	—	17,204	138,861	—	(14,596)	—	—	(10,336)	(24,932)	—	(24,932)	113,929	
30 to 59 days	—	53,653	—	—	18,339	71,992	—	(14,882)	—	—	(11,268)	(26,150)	—	(26,150)	45,842	
60 to 89 days	—	14,528	—	—	21,897	36,425	—	(4,639)	—	—	(14,654)	(19,293)	—	(19,293)	17,132	
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	92,836	92,836	—	—	—	—	(74,243)	(74,243)	—	(74,243)	18,593	
Subtotal	—	3,019,131	—	—	221,227	3,240,358	—	(120,697)	—	—	(155,586)	(276,283)	—	(276,283)	2,964,075	
Total loans	12,131,828	13,154,261	783,911	889,984	948,226	27,908,210	(102,264)	(174,548)	(33,113)	(246,365)	(274,973)	(831,263)	(3,580)	(834,843)	27,073,367	

(1) This includes the provision for “Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees”.



Note 14 - Investments in Associates

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the main investments in related companies are shown below:

a) The main investments in companies and minority investments are shown below:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Investments in associates	17,215	15,264
Minority investments	30,482	25,199
Total	47,697	40,463

b) Investments at equity value (companies with significant influence):

Company	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	Ownership	Investment value	Ownership	Investment value
	%	MCh\$	%	MCh\$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188	14,867	8.7188	13,028
Combanc S.A.	10.3295	1,041	10.3295	903
IMERC OTC S.A.	8.6624	1,307	8.6624	1,333
Total		17,215		15,264

c) Summary of financial information of associates:

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Transbank S.A.	1,638,334	1,470,088	145,530	22,716
Combanc S.A.	11,209	1,606	8,022	1,581
IMERC OTC S.A.	15,200	188	14,758	254
Total	1,664,743	1,471,882	168,310	24,551

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Transbank S.A.	1,503,575	1,354,156	137,956	11,463
Combanc S.A.	9,794	1,338	7,489	967
IMERC OTC S.A.	23,075	8,009	13,844	1,222
Total	1,536,444	1,363,503	159,289	13,652

Note 14 - Investments in Associates, continued

d) The changes in investments in related companies for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Opening balances as of January 1st	40,463	30,739
Share exchange (1)	—	11,473
Share Purchase (3)	—	41
Sale of investments	—	—
Initial recognition of Equity Value and share of profit (loss) (2)	1,951	1,156
Fair value of minority investments	5,254	(1,590)
Translation differences	29	(1,356)
Ending balances of the financial year	47,697	40,463

- (1) As of March 15, 2023, a division of the Santiago Stock Exchange (BCS, for its acronym in Spanish) materialized, creating Sociedad de Infraestructura de Mercado S.A (SIM). On October 15, 2023, BCS merges with Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A, the latter being the successor, in November 2023 Holding Bursátil Chile S.A. and SIM are absorbed by Holding Bursátil Regional S.A. transaction which is carried out through an exchange of shares. Finally, in May 2024, the absorption of the Colombian Stock Exchange by Holding Bursátil Regional materialized.
- (2) Includes dividends paid by Comder and Imer OTC.
- (3) In October 2024, the bank the purchase of 32 shares from BCI and 18 shares from Banco Santander for a total of MCh\$41, of Combanc S.A.

e) Summary of minority investments (shares and rights on other companies):

Company	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	%	MCh\$	%	MCh\$
Redbanc S.A.	2.5043	435	2.5043	353
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	9.4021	1,080	9.4021	897
Electronic Stock Exchange	4.8780	524	4.8780	481
Swift	—	186	—	175
CCLV Contraparte Central (1)	—	8	—	8
Holding Bursátil Regional S.A (1)	4.5874	18,560	4.5874	15,383
A.C.H Colombia (2)	4.2082	4,401	4.2082	3,307
Redeban Multicolor S.A (2)	1.5972	1,206	1.5972	1,000
Credibanco (2)	6.3662	4,082	6.3662	3,595
Total		30,482		25,199

- (1) As of March 15, 2023, a division of the Santiago Stock Exchange (BCS, for its acronym in Spanish) materialized, creating Sociedad de Infraestructura de Mercado S.A (SIM). On October 15, 2023, BCS merges with Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A, the latter being the successor. In November 2023 Holding Bursátil Chile S.A. and SIM are absorbed by Holding Bursátil Regional S.A. transaction which is carried out through an exchange of shares. Finally, in May 2024, the absorption of the Colombian Stock Exchange by Holding Bursátil Regional was completed.
- (2) Corresponds to investments in other companies made by subsidiaries established in Colombia.
- f) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has evaluated if there is evidence of impairment in accordance with IAS 28 and the bank has concluded that there is no evidence of any type of impairment on the bank investments.



Note 15 - Intangible Assets

a) The composition of this item as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Items	Average useful life	Average remaining amortization	Net assets as of January 1, 2025	Gross Balance	Accumulated Amortization	Net asset as of December 31, 2025
	No.	No.	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Software or computer programs	4	3	180,333	509,029	(317,251)	191,778
Goodwill from business combinations	—	—	492,512	492,512	—	492,512
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	9	—	9,676	189,044	(187,109)	1,935
Total			682,521	1,190,585	(504,360)	686,225

Items	Average useful life	Average remaining amortization	Net assets as of January 1, 2024	Gross Balance	Accumulated Amortization	Net asset as of December 31, 2024
	No.	No.	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Software or computer programs	5	3	181,113	434,451	(254,118)	180,333
Goodwill from business combinations	—	—	492,512	492,512	—	492,512
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	9	1	20,906	189,044	(179,368)	9,676
Total			694,531	1,116,007	(433,486)	682,521

b) The changes in the gross balance of intangible assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	434,451	492,512	189,044	1,116,007
Additions	68,293	—	—	68,293
Disposals	(11)	—	—	(11)
Exchange differences	6,662	—	—	6,662
Impairment	—	—	—	—
Other	(366)	—	—	(366)
Balances as of December 31, 2025	509,029	492,512	189,044	1,190,585



Note 15 - Intangible Assets, continued

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	379,533	492,512	189,044	1,061,089
Additions	57,433	—	—	57,433
Disposals	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	(242)	—	—	(242)
Impairment	(594)	—	—	(594)
Other	(1,679)	—	—	(1,679)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	434,451	492,512	189,044	1,116,007

- c) The changes in accumulated depreciation of intangible assets during the year ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	(254,118)	—	(179,368)	(433,486)
Amortization for the year	(58,936)	—	(7,741)	(66,677)
Disposals	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	(4,197)	—	—	(4,197)
Impairment	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(317,251)	—	(187,109)	(504,360)

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	(198,420)	—	(168,138)	(366,558)
Amortization for the year	(56,461)	—	(11,230)	(67,691)
Disposals	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	199	—	—	199
Impairment	564	—	—	564
Other	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	(254,118)	—	(179,368)	(433,486)



Note 15 - Intangible Assets, continued

d) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, Banco Itaú Chile assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset (including Goodwill). If this indication exists, or when proof of impairment is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

As of December 31, 2025 there have been no indications or evidence of specific impairment events that would require recognition of impairment of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

e) Restrictions

Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries have no restrictions on intangible assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Additionally, no intangible assets have been pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations.



Note 16 - Fixed Assets

a) The breakdown of this item as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Item	Useful life	Remaining	Net assets as of	Gross balance		Accumulated	Net assets as of
	years	depreciation	January 1,			depreciation	December 31,
	No.	years	2025	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	2025
Buildings	26	14	9,031	14,374	(6,179)	8,195	
Land	—	—	2,979	1,120	—	1,120	
Equipment	6	2	12,128	98,983	(88,562)	10,421	
Other fixed asset	14	8	6,889	30,402	(24,732)	5,670	
Total			31,027	144,879	(119,473)	25,406	

Item	Useful life	Remaining	Net assets as of	Gross balance		Accumulated	Net assets as of
	years	amortization	January 1,			depreciation	December 31,
	No.	years	2024	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	2024
Buildings	26	14	9,280	15,507	(6,476)	9,031	
Land	—	—	2,994	2,979	—	2,979	
Equipment	6	2	17,624	96,165	(84,037)	12,128	
Other fixed asset	14	8	8,148	30,192	(23,303)	6,889	
Total			38,046	144,843	(113,816)	31,027	

The useful life presented in the tables above corresponds to the total useful life and residual life of the fixed assets of the Bank and subsidiaries. The total useful life was calculated based on the expected use considering the quality of the original construction, the environment where the assets are located, the quality and level of maintenance carried out and the appraisal performed by external specialists independent from the Bank.

b) The changes in the gross balance of fixed assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	15,507	2,979	96,165	30,192	144,843
Additions	344	—	3,617	783	4,744
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(1,928)	(2,041)	(1,641)	(513)	(6,123)
Impairment	—	—	(1,826)	(418)	(2,244)
Exchange differences	451	182	2,668	358	3,659
Balances as of December 31, 2025	14,374	1,120	98,983	30,402	144,879



Note 16 - Fixed Assets, continued

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	15,268	2,994	95,941	33,084	147,287
Additions	227	—	1,548	1,936	3,711
Sales and/or disposals for the year	—	—	(1,203)	(3,666)	(4,869)
Impairment	12	(15)	(227)	(1,345)	(1,575)
Exchange differences	—	—	106	183	289
Balances as of December 31, 2024	15,507	2,979	96,165	30,192	144,843

- c) The changes in accumulated depreciation of fixed assets for December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	(6,476)	—	(84,037)	(23,303)	(113,816)
Depreciation for the year	(595)	—	(5,634)	(1,945)	(8,174)
Sales and/or disposals for the year	1,064	—	1,635	494	3,193
Exchange differences	(172)	—	(2,352)	(394)	(2,918)
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment	—	—	1,826	416	2,242
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(6,179)	—	(88,562)	(24,732)	(119,473)

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	(5,988)	—	(78,317)	(24,936)	(109,241)
Depreciation for the year	(485)	—	(6,940)	(2,920)	(10,345)
Sales and/or disposals for the year	—	—	1,034	3,349	4,383
Exchange differences	(3)	—	22	(45)	(26)
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment	—	—	164	1,249	1,413
Balances as of December 31, 2024	(6,476)	—	(84,037)	(23,303)	(113,816)

- d) Banco Itaú Chile evaluates at the end of each reporting year whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset. If this indication exists, or when an impairment test is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset and recognizes it in the Consolidated Statement of Income. (see Note 40).
- e) The Bank and its subsidiaries have no restrictions on fixed assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. In addition, fixed assets have not been pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations. On the other hand, there are no amounts owed on fixed assets by the Bank as of the aforementioned dates.



Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts

a) Right to use asset for lease contracts

(i) The Bank mainly has lease contracts for its branches and corporate building. The composition of the item as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Useful life years	Average remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2025	Gross balances	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2025
	No.	No.	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Buildings	9	4	116,473	205,536	(105,574)	99,962
Improvements in leased premises	9	3	22,919	70,765	(50,796)	19,969
Others leased assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			139,392	276,301	(156,370)	119,931

	Useful life years	Average remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2024	Gross balances	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2024
	No.	No.	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Buildings	8	4	77,464	201,935	(85,462)	116,473
Improvements in leased premises	9	3	21,750	65,523	(42,604)	22,919
Others leased assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			99,214	267,458	(128,066)	139,392

Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts, continued

(ii) Movement in the gross balance of assets for right to use lease for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Buildings	Improvements in	Others leased	Total
	MCh\$	leased premises	assets	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	201,935	65,523	—	267,458
Additions (1)	4,149	4,785	—	8,934
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(4,616)	(211)	—	(4,827)
Remeasurements of liabilities due to restatement	2,599	—	—	2,599
Remeasurements of liabilities due to modifications (2)	55	—	—	55
Exchange differences	1,414	668	—	2,082
Balances as of December 31, 2025	205,536	70,765	—	276,301

	Buildings	Improvements in	Others leased	Total
	MCh\$	leased premises	assets	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	175,809	57,179	—	232,988
Additions (1)	64,140	9,875	—	74,015
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(49,037)	(1,572)	—	(50,609)
Remeasurements of liabilities due to restatement	9,820	—	—	9,820
Remeasurements of liabilities due to modifications (2)	51	—	—	51
Exchange differences	1,152	41	—	1,193
Balances as of December 31, 2024	201,935	65,523	—	267,458

(1) Includes contract renewals.

(2) Includes remeasurement of liabilities due to contract amendments.

(iii) The changes in accumulated depreciation of assets for right to use leased assets for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Buildings	Improvements in	Other fixed	Total
	MCh\$	leased premises	assets	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	(85,462)	(42,604)	—	(128,066)
Depreciation	(24,097)	(7,708)	—	(31,805)
Sales and/or disposals for the year	4,899	174	—	5,073
Exchange differences	(914)	(658)	—	(1,572)
Reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(105,574)	(50,796)	—	(156,370)

Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts, continued

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Other fixed assets	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	(98,345)	(35,429)	—	(133,774)
Depreciation	(22,997)	(8,095)	—	(31,092)
Sales and/or disposals for the year	36,368	924	—	37,292
Exchange differences	(488)	(4)	—	(492)
Reclassifications	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	(85,462)	(42,604)	—	(128,066)

b) Lease contracts liabilities

(i) Lease contracts liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Lease contract liabilities	109,096	124,545
Total	109,096	124,545

The Bank and its subsidiaries have contracts with certain renewal options and for which there is reasonable certainty that such option will be exercised. In such cases, the lease period used to measure the liabilities and assets corresponds to an estimate of future renewals.

(ii) The changes in lease contract liabilities and cash flows as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1st	124,545	83,807
Additions due to new contracts (1)	4,149	64,140
Disposals due to early termination	(126)	(14,537)
Interest expense	6,139	6,699
Remeasurements of the liabilities due to modifications (2)	55	51
Inflation rate adjustments	2,599	9,820
Exchange rate adjustment	45	28
Exchange differences	672	570
Capital and interest payments	(28,982)	(26,033)
Balances as of ended year	109,096	124,545

(1) Include contract renewals.

(2) Include remeasurement of liabilities due to contract amendments.

Note 18 – Taxes

a) Current taxes

The Bank and its subsidiaries, at the end of each reporting period, have established a provision for first category income tax, which was determined based on current tax legislation. The net provision for recoverable taxes has been reflected in assets for MCh\$53,634 as of December 31, 2025 (MCh\$18,175 as of December 31, 2024), as detailed below:

a.1) Current tax assets and liabilities by geographical area

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Current tax assets	18,009	1,668	39,200	58,877
Current tax liabilities	(1,907)	(540)	(2,796)	(5,243)
Total net	16,102	1,128	36,404	53,634

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Current tax assets	111	824	79,490	80,425
Current tax liabilities	(61,253)	—	(997)	(62,250)
Total net	(61,142)	824	78,493	18,175

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

a.2) Current tax components by geographical area

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia (2)	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Income tax with effect in profit and loss	(15,557)	(540)	(6,226)	(22,323)
Income tax with effect equity	—	—	—	—
Income tax, 27% rate	(15,557)	(540)	(6,226)	(22,323)
Less:				
Monthly Provisional Payments	26,920	1,668	41,836	70,424
Foreign tax credits	2,361	—	—	2,361
Credit for training costs	1,050	—	—	1,050
Credit donations	534	—	—	534
Taxes to be recovered from previous years	404	—	794	1,198
Other credits	390	—	—	390
Total	16,102	1,128	36,404	53,634

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch

(2) Income tax rate of 40%



Note 18 - Taxes, continued

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile MCh\$	U.S.A. (1) MCh\$	Colombia (2) MCh\$	Total MCh\$
Income tax with effect in profit and loss	(132,155)	—	(5,696)	(137,851)
Income tax effect on equity, net investments hedge	10,917	—	—	10,917
Income tax, 27% rate	(121,238)	—	(5,696)	(126,934)
Less:				
Monthly Provisional Payments	58,661	824	42,824	102,309
Foreign tax credits	—	—	—	—
Credit for training costs	1,000	—	—	1,000
Credit donations	253	—	—	253
Taxes to be recovered from previous years	170	—	41,365	41,535
Other credits	12	—	—	12
Total	(61,142)	824	78,493	18,175

- (1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.
(2) Income tax rate of 40%

b) Income tax results

The tax expense for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 consists of the following items:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025 MCh\$	2024 MCh\$
Income tax expense:		
Current tax expenses	(22,323)	(137,851)
Deferred taxes:		
Deferred taxes expenses	85,459	21,479
Subtotal	63,136	(116,372)
Other	957	2
Net expense for income taxes	64,093	(116,370)

c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation between the current statutory nominal income tax rates and the effective rates applied to the determination of the tax expense as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Nominal rates by geographic area	2025	2024
	Rate	Rate
Chile	27.0%	27.0%
Colombia (1)	40.0%	40.0%
United States	21.0%	21.0%

- (1) On December 13, 2022, Law 2.277 was issued, which modified the tax rate to 35% starting in 2023. The modification also included an additional income tax surcharge to certain institutions of 5% for a fix period ended on 2027, resulting in a transitory consolidated tax rate of 40%.



Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The main tax effects, according to the nominal tax rates of the countries reported on a consolidated basis, are as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Tax Rate	Amount	Tax Rate	Amount
	%	MCh\$	%	MCh\$
Amount calculated by using the statutory rates	27.00	98,284	27.00	133,129
Equity price level restatement for tax purposes (1)	(14.81)	(53,927)	(12.02)	(59,263)
Exchange differences due to investments in Colombia, U.S.A and Panamá (2)	(29.11)	(105,958)	(1.64)	(8,072)
Exchange rate effect on net investments and other capital income (3)	(3.22)	(11,738)	8.41	41,483
Taxes in U.S.A	2.25	8,200	1.59	7,846
Other Adjustments	0.29	1,046	0.25	1,247
Effective tax rate and income tax expense (benefit)	(17.61)	(64,093)	23.59	116,370

- (1) Corresponds to the effect generated by the restatement of Tax Equity between January 1 and December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Tax Equity amounts to MCh\$5,976,369 and MCh\$5,340,039, respectively, while the CPI variation used for the calculation was 3.4% and 4.2%, respectively, for the periods presented.
- (2) For tax purposes, the investments in Colombia and the United States are measured in U.S. dollars. The depreciation (appreciation) of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar generates taxable income (expenses) with no corresponding effect on accounting results. The amount presented herein represents the income tax expense (income) arising from the effect of exchange rate variations on the investments in Colombia and the United States. In this regard, the U.S. dollar recorded a negative variation of CLP 89.33 between January 1 and December 31, 2025 (considering a closing exchange rate of CLP 907.13); whereas for the same period in 2024, it recorded a positive variation of CLP 119.34. As part of its foreign exchange risk management policy, the Bank has managed this exposure through market-available instruments to economically hedge against the tax effect generated by exchange rate fluctuations. The effect of such instruments (which offsets the tax effect presented herein) is recognized in the line Net foreign exchange gain (loss) in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the year.
- (3) This line reflects differences in tax rates of other jurisdictions compared to the Chilean tax rate. It should be noted that Itaú Chile indirectly consolidates the profits of Itaú Panama, which is a subsidiary of Colombia.



Note 18 - Taxes, continued

d) Effect of taxes recorded in equity

d.1) Tax effect of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to income in subsequent years:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Effect of investments at FVTOCI	1,559	(589)
Effect of change in hedge accounting net investment	(14,040)	14,510
Effect of change in cash flow hedging	(8,682)	4,681
Total charge to other comprehensive income	(21,163)	18,602

d.2) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income in subsequent years:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(369)	(706)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	(136)	(409)
Total charge to other comprehensive income	(505)	(1,115)

d.3) Taxes in Reserve:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Tax benefit from tax loss - perpetual bond provision	736	82
Tax benefit from tax loss - paid perpetual bond	5,268	-
Total charge to other comprehensive income	6,004	82



Note 18 - Taxes, continued

e) Deferred tax effects

e.1) Total deferred taxes

	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Deferred taxes with effect in income						
Allowances for loan losses	146,707	—	146,707	140,184	—	140,184
Accrued interest on past due portfolio	17,750	—	17,750	31,624	—	31,624
Tax losses	191,207	—	191,207	98,947	—	98,947
Miscellaneous provisions	44,970	—	44,970	38,805	—	38,805
Market value of financial instruments	13,847	—	13,847	25,490	—	25,490
Provision associated with personnel	11,129	—	11,129	11,073	—	11,073
Lease division and others	9,891	—	9,891	5,980	—	5,980
IFRS 16 lease effect	2,640	—	2,640	2,247	—	2,247
Unearned price differences	872	—	872	504	—	504
Net tax value of amortizable assets	83	—	83	261	—	261
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(35,867)	—	(35,867)	(37,332)	—	(37,332)
Itaú-Corpanca business combination	(523)	—	(523)	(2,613)	—	(2,613)
Other	(1,990)	—	(1,990)	2,350	—	2,350
Subtotal deferred tax assets (liabilities) through profit or loss	400,716	—	400,716	317,520	—	317,520
Deferred income taxes through other comprehensive income						
Tax on investments at FVTOCI	2,313	—	2,313	828	—	828
Tax benefit from tax loss – perpetual bond provision	818	—	818	—	—	—
Tax benefit from tax loss – paid perpetual bond	5,268	—	5,268	—	—	—
Taxes due to accounting hedging effect net investment	(1,389)	—	(1,389)	12,636	—	12,636
Taxes due to cash flow hedging effect	(8,977)	—	(8,977)	(288)	—	(288)
Tax on defined benefit obligations	5,764	—	5,764	5,740	—	5,740
Other	—	—	—	(14)	—	(14)
Subtotal deferred tax assets (liabilities) through other comprehensive income	3,797	—	3,797	18,902	—	18,902
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	404,513	—	404,513	336,422	—	336,422

e.2) Deferred taxes by geographic area

	As of December 31, 2025				As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	U.S.A (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	U.S.A (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Deferred tax asset	288,706	4,100	111,707	404,513	222,560	10,646	103,216	336,422
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total net by geographic area	288,706	4,100	111,707	404,513	222,560	10,646	103,216	336,422

(1) Corresponds to the branch located in New York.

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The effects of deferred tax assets and liabilities allocated as a result of temporary differences by geographic area are presented below:

	As of December 31, 2025				As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Allowances for loan losses	151,626	331	(5,250)	146,707	144,173	704	(4,693)	140,184
Accrued interest on past due portfolio	17,750	—	—	17,750	31,624	—	—	31,624
Tax losses	81,634	2,915	106,658	191,207	6,097	4,063	88,787	98,947
Miscellaneous provisions	46,393	367	(1,790)	44,970	47,582	1,949	(10,726)	38,805
Market value of financial instruments	32,035	51	(18,239)	13,847	26,365	3,865	(4,740)	25,490
Provision associated with personnel	4,656	432	6,041	11,129	4,633	768	5,672	11,073
Lease division and others	2,215	—	7,676	9,891	(2,264)	—	8,244	5,980
IFRS 16 lease effect	1,905	85	650	2,640	1,553	—	694	2,247
Unearned price differences	872	—	—	872	504	—	—	504
Net tax value of amortizable assets	83	—	—	83	261	—	—	261
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(38,236)	(46)	2,415	(35,867)	(39,183)	(127)	1,978	(37,332)
Itaú-Corpbanca business combination	(523)	—	—	(523)	(2,613)	—	—	(2,613)
Other	(4,938)	—	2,948	(1,990)	(927)	—	3,277	2,350
Total net assets (liabilities)	295,472	4,135	101,109	400,716	217,805	11,222	88,493	317,520

	As of December 31, 2025				As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Tax on investments at FVTOCI	2,887	(35)	(539)	2,313	4,769	(576)	(3,365)	828
Tax benefit from tax loss – perpetual bond provision	818	—	—	818	—	—	—	—
Tax benefit from tax loss – paid perpetual bond	5,268	—	—	5,268	—	—	—	—
Taxes due to accounting hedging effect net investment	(9,570)	—	8,181	(1,389)	—	—	12,636	12,636
Taxes due to cash flow hedging effect	(6,169)	—	(2,808)	(8,977)	—	—	(288)	(288)
Tax on defined benefit obligations	—	—	5,764	5,764	—	—	5,740	5,740
Other	—	—	—	—	(14)	—	—	(14)
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities) through other comprehensive income	(6,766)	(35)	10,598	3,797	4,755	(576)	14,723	18,902
Total deferred taxes	288,706	4,100	111,707	404,513	222,560	10,646	103,216	336,422

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

f) Summary of total deferred taxes

The following is a summary of deferred taxes, considering both their effect on shareholders equity and income:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Deferred tax assets		
Through income	400,716	317,520
Through other comprehensive income	3,797	18,902
Total deferred tax assets	404,513	336,422
Deferred tax liabilities		
Through income	—	—
Through other comprehensive income	—	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	—	—



Note 18 - Taxes, continued

g) Effects of Joint Circular No. 3,478 issued by the CMF and No. 47 issued by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service.

The information presented here does not include the transactions of entities that are consolidated in the Financial Statements nor the leasing and factoring transactions, but only those of the taxpayer Bank, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Total assets at financial value and assets at tax value are reported, regardless of whether the transactions are related to each other or whether they should be included in the past-due portfolio columns.

The details of such transactions for the year 2025 are presented below:

Loans and receivables due from customers as of December 31, 2025	Assets at Financial Statement value		Assets at tax value	
	MCh\$	Total	Secured non-performing portfolio	Unsecured non-performing portfolio
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commercial loans	11,376,553	11,442,294	105,098	95,923
Mortgage loans	7,854,110	7,854,110	53,086	279
Consumer loans	2,474,885	2,474,885	1,033	44,223
Total	21,705,548	21,771,289	159,217	140,425

Provisions for non-performing portfolio	As of January 1, 2025	Write-off against provisions	Provisions established	Provisions released	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commercial loans	151,476	52,415	63,178	66,316	95,923
Mortgage loans	29,532	1,752	149	27,650	279
Consumer loans	43,235	33,543	44,196	9,665	44,223
Total	224,243	87,710	107,523	103,631	140,425

Direct write-offs and recoveries	MCh\$	D. Application of Art. 31 No. 4 first and third paragraphs	MCh\$
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4, second paragraph	248,890	Write-offs as per first paragraph	—
Forgiveness resulting in the release of provisions	—	Forgiveness as per third paragraph	—
Recovery or renegotiation of written-off loans	(56,639)		



Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The details of such transactions for the year 2024 are presented below:

Loans and receivables from customers as of December 31, 2024	Assets at		Assets at tax value	
	Financial Statement value	Total	Secured non-	Unsecured non-
			performing portfolio	performing portfolio
MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Commercial loans	11,633,420	11,681,569	44,998	151,476
Mortgage loans	7,197,328	7,197,328	7,905	29,532
Consumer loans	2,489,921	2,489,921	1,345	43,235
Total	21,320,669	21,368,818	54,248	224,243

Provisions for non-performing portfolio	As of January 1,	Write-off against	Provisions	Provisions	As of December 31,
	2024	provisions	established	released	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commercial loans	145,688	47,332	101,630	48,510	151,476
Mortgage loans	17,911	1,914	19,914	6,379	29,532
Consumer loans	35,129	28,443	45,402	8,853	43,235
Total	198,728	77,689	166,946	63,742	224,243

Direct write-offs and recoveries	MCh\$	D. Application of Art. 31 No. 4 first and third paragraphs	MCh\$
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4, second paragraph	420,095	Write-offs as per first paragraph	—
Forgiveness resulting in the release of provisions	—	Forgiveness as per third paragraph	—
Recovery or renegotiation of written-off loans	(54,782)		



Note 19 - Other Assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the item is as follows:

	<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2024</u>
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Other assets		
Assets to be leased out as lessor (1)	25,418	29,348
Cash collateral provided for derivative financial transactions (2)	559,767	890,612
Receivables from brokerage of financial instruments	91,339	45,391
Accounts receivable from third parties	45,457	48,529
Investment properties	2,066	2,480
VAT credit receivable	14,985	7,096
Prepaid expenses	28,632	21,743
Assets for revenue from contracts with customers	9,244	8,812
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	195	—
Other cash collateral provided	3,337	3,379
Pending transactions	27,377	59,012
Other assets	17,927	12,853
Total	825,744	1,129,255

- (1) Correspond to assets available to be delivered under the financial lease modality.
(2) Correspond to guarantees associated with certain derivative contracts. These guarantees operate when the valuation of the derivatives exceeds the thresholds defined in the respective contracts and may be in favor of or against the Bank.



Note 20 - Non-current Assets and Disposal Group and Liabilities Included in Disposal Group for Sale

a) The composition of non-current assets and disposal group for sale and liabilities in disposal group held for sale is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh\$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh\$
Assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction		
Assets received in lieu of payment	26,727	25,014
Assets foreclosed in judicial auction	2,455	4,350
Provisions for Assets received in lieu of payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(20,939)	(8,940)
Non-current assets held for sale		
Investments in companies	—	—
Intangible assets	—	—
Fixed assets	487	527
Assets for recovery of assets assigned in financial leasing transactions	8,929	8,616
Other assets	—	—
Disposable groups for sale	—	—
Subtotal	17,659	29,567
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Total	17,659	29,567

b) The changes in provisions for assets received in lieu of payment as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh\$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh\$
Balances as of January 1st	(8,940)	(6,058)
Creation of provisions	(24,427)	(16,849)
Application of provisions	4,274	5,844
Release of provisions	6,708	8,353
Exchange differences	1,446	(230)
Balances as of end year	(20,939)	(8,940)

Note 21 - Financial Liabilities Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Derivatives held for trading	3,899,837	3,919,623
Other financial instruments held for trading	—	—
Total	3,899,837	3,919,623

b) Portfolios detail

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of the portfolio of derivative financial instruments is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025							Total	Fair value Liabilities
	Notional amount								
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years		
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Financial Derivative Contracts									
Currency forwards	—	14,537,997	8,750,572	18,183,330	3,851,994	859,709	810,320	46,993,922	975,329
Interest rate swaps	—	5,246,521	11,786,002	17,781,484	1,049,053	234,764	153,097	36,250,921	2,079,284
Currency swaps	—	33,302,206	25,635,776	43,394,644	9,712,972	1,001,333	556,141	113,603,072	845,192
Call currency options	—	13,025	17,330	30,071	1,895	—	—	62,321	22
Put currency options	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	180	10
Total	—	53,099,839	46,189,770	79,389,529	14,615,914	2,095,806	1,519,558	196,910,416	3,899,837

	As of December 31, 2024							Total	Fair value Liabilities
	Notional amount								
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years		
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Financial Derivative Contracts									
Currency forwards	—	6,615,685	5,667,602	10,114,014	5,325,211	560,456	504,653	28,787,621	644,399
Interest rate swaps	—	9,697,768	15,276,466	29,344,826	3,238,322	826,263	345,165	58,728,810	1,149,411
Currency swaps	—	3,929,221	7,818,445	14,148,765	604,280	2,619	214,247	26,717,577	2,124,807
Call currency options	—	8,766	12,081	37,676	—	—	—	58,523	893
Put currency options	—	13,684	14,120	27,276	—	—	—	55,080	113
Total	—	20,265,124	28,788,714	53,672,557	9,167,813	1,389,338	1,064,065	114,347,611	3,919,623

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has no other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.



Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of financial liabilities at amortized cost is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Demand deposits and other obligations		
Current accounts	4,764,461	4,427,443
Demand deposit accounts	1,509,303	1,308,651
Other demand deposits	206,334	175,755
Obligations for reserve accounts for payment cards	—	—
Other obligations on demand	415,675	408,625
Subtotal	6,895,773	6,320,474
Term deposits and other term loans		
Time deposits	14,546,288	14,491,559
Term savings accounts	14,754	14,532
Other term credit balances	—	—
Subtotal	14,561,042	14,506,091
Obligations under repurchase agreements		
Transactions with domestic banks	134,845	—
Transactions with foreign banks	309,128	687,482
Transactions with other entities in the country	35,361	141,170
Transactions with other entities abroad	38,925	12,490
Subtotal	518,259	841,142
Interbank borrowings		
Banks in the country	—	—
Foreign banks	1,892,176	1,864,542
Central Bank of Chile	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—
Subtotal	1,892,176	1,864,542
Debt instruments issued		
Letters of credit	5,457	9,049
Bonds	6,852,626	7,057,584
Subtotal	6,858,083	7,066,633
Other financial obligations		
Other financial obligations with the public sector	—	—
Other financial obligations in the country	73,316	68,998
Other financial obligations abroad	690,128	822,639
Subtotal	763,444	891,637
Total	31,488,777	31,490,519



Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

a) Obligations under repurchase agreements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of instruments sold under repurchase agreements is as follows:

Obligations under repurchase agreements	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Transactions with domestic banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	134,845	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with Banco Central de Chile	—	—
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	309,128	687,482
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with other entities in the country		
Repurchase agreements	35,361	141,170
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with other entities abroad		
Repurchase agreements	38,925	12,490
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Total	518,259	841,142



Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

b) Interbank Borrowings

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the item "Interbank Borrowings" is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Loans and other obligations		
Central Bank of Chile	—	—
Banks in the country	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Loans from Financial Institutions abroad		
Abu Dabhi Commerce Bank	17,282	18,968
Bancaribe Curacao Bank N.V.	990	—
Banco Atlas SA	4,561	—
Banco Bilbao	8,746	19,842
Banco de Bogotá	—	19,961
Banco Latinoamericano de Exportación (BLADEX)	1,847	4,088
Banco República	3,153	—
Banco Santander	—	20,671
Bancoldex S.A. (Colombia)	5,665	—
Bancolombia S.A. (Panama)	29,928	—
Bank of America, N.A.	166,504	118,079
Bank of Baroda NY	86,167	—
Bank of Montreal	118,167	131,209
Bank of New York	4,888	157,658
Bank of Nova Scotia	107,921	—
BNP Paribas	49,880	54,567
Bradesco Bank	4,554	—
Bradesco Brasil	—	45,082
CaixaBank S.A.	125,384	121,053
Citibank N.A.	178,922	109,425
Cobank C.B.	30,461	14,511
Commerzbank A.G.	55,363	15,638
Credicorp Bank SA	8,656	4,502
Credit Europe N.V Amsterdam	—	25,839
Deutsche Bank AG	26,284	19,088
DZ Bank AG Deuts	63,784	35,480
Finagro	15,110	—
Findeter S.A. Financiera del Desarrollo Territorial	131,694	45,498
JP Morgan Chase	91,890	39,685
Landesbank Baden - Wuerttemberg NY	46,261	49,959
Natixis	17,156	—
Other banks	3,790	78,258
Rabobank Singapor	17,403	—
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	9,004	—
Standard Chartered Bank	81,621	—
Standard Chartered Bank Hong Kong	—	49,606
State Bank of India Chicago Branch	136,842	—
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	9,102	457,385
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	205,989	188,648
Zuercher Kantonalbank	27,207	19,842
Subtotal	1,892,176	1,864,542
Totals	1,892,176	1,864,542



Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

c) Debt instruments issued

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Debt instruments issued		
Letters of credit	5,457	9,049
Senior bonds	6,852,626	7,057,584
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—
Subtotal	6,858,083	7,066,633
Other financial obligations		
Obligations with the public sector	—	—
Other obligations in the country	73,316	68,998
Foreign obligations	690,128	822,639
Subtotal	763,444	891,637
Total	7,621,527	7,958,270

c.1) Debts classified as short-term are those that constitute demand obligations or that will mature in a period equal to or less than one year. All other debts are classified as long-term.

The detail is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Letters of credit	1,647	3,810	5,457
Senior bonds	967,502	5,885,124	6,852,626
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	969,149	5,888,934	6,858,083
Other financial obligations	763,444	—	763,444

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Letters of credit	4,052	4,997	9,049
Senior bonds	853,856	6,203,728	7,057,584
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	857,908	6,208,725	7,066,633
Other financial obligations	891,637	—	891,637



Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Further details, including maturities, are presented below for each type of debt instrument issued, for the balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

c.1.1) Senior bonds

The details of senior bonds by type of currency is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Bonds in UF	6,031,686	6,555,154
Bonds in \$	305,184	136,512
Bonds in COP	515,756	365,918
Total	6,852,626	7,057,584

The following is a detail of senior bond placements:

Placements made during the year ended as of December 31, 2025:

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADV1022	UF	700,000	11 years and 9 months	3,30%	01-06-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	220,000	11 years and 9 months	3,30%	01-07-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	100,000	11 years and 9 months	3,45%	01-13-2025	10-06-2036
BITADY1023	UF	100,000	14 years and 9 months	3,42%	01-13-2025	10-10-2039
BITADY1023	UF	150,000	14 years and 9 months	3,47%	01-14-2025	10-10-2039
BITADV1022	UF	100,000	11 years and 9 months	3,29%	01-17-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	200,000	11 years and 9 months	3,13%	02-05-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	2,400,000	11 years and 4 months	3,21%	06-25-2025	10-10-2039
BITADY1023	UF	1,130,000	14 years and 3 months	3,24%	07-17-2025	10-10-2039
BITADZ0523	UF	750,000	15 years and 10 months	3,21%	07-21-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	175,000	15 years and 10 months	3,19%	07-22-2025	05-10-2041
BITADY0123	UF	1,050,000	14 years and 3 months	3,16%	07-29-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	700,000	15 years and 9 months	3,03%	08-08-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	150,000	15 years and 9 months	3,07%	08-20-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	200,000	15 years and 9 months	3,11%	08-26-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	500,000	15 years and 7 months	3,03%	11-13-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	600,000	15 years and 7 months	3,03%	11-21-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	600,000	15 years and 7 months	3,06%	12-04-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	50,000	15 years and 6 months	3,01%	12-10-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	275,000	15 years and 6 months	3,00%	12-16-2025	05-10-2041
BITADV1022	UF	280,000	11 years	2,95%	12-16-2025	10-06-2036
Total		10,430,000				



Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADU1022	CLP	22,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6,12%	06-02-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6,10%	06-03-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	8,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6,06%	06-04-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	6,000,000,000	5 years and 9 months	5,99%	07-07-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	7,000,000,000	5 years and 9 months	6,04%	07-11-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	7,500,000,000	5 years and 8 months	5,92%	08-19-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	19,500,000,000	5 years and 5 months	5,82%	11-12-2025	04-03-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	20,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	5,81%	11-13-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	5,80%	11-13-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	11,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,74%	12-03-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	12,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,73%	12-03-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	13,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,74%	12-04-2025	02-10-2031
BITADS1222	CLP	10,700,000,000	6 years and 8 months	5,95%	12-10-2025	12-01-2032
BITADS1222	CLP	5,000,000,000	6 years and 8 months	5,93%	12-11-2025	12-01-2032
BITADR0223	CLP	10,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,71%	12-15-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	3,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,72%	12-16-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	1,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,73%	12-17-2025	02-10-2031
Total		165,700,000,000				

Placements made during the year ended as of December 31, 2024:

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADM0422	UF	120,000	7 years and 9 months	3,56%	01-18-2024	10-09-2031
BITADD0919	UF	100,000	5 years and 2 months	3,65%	01-19-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	320,000	5 years and 2 months	3,46%	01-24-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	325,000	5 years and 2 months	3,41%	01-25-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	255,000	5 years and 2 months	3,52%	01-26-2024	03-09-2029
BITADG0521	UF	300,000	5 years and 3 months	3,08%	02-08-2024	05-09-2029
BITADG0521	UF	200,000	5 years and 3 months	3,06%	02-09-2024	05-09-2029
BITADM0422	UF	150,000	7 years and 8 months	3,18%	02-20-2024	10-09-2031
BITADG0521	UF	430,000	5 years and 2 months	3,28%	03-07-2024	05-09-2029
BITADF0321	UF	630,000	4 years	3,27%	03-27-2024	03-09-2028
BITADM0422	UF	2,230,000	7 years and 3 months	3,63%	07-17-2024	10-09-2031
BITADW1122	UF	2,000,000	9 years and 4 months	3,55%	07-23-2024	11-10-2033
BITADX1022	UF	2,000,000	9 years and 9 months	3,55%	07-23-2024	04-10-2034
BITADQ0222	UF	180,000	11 years	3,40%	07-31-2024	10-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	760,000	11 years	3,05%	08-21-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	70,000	11 years	3,00%	08-23-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	150,000	11 years	3,01%	08-28-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	2,000,000	11 years	3,04%	08-29-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	1,290,000	11 years	2,50%	09-27-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	620,000	15 years	2,87%	10-17-2024	10-10-2039
BITADQ0222	UF	530,000	14 years and 10 months	2,90%	12-05-2024	10-10-2039
BITADQ0222	UF	420,000	14 years and 10 months	2,90%	12-13-2024	10-10-2039
Total UF		15,080,000				



Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BCORCF0914	CLP	15,000,000,000	5 years and 8 months	6,22%	01-23-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	11,000,000,000	5 years and 5 months	6,74%	04-24-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6,43%	05-17-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6,38%	05-20-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	10,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6,41%	05-24-2024	09-01-2029
Total		46,000,000,000				

A detail of current bond repurchases is presented below:

Partial repurchases carried out as of December 31, 2025:

Type	Currency	Amount	Date
Current Bond	UF	90,524,942,779	June 2025
Current Bond	UF	61,832,723,969	July 2025
Current Bond	UF	24,559,048,657	August 2025
Current Bond	UF	176,948,246,626	September 2025
Current Bond	UF	76,683,421,018	November 2025
Total		430,548,383,049	

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank had not carried out any repurchases of current bonds

c.1.2) Mortgage bonds

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no mortgage bond placements have been made.

d) Other financial obligations

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Amount owed for credit card transactions	763,444	891,637
Other	—	—
Total other financial obligations	763,444	891,637

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Bank has had no principal, interest or other defaults on its debt instruments issued.



Note 23 - Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments Issued

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of this item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Subordinated bonds	1,226,398	1,191,934
Subordinated bonds with transitional recognition	—	—
Subordinated bonds	1,226,398	1,191,934
Perpetual bonds	270,002	197,060
Preferred shares	—	—
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	1,496,400	1,388,994

b) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the changes in this caption are as follows:

	Preferred shares	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	—	1,191,934	197,060	1,388,994
New issues made	—	—	94,218	94,218
Transaction costs	—	—	—	—
Amortization of transaction costs deferred in the income statement	—	—	—	—
Interest accrued at effective interest rate	—	49,584	—	49,584
Acquisition or redemption by issuer	—	—	—	—
Modification of the issuance conditions	—	—	—	—
Payment of interest to the holder	—	(52,054)	—	(52,054)
Payment of principal to the holder	—	(2,076)	—	(2,076)
Adjustments accrued for UF and/or the exchange rate	—	36,904	—	36,904
Exchange differences	—	2,106	(21,469)	(19,363)
Depreciation	—	—	—	—
Reappreciation	—	—	—	—
Expiration	—	—	—	—
Conversion to common shares	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	193	193
Balances as of December 31, 2025	—	1,226,398	270,002	1,496,400

(1) The accrual of interest on perpetual bonds is recorded under "Provisions for Dividends and Interest Payments" in equity, with the corresponding entry in provisions. In accordance with CNCB Chapter A-2 Section 8.1 (See Notes 25 and 28 for more information)



Note 23 - Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments Issued

	Preferred shares	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	—	1,301,615	—	1,301,615
New issues made	—	—	198,162	198,162
Transaction costs	—	—	(2,262)	(2,262)
Amortization of transaction costs deferred in the income statement	—	—	—	—
Interest accrued at effective interest rate	—	52,596	—	52,596
Acquisition or redemption by issuer	—	—	—	—
Modification of the issuance conditions	—	—	—	—
Payment of interest to the holder	—	(57,873)	—	(57,873)
Payment of principal to the holder	—	(151,522)	—	(151,522)
Adjustments accrued for UF and/or the exchange rate	—	45,911	—	45,911
Exchange differences	—	1,207	1,160	2,367
Depreciation	—	—	—	—
Reappreciation	—	—	—	—
Expiration	—	—	—	—
Conversion to common shares	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	—	1,191,934	197,060	1,388,994

(1) The accrual of interest on perpetual bonds is recorded under “Provisions for Dividends and Interest Payments” in equity, with the corresponding entry in provisions. (In accordance with CNCB Chapter A-2 Section 8.1)

- c) As of December 31, 2025, interest payments totaling MCh\$18,746 were made on perpetual bonds, which are disclosed in Note 25. As of December 31, 2024, no interest payments were made on bonds with no fixed maturity date.
- d) A detail of the regulatory capital financial instruments issued.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has not issued or placed any of the following:

- Subordinated bonds.
- Preferred shares.

The following table presents issuances of perpetual bonds (without fixed maturity) carried out during the year ended December 31, 2025:

Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Annual emission rate	Placement date
Bond AT1	USD	100,000,000	TSFR6M+3.45%	02-20-2025
Total		100,000,000		

The following table presents issuances of perpetual bonds (without fixed maturity) carried out during the year ended December 31, 2024:

Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Annual emission rate	Placement date
Bond AT1	USD	200,000,000	TSFR6M+3.60%	12-24-2024
Total		200,000,000		



Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has recorded the following movements in its provisions:

a) Detail of provisions

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	124,230	114,426
Provisions of a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent company	—	—
Provisions for restructuring plans	1,810	2,619
Provisions for trials and litigation	797	1,744
Provisions for obligations of loyalty programs and merits for clients	18,964	18,947
Provisions for operational risk	3,790	3,681
Other provisions for other contingencies	291	1,399
Total	149,882	142,816

b) The movement of provisions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	Provisions						Total
	Employee benefits and compensation	Restructuring plans	lawsuits and litigation	Customer loyalty and merits program obligations	Other Provisions for contingencies	Operational risk	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Balances as of January 1, 2025	114,426	2,619	1,744	18,947	1,399	3,681	142,816
Provisions recorded	154,506	—	291	6,623	259	2,073	163,752
Application of provisions	(96,715)	(809)	(871)	(6,836)	—	(274.00)	(105,505)
Release of provisions	(49,081)	—	(440)	—	(1,457)	(1,879)	(52,857)
Other movements	1,094	—	73	230	90	189	1,676
Balances as of December 31, 2025	124,230	1,810	797	18,964	291	3,790	149,882

	Provisions						Total
	Employee benefits and compensation	Restructuring plans	lawsuits and litigation	Customer loyalty and merits program obligations	Other Provisions for contingencies	Operational risk	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Balances as of January 1, 2024	109,588	6,637	1,919	22,498	1,756	2,395	144,793
Provisions recorded	141,681	—	364	2,840	—	5,550	150,435
Application of provisions	(78,500)	(4,018)	(473)	(5,872)	(138)	—	(89,001)
Release of provisions	(57,930)	—	(60)	(438)	(1,078)	(3,680)	(63,186)
Other movements	(413)	—	(6)	(81)	859	(584)	(225)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	114,426	2,619	1,744	18,947	1,399	3,681	142,816



Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

c) Provisions for employee benefit obligations:

	Reference	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
		2025	2024
		MCh\$	MCh\$
Provision of short-term employee benefits	(1)	61,534	57,996
Provision of benefits to post-employment employees		—	—
Provision of long-term employee benefits	(d.1)	8,997	9,095
Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract	(d.4)	6,388	5,846
Provision for payments to employees based on shares or equity instruments	(2)	14,179	7,443
Provision for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans		—	—
Provision for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	(d.2)	28,787	28,565
Provision for other staff obligations	(d.3)	4,345	5,481
Total		124,230	114,426

- (1) Includes the provision for the payment of performance bonuses, year-end bonuses and other compensation of a similar nature to employees.
(2) During 2021 and 2022, the Bank entered into an agreement consisting in the granting of an extraordinary long-term variable remuneration which will be paid in march 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively, The remuneration is determined based on a defined nominal amount which will be adjusted by the variation of the share price in the value of the shares; this will be settled in cash when the agreement milestones are met.

d) The detail of the main aspects of long-term employee benefits is presented below:

d.1) Compensation for years of service (long-term)

Description: Annual payment in the month in which the employee completes years of service in Colombia (every 5 years, from 5 to 50 years of service).

Financing: The method called “Projected Unit Credit” was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the corresponding cost for services. For all active Plan participants, the “projected earned benefit” is based on the Plan formula and years of service as of the calculation date, but using average salary, social security benefits, etc., projected to the date of calculation. Age at which the employee is assumed to stop providing services. For inactive members instead, it is the total benefit. The plan does not have policies (therefore without reimbursements) or associated assets, being a structured financing according to the financial conditions of the entity.



Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The summary of the economic assumptions used as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	10.00	8.50
Expected rate of salary increase	7.60	7.30
Inflation rate	5.20	5.10

The changes in the present value of the obligation for this type of benefit and the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method and consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1st	9,095	9,018
Net cost of benefits	320	792
Payments	(889)	(800)
Exchange differences	471	85
Total	8,997	9,095

The detail of the cost of the net benefit is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Current benefit cost	464	1,105
Reduction - past service costs	(910)	(975)
Interest expense on the obligation	766	662
Balances as of end year	320	792

d.2) Pension plan

Description: Old Age or Survivors' Pension in accordance with the Social Security Law in Colombia and benefits acquired with the Entity.

Financing: The Projected Unit Credit method was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related service cost. For all active participants in the Plan, the projected accrued benefit is based on the Plan formula and the years of service as of the valuation date, using projected assumptions such as average salary, social security benefits, and other relevant factors up to the assumed retirement or termination age. For inactive members, the obligation corresponds to the total vested benefit. The Plan does not have insurance policies (and therefore no reimbursements) nor plan assets, as it is financed in accordance with the entity's financial capacity.



Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The detail of the cost of the net benefit is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	9.50	8.50
Expected rate of pay increase	5.20	5.10
Inflation rate	5.20	5.10

The detail of the movements of the balances of the Pension Plan is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1st	28,565	30,245
Interest expense on the obligation	2,435	2,214
Payment	(3,335)	(3,164)
Actuarial losses (gains)	(52)	(632)
Exchange differences	1,174	(98)
Balances as of end year	28,787	28,565

d.3) Retroactive severance plan

Description: Retroactive severance plan prior to Law 50 of 1990 in Colombia.

Financing: The method called “Projected Unit Credit” was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the corresponding cost for services. For all active Plan participants, the “projected earned benefit” is based on the Plan formula and years of service as of the calculation date, but using average salary, social security benefits, etc., projected to the date of calculation. Age at which the employee is assumed to stop providing services. For inactive members instead, it is the total benefit. The plan does not have policies (therefore without reimbursements) or associated assets, being a structured financing according to the financial conditions of the entity.

The summary of the economic assumptions is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	9.25	7.25
Expected rate of pay increase	7.60	7.30
Inflation rate	5.20	5.10



Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The movements for this benefit as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1st	242	328
Current service cost	56	89
Interest expense on debentures	13	16
Actuarial losses (gains)	(44)	(34)
Payment of benefits	(220)	(155)
Exchange differences	15	(2)
Balances as of end year	62	242

d.4) Retirement Bonus Plan

Description: Payment of a fixed amount at the time of retirement for retirement.

Financing: The method called “Projected unit credit” is the method used to determine the present value of the obligation for benefits and the cost associated with it. Under this method, the obligation for benefits is the present value of the current benefits for past services, but calculating the plan benefit based on the projected salary on the date on which the participant is supposed to receive the benefit.

The summary of the economic assumptions is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	10.00	8.50
Expected rate of pay increase	7.20	7.10
Inflation rate	5.20	5.10

The amounts recognized for this benefit were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances at January 1st	580	726
Current service cost	(33)	(169)
Interest expense on debentures	48	97
Actuarial losses (gains)	(105)	(55)
Payment of benefits	(56)	(15)
Exchange differences	35	(4)
Balances as of end year	469	580



Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The effect recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Pension plan	(52)	(632)
Retroactive severance plan	(44)	(34)
Retirement Bonus Plan	(105)	(55)
Total recognition of defined benefit obligations	(201)	(721)

Future actuarial calculations

These may differ from the calculations presented herein due to the following factors:

- The experience of the plans differs from those anticipated by the selected economic and demographic assumptions.
- Changes in economic and demographic assumptions.
- Expected increases or decreases as a natural part of the functioning of the methodology for these calculations (for example, the end of the amortization period or additional costs based on the financing situation of the plan).
- Changes in the characteristics of the plan or applicable law, and with respect to it, there are no significant events affecting the results presented since the last valuation.

Below is the detail of future payments for 2025 and 2024:

2025	Severance indemnity (long term)	Plan of pensions	Retroactive Severance plan	Plan bonus for retirement
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Year 2025	1,121	3,389	22	49
Year 2026	1,534	3,399	10	9
Year 2027	1,533	3,353	1	13
Year 2028	1,056	3,286	1	28
Year 2029	946	3,211	1	32
Year 2030- 2034	6,129	14,834	77	253

2024	Severance indemnity (long term)	Plan of pensions	Retroactive Severance plan	Plan bonus for retirement
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Year 2025	934	3,133	155	106
Year 2026	1,093	3,120	1	32
Year 2027	1,509	3,075	29	21
Year 2028	1,492	3,019	1	22
Year 2029	1,002	2,955	1	30
Year 2030- 2034	5,846	13,673	86	229



Note 25 – Provisions for Dividends, Interest Payments and Repricing on Bond with no fixed Maturity

a) The breakdown of the item as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Provision for payment of common stock dividends	128,428	112,988
Provision for payment of dividends on preferred shares	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on permanent bond	2,813	305
Provision for permanent bonds repricing	—	—
Total	131,241	113,293

b) The changes in this caption as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

	Provision for dividends	Provision for payment of interest on permanent bonds	Provision for permanent bonds repricing
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	112,988	305	—
Provisions recorded	128,428	21,255	—
Application of provisions	(112,988)	(18,747)	—
Release of provisions	—	—	—
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2025	128,428	2,813	—

	Provision for dividends	Provision for payment of interest on permanent bonds	Provision for permanent bonds repricing
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	106,466	—	—
Provisions recorded	112,988	305	—
Application of provisions	(106,466)	—	—
Release of provisions	—	—	—
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	112,988	305	—



Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk

a) Details of special provisions for credit risk for as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Special provisions for credit risk		
Provisions for credit risk for contingent accounts receivable		
Guarantees and sureties	3,453	4,065
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	311	415
Transactions related to contingent payments	18,453	17,285
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—
Other credit commitments	1,104	1,935
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	24,121	16,317
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	12	27
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	120	213
Other contingent loans	—	—
Subtotal	47,574	40,257
Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	8,066	12,256
Special provisions for foreign loans	—	—
Additional provisions for loans		
Additional provisions for commercial loans	107,379	81,541
Additional provisions for Mortgage loans	—	22
Additional provisions for consumer loans	—	27,489
Subtotal	107,379	109,052
Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment		
Adjustment to minimum allowance owed by banks in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum provision for commercial loans in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for contingent loans in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance Interbank loans abroad	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for commercial placements abroad	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for contingent loans abroad	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Provisions made for credit risk as a result of supplementary prudential requirements		
Provisions for commercial loans	—	—
Provisions for Mortgage loans	—	—
Provisions for consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Total	163,019	161,565



Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

b) The movement recorded in the results for provisions for as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is summarized as follows:

	Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for foreign loans	Additional provisions for placements	Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment	Provisions as a result of complementary prudential requirements
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	12,256	—	109,052	—	—
Creation of provisions	3,336	—	27,511	—	—
Release of provisions	(6,883)	—	(29,232)	—	—
Other changes in provisions	(643)	—	48	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2025	8,066	—	107,379	—	—

	Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for foreign loans	Additional provisions for placements	Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment	Provisions as a result of complementary prudential requirements
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	8,236	—	169,870	—	—
Creation of provisions	5,923	—	—	—	—
Release of provisions	(2,828)	—	(60,758)	—	—
Other changes in provisions	925	—	(60)	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2024	12,256	—	109,052	—	—

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

c) Details of Contingent Credits for as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized as follows:

	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Total	Provisions recorded						Total	Exposure net credit risk of loans
	Normal portfolio			Substandard Portfolio				Normal portfolio			Substandard Portfolio				
	Evaluation			Evaluation				Evaluation			Evaluation				
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Individual		Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual		
MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$	
Guarantees and sureties	922,925	1,191	615	—	—	924,731	(3,359)	(13)	(81)	—	—	(3,453)	921,278		
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	43,967	386	101	—	—	44,454	(300)	(9)	(2)	—	—	(311)	44,143		
Transactions related to contingent events	1,291,727	46,493	24,398	3,085	975	1,366,678	(9,968)	(913)	(5,717)	(1,333)	(522)	(18,453)	1,348,225		
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other irrevocable credit commitments	199,621	—	—	—	—	199,621	(1,104)	—	—	—	—	(1,104)	198,517		
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	224,095	1,070,602	926	109	15,749	1,311,481	(673)	(15,402)	(78)	(75)	(7,893)	(24,121)	1,287,360		
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	4,528	—	—	—	—	4,528	(12)	—	—	—	—	(12)	4,516		
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	—	10,911	—	—	168	11,079	—	(115)	—	—	(5)	(120)	10,959		
Other contingent loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Balance as of December 31, 2025	2,686,863	1,129,583	26,040	3,194	16,892	3,862,572	(15,416)	(16,452)	(5,878)	(1,408)	(8,420)	(47,574)	3,814,998		

	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Total	Provisions recorded						Total	Exposure net credit risk of loans
	Normal portfolio			Substandard Portfolio				Normal portfolio			Substandard Portfolio				
	Evaluation			Evaluation				Evaluation			Evaluation				
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Individual		Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual		
MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$		MCh\$	
Guarantees and sureties	1,004,017	1,687	—	—	—	1,005,704	(4,038)	(27)	—	—	—	(4,065)	1,001,639		
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	28,263	813	157	—	—	29,233	(373)	(20)	(22)	—	—	(415)	28,818		
Transactions related to contingent events	1,259,099	50,435	20,937	2,509	1,600	1,334,580	(9,855)	(986)	(4,513)	(1,254)	(677)	(17,285)	1,317,295		
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other irrevocable credit commitments	222,117	—	—	—	—	222,117	(1,935)	—	—	—	—	(1,935)	220,182		
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	233,545	981,374	1,454	164	20,314	1,236,851	(664)	(5,348)	(80)	(54)	(10,171)	(16,317)	1,220,534		
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	7,337	—	—	—	—	7,337	(27)	—	—	—	—	(27)	7,310		
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	—	18,897	—	—	418	19,315	—	(196)	—	—	(17)	(213)	19,102		
Other contingent loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Balance as of December 31, 2024	2,754,378	1,053,206	22,548	2,673	22,332	3,855,137	(16,892)	(6,577)	(4,615)	(1,308)	(10,865)	(40,257)	3,814,880		

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

d) Summary of changes in provisions – Contingent credits:

	Changes in provisions for the years in provisions			
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	Mch\$	Mch\$	Mch\$	Mch\$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	(23,469)	(4,615)	(12,173)	(40,257)
Recording/(release) of provisions for				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(10,886)	(340)	4,564	(6,662)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):				
Normal Individual up to Substandard	2,747	(768)	(7,218)	(5,239)
Normal individual up to Individual default	320	(947)	—	(627)
Substandard up to individual default	4	—	(104)	(100)
Substandard up to Normal Individual	—	149	(115)	34
Individual default up to Substandard	(6)	24	—	18
Individual default up to Normal Individual	—	—	3	3
Group normal up to Group default	—	—	—	—
Group default up to Group normal	2,497	—	(11,485)	(8,988)
Individual (normal, substandard, default) up to Group (normal, default)	(58)	—	4,508	4,450
Group (normal, default) up to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	17	6	(25)	(2)
New contingent loans granted	(27)	—	—	(27)
Contingent credits due to conversion to loans	(21,759)	(11,186)	(2,149)	(35,094)
Changes in models and methodologies	4,291	(564)	2,075	5,802
Exchange rate differences	—	—	—	—
Other changes in provisions	583	17	434	1,034
Balance as of December 31, 2025	16,625	11,578	4,639	32,842
	(31,868)	(5,878)	(9,828)	(47,574)

	Changes in provisions for the years in provisions			
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	Mch\$	Mch\$	Mch\$	Mch\$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	(23,406)	(5,832)	(11,627)	(40,865)
Recording/(release) of provisions for				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(1,859)	397	3,088	1,626
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):				
Normal Individual up to Substandard	1,394	(201)	(8,577)	(7,384)
Normal individual up to Individual default	197	(481)	—	(284)
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	—
Substandard up to Normal Individual	—	25	(162)	(137)
Individual default up to Substandard	(106)	192	—	86
Individual default up to Normal Individual	—	—	—	—
Group normal up to Group default	—	—	—	—
Group default up to Group normal	1,264	—	(11,364)	(10,100)
Individual (normal, substandard, default) up to Group (normal, default)	(9)	—	3,182	3,173
Group (normal, default) up to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	61	86	(229)	(82)
New contingent loans granted	(13)	(23)	(4)	(40)
Contingent credits due to conversion to loans	(17,919)	(20,782)	(1,796)	(40,497)
Changes in models and methodologies	3,424	105	2,440	5,969
Exchange rate differences	—	—	—	—
Other changes in provisions	(755)	(42)	(583)	(1,380)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	15,652	21,740	4,882	42,274
	(23,469)	(4,615)	(12,173)	(40,257)



Note 27 – Other Liabilities

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Cash collateral received for derivative financial transactions	490,662	164,128
Accounts payable for intermediation of financial instruments	85,609	33,705
Accounts payable to third parties (1)	117,227	90,693
Other accounts and notes payable to third parties	330,714	242,861
Agreed dividends payable (2)	244	204
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	31,693	6,537
Liabilities for revenues from ordinary activities arising from contracts with customers (3)	46,778	47,785
VAT debit payable	13,600	11,977
Other cash collateral received	81	78
Pending transactions	37,036	73,379
Other liabilities	15,849	43,784
Total	1,169,493	715,131

- (1) This group includes obligations that do not correspond to business operations, such as price balances for purchases of materials, price balances or obligations under leasing contracts for the acquisition of fixed assets or provisions for expenses pending payment.
- (2) Correspond to approved dividends pending payment.
- (3) Corresponds to commissions associated with the financial advisory and insurance brokerage businesses that must be deferred in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.



Note 28 – Equity

a) Movements in equity accounts and reserves (attributable to the equity holders of the Bank)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the paid capital of the Bank is represented by ordinary shares subscribed and paid, without nominal value, as presented below:

	Number of ordinary shares	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Issued as of January 1,	216,340,749	216,340,749
Issuance of paid shares	—	—
Issuance of due shares	—	—
Repurchase of company issued shares	—	—
Share exchange (1)	—	—
Sales of company issued shares	—	—
Total	216,340,749	216,340,749

- Subscribed and paid in shares**

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank’s paid-in capital is represented by 216,340,749 subscribed and paid-in ordinary shares with no par value, totaling MCh\$2,687,951. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank’s paid-in capital was represented by 216,340,749 subscribed and paid-in ordinary shares, totaling MCh\$2,687,951.

- Purchase and sale of own shares**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transactions for the purchase and sale of company-issued shares.



Note 28 – Equity, continued

List of major shareholders

The shareholders list as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Company name or shareholder name	Shares			
	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Ownership % (2)	No. of shares	Ownership % (2)
Itaú Unibanco	145,853,507	67.42 %	145,853,507	67.42 %
ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda. (1)	78,795,817	36.42 %	78,795,817	36.42 %
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	56,896,856	26.30 %	56,896,856	26.30 %
Itaú Chile Participaciones SPA	10,160,834	4.70 %	10,160,834	4.70 %
Others	70,487,242	32.58 %	70,487,242	32.58 %
Local Securities Brokerage	29,299,220	13.54 %	40,424,197	18.69 %
Foreign Institutional Investors	16,603,877	7.67 %	14,009,222	6.48 %
Local institutional investors	22,143,475	10.24 %	13,398,140	6.19 %
Other minority shareholders	2,440,670	1.13 %	2,655,683	1.22 %
Total	216,340,749	100.00 %	216,340,749	100.00 %

(1) Includes 26,759,736 shares owned by ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda., held in custody as of December 31, 2024.

(2) The percentages shown in this column have been rounded for presentation purposes. These percentages were calculated based on the unrounded figures presented in the “No. of Shares” column.

b) Dividends

At the Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of Banco Itaú Chile held on April 24, 2025, the shareholders agreed to distribute profits for MCh\$112,988 representing 30% of the profits for 2024.

	Income attributable to equity holders of Banks	Allocated to reserves and earnings Retained	Allocated to dividends	Percentage distributed	Shares	Dividends per share
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	%	No.	CLP
Year 2024, (Shareholders Meeting April 2025)	376,627	263,639	112,988	30 %	216,340,749	522.26869
Year 2023, (Shareholders Meeting April 2024)	354,887	248,421	106,466	30 %	216,340,749	492.12204
Year 2022, (Shareholders Meeting April 2023)	433,744	303,621	130,123	30 %	973,517,871,202	0.13366



Note 28 – Equity, continued

Below is the composition of the basic and diluted profit, attributable to the owners of the Bank, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Basic earnings and diluted earnings	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	No. of shares Millions	Amount MCh\$	No. of shares Millions	Amount MCh\$
Basic earnings per share				
Net income for the year	—	428,092	—	376,627
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	216	—	216	—
Assumed convertible debt conversion	—	—	—	—
Adjusted number of shares	—	—	—	—
Basic earnings per share (Chilean pesos)	—	1,979	—	1,741
Diluted earnings per share				
Net income for the year	—	428,092	—	376,627
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	216	—	216	—
Dilutive effects:				
Assumed convertible debt conversion	—	—	—	—
Conversion of common shares	—	—	—	—
Options rights	—	—	—	—
Adjusted number of shares	—	—	216	—
Diluted earnings per share (Chilean pesos)	—	1,979	—	1,741

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no dilutive effects.

c) Valuation accounts

Financial instruments to FVTOCI Includes accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income.

Equity instruments designated to FVTOCI Includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income. These results come mainly from minority investments, which are not recyclable.

Cash flows hedge: It includes the effects of hedges on the Bank’s exposure to variations in cash flows that are attributed to a particular risk related to a recognized asset and/or liability, which may affect the results for the year.

Investment in foreign operations hedge: Corresponds to adjustments for hedges of net investment in foreign business.

Conversion reserves: It includes the effects of converting the Financial Statements of the New York Branch and Colombian subsidiaries, whose functional currencies are the US dollar and Colombian peso, respectively, to the presentation currency of Banco Itaú Chile (Chilean peso).

Defined benefits obligations reserves: This includes the effects of applying IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”.

Minority investments: Includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of minority investments.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

The following are the equity effects and income taxes attributable to the owners of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Elements that will be reclassified in income					Elements that will not be reclassified in income			Total
	Instrument Financial In FVTOCI	Hedges of cash flows	Hedges of Net investment in foreign	Variation type of Changes in investment in Colombia and branch New York	Subtotal	Instrument Equity Defined In FVTOCI	Recognition obligations Benefits Defined	Subtotal	
Comprehensive income for the year									
Balances as of January 1, 2025	23,210	(8,616)	(117,290)	108,146	5,450	6,896	(8,565)	(1,669)	3,781
Effects for the year	(12,646)	29,236	47,338	2,542	66,470	5,234	202	5,436	71,906
Balances as of December 31, 2025	10,564	20,620	(69,952)	110,688	71,920	12,130	(8,363)	3,767	75,687
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income									
Balances as of January 1, 2025	(4,799)	1,667	34,677	—	31,545	(711)	2,786	2,075	33,620
Effects for the year	1,545	(8,668)	(14,016)	—	(21,139)	(369)	(136)	(505)	(21,644)
Balances as of December 31, 2025	(3,254)	(7,001)	20,661	—	10,406	(1,080)	2,650	1,570	11,976
Net balances as of December 31, 2025	7,310	13,619	(49,291)	110,688	82,326	11,050	(5,713)	5,337	87,663

	Elements that will be reclassified in income					Elements that will not be reclassified in income			Total
	Instrument Financial In FVTOCI	Hedges of cash flows	Hedges of Net investment in foreign	Variation type of Changes in investment in Colombia and branch New York	Subtotal	Instrument Equity Defined In FVTOCI	Recognition obligations Benefits Defined	Subtotal	
Comprehensive income for the year									
Balances as of January 1, 2024	31,252	9,255	(65,531)	72,256	47,232	8,476	(9,282)	(806)	46,426
Effects for the year	(8,042)	(17,871)	(51,759)	35,890	(41,782)	(1,580)	717	(863)	(42,645)
Subtotal as of December 31, 2024	23,210	(8,616)	(117,290)	108,146	5,450	6,896	(8,565)	(1,669)	3,781
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income									
Balances as of January 1, 2024	(4,209)	(3,013)	20,187	—	12,965	(5)	3,193	3,188	16,153
Effects for the year	(590)	4,680	14,490	—	18,580	(706)	(407)	(1,113)	17,467
Subtotal as of December 31, 2024	(4,799)	1,667	34,677	—	31,545	(711)	2,786	2,075	33,620
Net balances as of December 31, 2024	18,411	(6,949)	(82,613)	108,146	36,995	6,185	(5,779)	406	37,401

d) Provision for Interest Payments on Bonds without a fixed maturity

The Bank recognizes the accrual of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity in the account Provisions for dividends, interest payments, and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments. As of December 31, 2025, accrued interest amounted to MCh\$2,913, of which MCh\$818 corresponds to taxes, resulting in a net accumulated amount, net of taxes, of MCh\$2,095 (MCh\$223 as of December 31, 2024).



Note 28 – Equity, continued

e) Reserves

This item is made up of amounts generated by concepts such as the business combination between Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca in 2016, investments after the initial purchase of Colombia in 2019 and 2022, loss absorption in 2020 and first-rate adjustments application years 2008 and 2022, the amounts of the item are as MCh\$236,039 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

f) Retained earnings from prior years

Corresponds to undistributed earnings to shareholders for a total of MCh\$995,901 as of December 31, 2025 (MCh\$746,506 as of December 31, 2024).

g) Non-controlling interest

Corresponds to the net equity amount of the subsidiaries attributable to equity instruments which do not belong, either directly or indirectly, to the Bank, including the portion that has been attributed to the income (loss) for the year. The amounts and ownership percentage of the non-controlling interest in equity and income (loss) of the subsidiary are shown below:

As of December 31, 2025 and for the year ended that date:

Subsidiary company	Other comprehensive income									
	No. controlling	Equity	Income	Instrument Financial in FVTOCI (1)	Variation Exchange rate Colombia	Variation hedges Net investment in foreign (2)	Obligations over benefits Defined	Taxes Deferred	Total Other income comprehensive	Income comprehensive
	%	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Itaú Corredor de Seguro Colombia S.A.	0.013%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	0.538%	3,747	17	(14)	151	98	1	(24)	212	229
Total	0.551%	3,747	17	(14)	151	98	1	(24)	212	229

As of December 31, 2024 and for the year ended that date:

Subsidiary company	Other comprehensive income									
	No. controlling	Equity	Income	Instrument Financial in FVTOCI (1)	Variation Exchange rate Colombia	Variation hedges Net investment in foreign (2)	Obligations over benefits Defined	Taxes Deferred	Total Other income comprehensive	Income comprehensive
	%	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Itaú Corredor de Seguro Colombia S.A.	0.013%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	0.538%	3,518	75	(16)	42	(70)	4	20	(19)	56
Total	0.551%	3,518	75	(16)	42	(70)	4	20	(19)	56

- (1) Includes equity and fixed income instruments at fair value through changes in other comprehensive income.
(2) Includes cash flow hedge effect and net investments in foreign.



Note 28 – Equity, continued

The detail of the movements of the non-controlling interest as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances at the beginning of the year	3,518	3,462
Comprehensive income for the year	229	56
Effects of change of ownership	—	—
Final balances of the year	3,747	3,518

Banco Itaú Chile's main subsidiary with non-controlling interest is as follows:

Entity name	Country	Main Business Main	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
			Ownership percentage	Non- controlling interest	Ownership percentage	Non- controlling interest
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	Colombia	Banking activities	99.462 %	0.538 %	99.462 %	0.538 %

Information that represents the non-controlling interest of the aforementioned company before the consolidation elimination adjustments is as follows:

Summary of Statements of Financial Position	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Current assets	5,987,467	5,692,056
Current liabilities	(3,552,262)	(3,404,793)
Net current assets (liabilities)	2,435,205	2,287,263
Non-current assets	1,372,618	1,136,739
Non-current liabilities	(3,112,007)	(2,770,764)
Net non-current assets (liabilities)	(1,739,389)	(1,634,025)
Total net assets (liabilities)	695,816	653,238
Accumulated non-controlling interest	328	299

Statement of Income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interest and indexation income	617,905	709,481
Income for the year	3,059	13,889
Income attributable to non-controlling interest	95	70



Note 28 – Equity, continued

Summary of the Statement of Cash Flows	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	132,577	297,405
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(129,675)	(255,700)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	64,699	(326,171)
Net increase (decrease) in cash flows	67,601	(284,466)

h) Consolidated comprehensive income for the year

Concepts	For the years ended as of December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Holders Of bank	Non interest controlling	Total	Holders Of bank	Non interest controlling	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Consolidated income for the year	428,092	17	428,109	376,627	75	376,702
Other comprehensive income before taxes						
ELEMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Actuarial income for defined benefit plans	202	1	203	717	4	721
Fair value changes of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,234	20	5,254	(1,580)	(10)	(1,590)
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be classified as income			—			
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(369)	—	(369)	(706)	—	(706)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	(136)	—	(136)	(407)	(2)	(409)
Subtotal	4,931	21	4,952	(1,976)	(8)	(1,984)
ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12,646)	(34)	(12,680)	(8,032)	(6)	(8,038)
Exchange differences by entities abroad	2,542	151	2,693	35,890	42	35,932
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	47,338	64	47,402	(51,759)	(64)	(51,823)
Cash flows hedge	29,236	34	29,270	(17,871)	(6)	(17,877)
Others	—	—	—	(10)	1	(9)
Subtotal	66,470	215	66,685	(41,782)	(33)	(41,815)
Income tax on other comprehensive income that can be classified as income						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,545	14	1,559	(590)	1	(589)
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	(14,016)	(24)	(14,040)	14,490	20	14,510
Cash flows hedge	(8,668)	(14)	(8,682)	4,680	1	4,681
Subtotal	(21,139)	(24)	(21,163)	18,580	22	18,602
Other comprehensive income for the year	50,262	212	50,474	(25,178)	(19)	(25,197)
Comprehensive income for the year	478,354	229	478,583	351,449	56	351,505



Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments

a) Lawsuits and Legal Proceedings

Lawsuits in Chile against the Bank with provision

As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, legal actions have been filed against the Bank and its subsidiaries involving its transactions in the ordinary course of business. They are mainly lawsuits pending against the Bank related to loans and other matters, most of which, according to the Bank's Legal Services Divisions involved in the suits, present no risk of significant loss.

The amount of the claims amounts to approximately MCh\$72,933 as of December 31, 2025 (MCh\$138,291 as of December 31, 2024). However, Management's opinion based on reports from the Legal Division as of December 31, 2025 attended the procedural state of said trials, it is not possible at this time to conclude whether these could result in significant losses not contemplated by the Bank in these Consolidated Financial Statements. Notwithstanding the above, as of December 31, 2025, provisions amounted to MCh\$2,034 (MCh\$2,246 as of December 31, 2024) are maintained.

Itaú Colombia S.A.

Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiaries are involved in civil, administrative, and labor proceedings. Among the existing civil, administrative, and labor cases, these mainly relate to banking operations and fiduciary business activities, while the remaining cases arise from their condition as owners of assets subject to leasing.

The total amount of the lawsuits amounts to COP 505,915 million as of December 31, 2025 (COP 313,885 million as of December 31, 2024), resulting in provisions totaling COP 2,163 million as of December 31, 2025 (COP 2,501 million as of December 31, 2024). Among the legal proceedings, 35 relate to a real estate trust business in Bogotá, with a total claimed amount of COP 350,993 million. Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia has acted in accordance with the provisions set forth in the contracts and applicable regulations and will defend its position in the different instances. Of the 35 ongoing proceedings, as of the date of these financial statements, management has assessed and concluded that an outflow of resources is not probable; accordingly, only a contingent liability has been recognized.



Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

b) Contingent loans

The following table shows the contractual amounts of the operations that oblige the Bank and/or its subsidiaries to grant loans:

	Contingent loans	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Guarantors and sureties	924,731	1,005,704
Guarantees and bonds in Chilean currency	245,284	308,950
Guarantees and bonds in foreign currency	679,447	696,754
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	222,268	146,163
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	4,528	7,337
Transactions related to contingent events	2,494,612	2,371,792
Transactions related to contingent events in Chilean currency	1,727,123	1,494,837
Transactions related to contingent events in Foreign currency	767,489	876,955
Freely available lines of credit that can be cancelled immediately	5,906,791	5,818,330
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	617,384	614,681
Available balance of credit line on credit card – commercial portfolio	172,977	163,598
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - consumer portfolio	819,782	797,041
Available balance of credit line on credit card – consumer portfolio	4,296,648	4,243,010
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - portfolio owed by banks	—	—
Available lines of credit	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line on credit card – commercial portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - consumer portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line on credit card – consumer portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - portfolio owed by banks	—	—
Other loan commitments	272,527	348,519
Credits for higher education law No. 20,027 (CAE)	72,906	126,402
Other irrevocable loan commitments	199,621	222,117
Other contingent loans	—	—
Total	9,825,457	9,697,845



Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

c) Responsibilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have the following responsibilities arising from its regular course of business:

	Responsibilities	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Third-party transactions		
Debt Collections	22,139	25,266
Placement or sale of financial instruments	—	—
Transferred financial assets managed by the Bank	658,478	809,243
Third-party resources managed by the Bank and its subsidiaries	393,909	413,990
Subtotal	1,074,526	1,248,499
Custody of securities		
Safeguarded securities held by the Bank and its affiliates	3,641,755	2,248,347
Safeguarded securities deposited in another entity	944,120	465,075
Securities issued by the Bank itself	102,560	106,066
Shares in own name on behalf of unknown third party shareholders	—	—
Dividends received for shares in own name on behalf of unknown third parties shareholders	—	—
Proceeds received in auctions for shares in their own name on behalf of unnamed third-party shareholders	—	—
Funds subject to being transferred by right to the property of the Fire Brigades of Chile	—	—
Subtotal	4,688,435	2,819,488
Total	5,762,961	4,067,987

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

d) Guarantees, Contingencies and other

	Guarantees, contingencies and others	
	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commitments		
Guarantees for underwriting operations	—	—
Commitments to purchase non-financial assets	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Assets received as collateral		
Financial instruments received as collateral for a Margin Account for derivative financial operations with a Central Counterparty Entity in the country	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral by the Guarantee Fund for derivative financial operations with a Central Counterparty Entity in the country	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial transactions with a central counterparty entity abroad	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial operations with other counterparties in the country	311	40,115
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial transactions with other counterparties abroad	—	—
Other financial assets received as collateral	177,655	199,225
Other non-financial assets received as collateral	—	—
Subtotal	177,966	239,340
Assets pledged as collateral		
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for Margin Account for derivative financial transactions with a Central Counterparty in the country	12,604	32,404
Financial instruments pledged as collateral by Guarantee Fund for derivative financial transactions with a Central Counterparty in the country	29,004	26,065
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for derivative financial transactions with a central counterparty abroad	89,772	127,818
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for derivative financial operations with other counterparties in the country	—	—
Financial instruments pledged collateral for derivative financial transactions with other counterparties abroad	145,104	69,763
Other financial assets pledged as collateral	51,442	876,360
Other non-financial assets pledged as collateral	—	—
Subtotal	327,926	1,132,410
Total	505,892	1,371,750



Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

Itaú Corredores de Seguros Limitada

In order to comply with Article 58, letter d) of the Chilean Decree with Force of Law (“DFL”) 251 of 1930, which states that, “Insurance brokers, in order to conduct business, must comply with the requirement of contracting insurance policies as determined by the Financial Market Commission, in order to correctly and fully comply with the obligations arising from its activities and especially regarding damages that may be incurred by insured parties taking policies through the brokerage house,” the subsidiary has renewed the following insurance policies:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A	04-15-2024	04-14-2026	60,000 and 500	Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda.

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada

In compliance with Articles No. 30 and No. 31 of Law 18,045 (Securities Market Law), insurance policies have been taken out through Mapfre Seguros to ensure the proper and full fulfillment of all obligations as a securities broker. The beneficiaries of these policies are the current or future creditors that Itaú Corredores de Bolsa may have as a result of its operations. The direct beneficiaries of these guarantees are the Bolsa Electrónica de Chile and the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago. The details are as follows:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A	04-23-2024	04-22-2026	16,000	Bolsa Electrónica de Chile
Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A	04-23-2024	04-22-2026	4,000	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago

In addition, the Company has contracted a comprehensive insurance policy to provide for possible situations of operational fidelity. The detail of the comprehensive insurance policy is as follows:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (MUS\$)	Beneficiary
Orión Seguros Generales S.A.	12-19-2025	12-19-2026	5,000 and 10,000	Bolsa Electrónica de Chile

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada maintains shares in the Stock Exchanges, to guarantee simultaneous transactions for CLP 5,573 million (CLP 11,575 million as of December 31, 2024).

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada has been registered in the Registry of Portfolio Administrators since November 22, 2017. To comply with this registration, it has constituted a guarantee through Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A. for an amount of UF 10,000, for a period ending on June 18, 2026. This guarantee compliance with Articles 98 and 99 of Law No. 20,172, to ensure the faithful and full compliance with its Portfolio Management obligations. There are guarantees constituted for US\$100,000, equivalent to CLP 91 million, to guarantee transactions with foreign traders, Pershing.

As of December 31, 2025, Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada maintains fixed-income securities to guarantee transactions in the Securities Clearing and Settlement House (referred to as “CCLV”) for CLP 4,996 million (CLP 6,586 million as of December 31, 2024).



Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A.

During the year 2025, the Company has contracted Guarantee Bonds in order to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the obligations of the Administrator for the administration of third party funds and the indemnification of the damages resulting from non-compliance in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of the Sole Law: of Funds No. 20,712.

Below are the guarantee and beneficiary forms that Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. maintains in effect to date, which were required to comply with the obligations of portfolio management contracts, their committees, funds, payment of labor and social obligations with the contractor's workers:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Banco Itaú Chile	12-29-2023	07-10-2028	17,780	Corporación de Fomento de la Producción CORFO



Note 30 – Interest Income and Expense

This item includes accrued interest for all financial assets and liabilities, interest income and expenses whose implicit or explicit return is obtained by applying the effective interest rate method regardless of whether they are measured at fair value, as well as product rectifications as a result of accounting hedges, the foregoing is part of the income and expenses for interest that are shown in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

- a) The details of interest incomes, including the result for accounting hedge, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows

Interest income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Repurchase agreement rights and securities loans	15,973	34,756
Debt financial instruments	100,641	106,798
Interbank loans	1,803	2,473
Commercial loans	1,158,967	1,346,133
Mortgage loans	311,994	298,518
Consumer loans	503,884	536,807
Other financial instruments	95,039	141,338
Subtotal	2,188,301	2,466,823
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt financial instruments	148,136	166,256
Other financial instruments	5,350	8,245
Subtotal	153,486	174,501
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	139,839	57,747
Totals	2,481,626	2,699,071

- (1) This item reflects the interest rate effect generated by derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, see Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.



Note 30 – Interest Income and Expense, continued

- b) Interest subject of recognition of results, as indicated in Note 2, are recorded in accounts, as long as they are not actually received.

Following is a detail of the suspended interest as of, 2025 and 2024:

Interest income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	27,189	39,314
Mortgage loans	5,413	7,657
Consumer loans	3,950	5,205
Totals	36,552	52,176

- c) The detail of interest expense, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Interest Expenses	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Deposits and other demand deposits	(106,684)	(139,077)
Deposits and other term deposits	(776,042)	(1,016,468)
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	(69,490)	(42,551)
Obligations with banks	(100,592)	(133,335)
Debt instruments issued	(218,936)	(220,953)
Other financial obligations	(56,163)	(44,459)
Obligations from lease contracts	(6,139)	(6,699)
Regulatory equity financial instruments issued	(46,499)	(45,740)
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	15,656	12,530
Total	(1,364,889)	(1,636,752)

- (1) This item reflects the interest rate effect generated by derivative instruments designated for fair value hedges. For more information, see Note 12 – Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting.

For purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the net amount of interest for the year ended as of December 31, 2025 is MCh\$1,116,737 (MCh\$1,062,319 as of December 31, 2024).



Note 31 – Readjustment Income and Expenses

This item includes the readjustments accrued in the period for all financial assets and liabilities, income and expenses for readjustments whose implicit or explicit return is obtained by applying the effective interest rate method regardless of whether they are measured at fair value, as well as product rectifications as a result of accounting hedges, the foregoing is part of the income and expenses for readjustments that are shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- a) The composition of readjustment income, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Readjustments income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Repurchase agreement rights and securities loans	—	—
Debt financial instruments	8,197	18,150
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	153,736	206,568
Mortgage loans	245,793	295,165
Consumer loans	10	7
Other financial instruments	774	3,182
Subtotal	408,510	523,072
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt financial instruments	14,517	18,773
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	14,517	18,773
Result of accounting hedges for the risk due to indexation to the UF (1)	(129,953)	(56,168)
Total	293,074	485,677

- (1) This item reflects the adjustment effect generated by derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, see Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.

Readjustment subject to suspension of recognition of income, as indicated in Note 2, is recorded in memorandum accounts until they are effectively received.

The following is a detail of the suspended indexation, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Incomes from readjustments	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	10,759	17,151
Mortgage loans	9,662	20,925
Consumer loans	—	2
Total	20,421	38,078



Note 31 – Readjustment Income and Expenses, continued

b) The detail of the readjustment expenses, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Readjustment expenses	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Deposits and other demand deposits	(1,873)	(1,655)
Deposits and other term deposits	(16,592)	(27,772)
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—
Debt instruments issued	(218,630)	(277,650)
Other financial obligations	(6,092)	(6,804)
Obligations from lease contracts	(36,905)	(45,911)
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	(3,642)	(10,049)
Total	(283,734)	(369,841)

(1) This item reflects the revaluation effect arising from derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, refer to Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.

For purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the net amount of interest for the year ended as of December 31, 2025 is MCh\$9,340 (MCh\$115,836 as of December 31, 2024).



Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense

a) Commission income

It includes the amount of all commissions accrued and received in the year, generated by business segments, except those that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of financial instruments for income from ordinary activities.

Commission income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commissions from prepayment of loans	8,840	9,079
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	66	168
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	5,365	5,879
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	33,531	32,280
Commissions from card services	100,575	92,334
Commissions from account management	13,845	14,421
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	50,868	49,148
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	12,960	8,515
Compensation from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	31,218	23,910
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	40,303	33,505
Commissions from factoring services	589	511
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	33	39
Commissions from Securitizations	28	34
Commissions from financial advice	20,838	19,242
Commissions from foreign currency exchange	7,583	4,535
Commissions from student loan management	3,593	4,202
Other earned commissions	4,809	6,354
Total	335,044	304,156



Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

b) Commission expenses

This category includes commission expenses for the year related to the normal operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries:

Commission expense	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commissions from card operation	(48,486)	(56,977)
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	(1,875)	(2,447)
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(242)	(229)
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(31,098)	(24,456)
Commissions from securities transactions	(14,731)	(7,065)
Commissions from correspondent bank domestically and abroad	(5,526)	(4,216)
Commissions from electronic fund transfer services	(7,305)	(1,321)
Commission expenses related to loans	(885)	(1,239)
Commissions from business support companies	(1,007)	(1,104)
Other commissions from received services	(7,048)	(4,464)
Total	(118,203)	(103,518)

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

c) Income and expenses from commissions generated by segment and income recognition schedule

For the year ended as of December 31, 2025	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	8,717	123	8,840	—	8,840	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	66	—	66	—	66	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	3,963	1,402	5,365	—	5,365	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	28,441	5,090	33,531	—	33,531	—
Commissions from card services	67,722	32,853	100,575	26,677	73,898	—
Commissions from account management	12,228	1,617	13,845	—	13,845	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	24,105	26,763	50,868	4,699	42,893	3,276
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	5,535	7,425	12,960	7,266	5,694	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	31,208	10	31,218	—	31,218	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees						
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	36,755	3,548	40,303	—	—	40,303
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	589	—	589	—	589	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	33	33	—	33	—
Commissions from Securizations	—	28	28	—	28	—
Commissions from financial advice	17,374	3,464	20,838	4,476	16,362	—
Other earned commissions	12,863	3,122	15,985	—	15,985	—
Subtotal	249,566	85,478	335,044	43,118	248,347	43,579
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(24,000)	(24,486)	(48,486)	(21,048)	(27,438)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(1,875)	(1,875)	(1,875)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(242)	—	(242)	—	(242)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(24,596)	(6,502)	(31,098)	—	(31,098)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(12,509)	(2,222)	(14,731)	—	(14,731)	—
Other commissions from received services	(14,472)	(7,299)	(21,771)	(1)	(21,710)	(60)
Subtotal	(75,819)	(42,384)	(118,203)	(22,924)	(95,219)	(60)
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	173,747	43,094	216,841	20,194	153,128	43,519

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

For the year ended as of December 31, 2024	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	8,842	237	9,079	—	9,079	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	168	—	168	—	168	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	4,037	1,842	5,879	—	5,879	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	24,929	7,351	32,280	—	32,280	—
Commissions from card services	58,049	34,285	92,334	28,602	63,732	—
Commissions from account management	12,505	1,916	14,421	—	14,421	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	22,974	26,174	49,148	4,593	41,380	3,175
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	3,000	5,515	8,515	5,201	3,314	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	23,905	5	23,910	—	23,910	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees						
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	29,149	4,356	33,505	—	—	33,505
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	511	—	511	—	511	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	39	39	—	39	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	34	34	—	34	—
Commissions from financial advice	15,644	3,598	19,242	5,244	13,998	—
Other earned commissions	11,967	3,124	15,091	—	15,091	—
Subtotal	215,680	88,476	304,156	43,640	223,836	36,680
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(32,081)	(24,896)	(56,977)	(21,613)	(35,364)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(2,447)	(2,447)	(2,447)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(229)	—	(229)	—	(229)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(19,296)	(5,160)	(24,456)	—	(24,456)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(4,849)	(2,216)	(7,065)	—	(7,065)	—
Other commissions from received services	(5,893)	(6,451)	(12,344)	—	(12,091)	(253)
Subtotal	(62,348)	(41,170)	(103,518)	(24,060)	(79,205)	(253)
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	153,332	47,306	200,638	19,580	144,631	36,427



Note 33 – Net Financial Income

Detail of the amounts of net income from financial operations, shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements corresponds to the following concepts:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Results from financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	(42,376)	105,139
Debt financial instruments	53,619	33,096
Other financial instruments	3,276	4,477
Subtotal	14,519	142,712
Results from financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Financial result for financial assets not held for trading compulsory valued at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt financial instruments	—	—
Other	7,096	(61,599)
Subtotal	7,096	(61,599)
Financial results for financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt financial instruments	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Financial results for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Deposits, other term deposits and other term deposits	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—
Other	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Financial result from financial write-offs of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets at amortized cost	15,160	13,895
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,993	24,163
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	21,476	595
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Subtotal	43,629	38,653
Results from exchanges, readjustment and hedging of foreign currency		
Result from foreign currency exchange	104,619	132,189
Results from adjustments in exchange rate		
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	8	—
Financial assets not held for trading compulsorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	(697)	938
Other assets	(3)	28
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	45	(28)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Net result of derivatives in accounting hedges of foreign currency risk	(1,977)	2,642
Subtotal	101,995	135,769
Financial result from reclassification of financial assets due to a change in the business model		
From financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
From financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income to financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other financial result from changes in financial assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other financial result from ineffective accounting hedge	(1,234)	(10,371)
Other financial result from accounting hedges of different kind	(13,409)	(18,657)
Subtotal	(14,643)	(29,028)
Total	152,596	226,507



Note 33 – Net Financial Income, continued

The result of financial assets or liabilities includes the amount of adjustments for changes in financial instruments, except for those attributable to interest accrued by application of the effective interest rate method of asset value adjustments, as well as the results obtained in their purchase and sale.

Financial results from exchanges, readjustment and hedging of foreign currency, including incomes from foreign currency trading, the differences derived from the conversion of monetary items in foreign currency to the functional currency and those generated by non-monetary assets in foreign currency at the time of their disposal.

Financial results declared in this note do not relate to any change in the business model the bank may have had.



Note 34 – Income from Investment in Companies

a) The results from investments in associates for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are presented below:

Company	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Ownership interest %	Investment value MCh\$	Ownership interest %	Investment value MCh\$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188%	1,840	8.7188%	999
Combanc S.A.	10.3295%	163	10.3295%	100
Imerc OTC S.A.	8.6624%	25	8.6624%	98
Dividends received from minority investments		1,809		2,146
Total		3,837		3,343



Note 35 – Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups not Admissible as Discontinued Operations

The details of the item result of non-current assets and disposal groups not admissible as discontinued operations (assets received in payment) is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Result of non-current assets and disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations		
Net result for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	4,715	8,226
Other incomes for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	11,511	14,695
Provisions for adjustments to the net realizable value of assets received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	(24,427)	(16,849)
Write-offs of goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	(4,274)	(5,844)
Expenses for maintenance of goods received in payment or awarded in judicial auction	(1,774)	(1,534)
Non-current assets for sale	905	772
Total	(13,344)	(534)



Note 36 – Other Operating Income and Expenses

During for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the bank presents other operating income and expenses according to the following detail:

a) Other operating incomes

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Compensation from insurance companies for claims other than operational risk events	2	2
Net income from investment properties	—	—
Income from issued card brands (VISA, MC, etc.)	—	992
Correspondent bank income	—	—
Income other than interests and commissions from lease agreements	—	—
Income from expense recovery	4,039	3,575
Other leasing income	58	13
Other income from assigned credits	960	564
Other income	27,068	12,496
Totals	32,127	17,642

b) Other operating expenses

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Expense of provisions for operational risk	469	(1,895)
Expense recoveries for operational risk events	4,428	3,786
Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	149	(304)
Other provisions for other contingencies	534	1,078
Expenses for credit operations of financial leasing	(1,105)	(1,160)
Provisions for restructuring plans	—	(220)
Expenses for credit operations of factoring	(271)	(220)
Expenses on issuance of financial instruments of regulatory capital	(469)	(38)
Losses from commercial decision	(1,005)	(452)
Expenses and provisions associated with loans under Law No, 20,027	(2,209)	(2,873)
Other operational expenses	(10,463)	(11,113)
Totals	(9,942)	(13,411)



Note 37 – Employee Benefit Obligations Expenses

The details of the item compensation and personnel expenses for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Expenses for short-term employee benefit	(322,605)	(305,399)
Compensation	(212,979)	(204,253)
Incentives (performance-related bonus)	(78,302)	(71,280)
Profit-sharing	(31,109)	(29,700)
Other	(215)	(166)
Expenses for post employment employee benefits	—	—
Expenses for long-term employee benefit	(358)	(859)
Compensation	(358)	(859)
Incentives (performance-related bonus)	—	—
Other	—	—
Expense for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	(33,136)	(18,048)
Severance indemnities (1)	(33,136)	(18,048)
Other	—	—
Expenses for employee payments based on shares or equity instruments	(9,671)	(3,524)
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	—	—
Cash-settled share-based payment transactions	(9,671)	(3,524)
Expenses for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	—	—
Expenses for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	(2,385)	(2,267)
Expenses for other obligations with personnel	—	—
Other personnel expenses	(25,611)	(26,903)
Training expenses	(2,105)	(2,926)
Expenses for nursery and kindergarten	(557)	(598)
Other	(22,949)	(23,379)
Total	(393,766)	(357,000)

(1) Includes payments due to termination of employment contract severance indemnities, associated with the restructuring and efficiency process carried out by the Bank in Colombia.



Note 38 – Administrative Expenses

The details of the item Administrative Expenses for the years ended as December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Administrative expenses	(211,590)	(211,476)
Expenses for short-term leases	(2,186)	(1,814)
Expenses for low-value leases	—	—
Other expenses of obligations for lease contracts	(160)	(173)
Maintenance and repair of fixed assets	(38,478)	(34,147)
Insurance premiums except to cover operational risk events	(17,304)	(17,983)
Office supplies	(2,073)	(1,737)
IT and communications expenses	(55,023)	(49,812)
Lighting, heating and other services	(3,188)	(2,937)
Surveillance services and transportation of valuables	(5,130)	(4,826)
Expenses for personnel representation and travel	(3,522)	(3,274)
Legal and notarial expenses	(25,306)	(24,087)
Fees for review and audit of the financial statements by the external auditor	—	(1,538)
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by the external auditor	(1,589)	—
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by other auditing companies	—	(81)
Title classification fees	(116)	—
Fees for other technical reports	(17,048)	(21,288)
Fines applied by the Financial Market Commission	(8)	(61)
Fines applied by other agencies	(246)	(73)
Other general management expenses	(40,213)	(47,645)
Outsourced services	(38,254)	(40,678)
Data processing	(15,257)	(14,039)
Technological development service, certification and technological testing	—	—
External human resource administration service and external personnel	(44)	(60)
Appraisal service	(141)	(174)
Call center service for sales, marketing, quality assurance and customer service	(436)	(518)
External collection service	(2,555)	(3,991)
External ATM administration and maintenance service	—	—
External cleaning service, casino, files and documents custody, furniture and equipment storage	(689)	(651)
Sale services and product distribution	(153)	(252)
External credit evaluation service	—	—
Other outsourced services	(18,979)	(20,993)
Board of directors expenses	(1,112)	(1,059)
Board of directors compensations	(1,112)	(1,059)
Other board of directors expenses	—	—
Advertisement	(24,198)	(24,383)
Taxes, real estate tax and other legal charges	(49,269)	(51,497)
Real estate taxes	(502)	(462)
Municipal licenses	(1,269)	(1,220)
Other taxes other than income	(36,450)	(38,309)
Control contributions to the regulator	(11,048)	(11,506)
Other legal fees	—	—
Total	(324,423)	(329,093)



Note 39 – Depreciation and Amortization

Values corresponding to fees by concept of depreciation and amortization for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	For the years ended as of	
	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Amortization of intangible assets	(66,677)	(67,691)
Depreciation for fixed assets	(8,174)	(10,345)
Depreciation and amortizations for assets with rights to use in leases	(31,805)	(31,092)
Depreciation of other assets for investment properties	—	—
Amortization of other assets per revenue asset from ordinary activities from customer contracts	—	—
Total	(106,656)	(109,128)



Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the details are as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Impairment of investments in associates	—	—
Impairment of intangible assets	—	(30)
Impairment of fixed assets	(2)	(162)
Impairment of right-of-use assets	—	—
Impairment of other assets for investment properties	—	—
Impairment of other assets for income from ordinary activities from contracts with customers	—	—
Gain on an acquisition through a business combination on highly advantageous terms	—	—
Total	(2)	(192)

At the end of each reporting period, Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries assess whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset.

Cash-generating units	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Chile	3,578,188	3,123,143
Colombia	730,565	851,688



Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

Goodwill impairment test as of December 31, 2025

I. Goodwill Allocation

The allocation of the Goodwill to each of the CGUs identified generated in the reverse acquisition mentioned in Note 2 of the Significant accounting criteria used, and its changes are presented below:

Goodwill	Chile CGU	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Balances as of January 1,	492,512	492,512
Conversion difference	—	—
Impairment	—	—
Balances as of December 31,	492,512	492,512

II. Methodology Used by the Bank

Consistent with previous years, the recoverable amount of the Chile CGU has been determined using the Dividend Discount Model. This methodology considers the cash flows generated by the dividends distributed to shareholders over a perpetual projection horizon, discounted at the cost of capital rate as of the valuation date. In this way, the economic value of equity can be estimated using projections of dividend flows derived from financial budgets and other assumptions approved by management.

In its process of carrying out the impairment test of goodwill, management considered various sources of information, including the following:

- The existing historical information, which was reconciled considering those events judged as one-time and non-recurring.
- The budgets approved by Management.
- Information from external sources, such as reports from analysts, supervisors, Central Banks, and press releases.
- Observable market information, such as rate curves, inflation and growth projections.
- The competitive strategy defined for the Bank.
- The projected financing structure and its impact on the Bank's capital requirements and internal policy.



Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

III. Key assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations

Key assumptions	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	%	%
Perpetuity rates	5.20	5.20
Projected inflation rates (1)	3.00	3.00
Discount rate	10.82	11.51
Loans growth	6,00 - 7,40	6,00 - 7,40
Solvency index limit	17,03 - 18,11	16,28 - 17,10

(1) This corresponds to the projected long-term inflation rate

• **Projection and perpetuity period**

For the years 2025 and 2024 the cash flow projections were made with a 5 years periods through, 2030 and 2029, respectively. After this period, the present value of the cash flows for the years 2030 and 2029 is calculated, projected in perpetuity using growth rates of the Gross Domestic Product aligned with those expected for the markets in which the CGU operates.

• **Loan and deposits**

The loan were projected for the periods prior to perpetuity, considering an annual increase of approximately 7.3% for Chile. The deposit portfolio was projected in relation to the established reciprocity target, with both concepts aligned with market growth expectations and target market share.

• **Net income**

The projected net income was estimated based on the sensitivity analysis of GDP growth and the effects of inflation on the banking industry. The projected growth rate was obtained by considering the mix of products (consumer, housing, and commercial loan placements) and the target market share set by management. The projection of financing costs is primarily determined by the average balances of demand deposits, term deposits, and other liabilities.

• **Discount rate**

The discount rate was considered to be the Cost of Equity (Ke) in local currency, which was used to discount the cash flows of the CGU. This calculation considered a premium for country risk, where the CGU maintains its transactions.

• **Perpetuity Rate**

A growth rate in perpetuity was considered in accordance with the rates observed in the market where each CGU operates. Consequently, they were constructed considering local inflation and nominal GDP growth projections.



Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

- **Dividend Payment**

Dividend payments were made with the objective of maximizing shareholder cash flows, subject to the constraint that the solvency ratio (effective equity to risk-weighted assets) does not fall below the limits required by regulatory authorities.

IV. Impairment Assessment Results

Due to the impairment assessment process described above, management concludes that the relationship between the recoverable amount and the book value of the CGU as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, is as follows:

Key assumptions	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	%	%
Recoverable amount / Carrying amount	158.21	125.60

The recoverable amount for each CGU corresponds to the value in use, as it is the largest amount when comparing fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

As of December 31, 2025, management has not identified an impairment charge that should be recognized in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

V. Pre- and post-tax rate reconciliation

The Bank has used the cost of equity (Ke) rate as the discount rate in its calculation of the recoverable amount, which is observable after taxes. The following table shows the effect of considering cash flows and discount rate before taxes:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	%	%
Discount rate	11.98	12.75
Recoverable amount / Carrying value	181.58	139.07

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses

a) Summary of credit loss expense for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Summary of credit loss in the year	For the years ended as of	
	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Expense of provisions constituted for loan credit risk	(394,976)	(483,380)
Expense (recovery) of special provisions for credit risk	(3,013)	59,699
Write-off credit recovery	78,640	100,149
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	(5)	(21)
Impairment due to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25	(302)
Total	(319,329)	(323,855)

b) Flow of provision expenses constituted for credit risk and expense for credit losses of loans for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Loan provision expense in the year	For the year ended as of December 31, 2025							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(868)	—	—	—	—	(868)	—	(868)
Release of provisions	486	—	—	—	—	486	—	486
Subtotal	(382)	—	—	—	—	(382)	—	(382)
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(18,168)	(69,426)	(19,658)	(64,752)	(3,711)	(175,715)	(1)	(175,716)
Provisions released	17,179	161	6,836	1,387	8,827	34,390	158	34,548
Subtotal	(989)	(69,265)	(12,822)	(63,365)	5,116	(141,325)	157	(141,168)
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(4,356)	—	—	(6,817)	(11,173)	—	(11,173)
Provisions released	—	1,955	—	—	1,303	3,258	—	3,258
Subtotal	—	(2,401)	—	—	(5,514)	(7,915)	—	(7,915)
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(225,559)	—	—	(46,791)	(272,350)	—	(272,350)
Release of provisions	—	—	—	—	26,839	26,839	—	26,839
Subtotal	—	(225,559)	—	—	(19,952)	(245,511)	—	(245,511)
Expense of constituted provisions	(1,371)	(297,225)	(12,822)	(63,365)	(20,350)	(395,133)	157	(394,976)
Recovery of written-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,411
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,068
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,161
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,640
Credit loss expense	(1,371)	(297,225)	(12,822)	(63,365)	(20,350)	(395,133)	157	(316,336)



Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

Loan provision expense in the year	For the year ended as of December 31, 2024							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(416)	—	—	—	—	(416)	—	(416)
Release of provisions	322	—	—	—	—	322	—	322
Subtotal	(94)	—	—	—	—	(94)	—	(94)
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(16,715)	(60,240)	(34,055)	(93,871)	(4,581)	(209,462)	—	(209,462)
Provisions released	17,181	234	16,329	16,630	5,321	55,695	950	56,645
Subtotal	466	(60,006)	(17,726)	(77,241)	740	(153,767)	950	(152,817)
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(6,006)	—	—	(9,249)	(15,255)	—	(15,255)
Provisions released	—	2,411	—	—	1,481	3,892	—	3,892
Subtotal	—	(3,595)	—	—	(7,768)	(11,363)	—	(11,363)
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(238,968)	—	—	(119,879)	(358,847)	—	(358,847)
Release of provisions	—	2,420	—	—	37,321	39,741	—	39,741
Subtotal	—	(236,548)	—	—	(82,558)	(319,106)	—	(319,106)
Expense of constituted provisions	372	(300,149)	(17,726)	(77,241)	(89,586)	(484,330)	950	(483,380)
Recovery of written-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,861
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,416
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,872
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,149
Credit loss expense	372	(300,149)	(17,726)	(77,241)	(89,586)	(484,330)	950	(383,231)



Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

c) Balances for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 of expenses for special provisions for credit risk, are as follows:

Summary of the expense for special provisions for credit risk	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Expense of provisions for contingent credits	(8,281)	2,036
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial Loans	202	2,569
Consumer loans	(8,483)	(533)
Expense of provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	3,547	(3,095)
Expense of special provisions for contingent credits abroad	—	—
Expense of additional provisions for loans	1,721	60,758
Commercial loans	1,721	14,715
Mortgage loans	—	12,000
Consumer loans	—	34,043
Expense of provisions for adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation	—	—
Expense of other special provisions constituted for credit risk	—	—
Total	(3,013)	59,699



Note 42 – Income from Discontinued Operations

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has no results from discontinued operations.



Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures

a) Assets and liabilities for transactions with related parties

Assets and liabilities by type of related party	As of December 31, 2025				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	191	—	4,413	4,604
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not intended for mandatory trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedging	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Rights on resale agreements and loans of securities	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	5,563	20	19,557	25,140
Mortgage loans	—	—	28,268	17,000	45,268
Consumer loans	—	—	5,695	3,790	9,485
Recorded provisions - loans	—	(12)	(284)	(204)	(500)
Other assets	—	—	—	680	680
Contingent credits	—	24,439	8,154	4,666	37,259
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	2,496	2,496
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge.	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other demand obligations	—	21	2,718	5,424	8,163
Deposits and other term deposits	—	94,327	4,209	181,618	280,154
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued (1)	—	—	—	272,070	272,070
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	—	—	—	2,813	2,813
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This corresponds to an AT1 bond issued by the Bank and acquired by Itaú BBA International, a related party of the Bank's controlling shareholder. As of December 31, 2025, interest accrued on these issuances amounted to a total of MCh\$21,559, of which MCh\$18,746 had been paid.



Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

Assets and liabilities by type of related party	As of December 31, 2024				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not intended for mandatory trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedging	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Rights on resale agreements and loans of securities	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	12,389	41	14,737	27,167
Mortgage loans	—	—	31,945	18,620	50,565
Consumer loans	—	310	5,086	4,832	10,228
Recorded provisions - loans	—	(32)	(192)	(330)	(554)
Other assets	—	—	—	1,305	1,305
Contingent credits	—	29,690	9,193	5,699	44,582
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge.	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other demand obligations	—	116	2,624	2,933	5,673
Deposits and other term deposits	—	—	4,817	169,046	173,863
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued (1)	—	—	—	199,322	199,322
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	—	—	—	305	305
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—

(1) On December 24, 2024, the bank issued an AT1 bond acquired by Itaú BBA International, an entity related to the Bank's controlling shareholder. Interest of Mch\$305 was accrued for this issue, of which Mch\$82 corresponds to Tax, recognizing a net interest of taxes of Mch\$223 in equity.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

b) Incomes and expenses from transactions related parties for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	For the year ended as of December 31, 2025				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interest income	—	91	1,232	4,567	5,890
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	952	513	1,465
Commission income	—	487	113	2,446	3,046
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	—
Other income	—	—	—	—	—
Total Income	—	578	2,297	7,526	10,401
Interest Expenses	—	(1,777)	(267)	(8,309)	(10,353)
Indexation expenses	—	—	(2)	(444)	(446)
Commission expenses	—	—	—	(443)	(443)
Credit loss expense	—	20	(92)	126	54
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	(46,346)	—	(46,346)
Administrative expense	(498)	(4,429)	—	(7,298)	(12,225)
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	(498)	(6,186)	(46,707)	(16,368)	(69,759)

	For the year ended as of December 31, 2024				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interest income	—	1,265	1,374	2,084	4,723
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	1,311	784	2,095
Commission income	—	49	81	3,556	3,686
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	—
Other income	—	—	—	—	—
Total Income	—	1,314	2,766	6,424	10,504
Interest Expenses	—	(1,373)	(155)	(10,124)	(11,652)
Indexation expenses	—	—	(6)	(553)	(559)
Commission expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Credit loss expense	—	(24)	—	227	203
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	(42,877)	—	(42,877)
Administrative expense	(525)	(5,146)	—	(5,871)	(11,542)
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	(525)	(6,543)	(43,038)	(16,321)	(66,427)



Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

c) Transactions with related parties in the year

The transactions with related entities reported herein are those which, in the opinion of the Company, exceed an accumulated total of MCh\$79 (UF 2,000) as of December 31, 2025, and MCh\$77 (UF 2,000) as of December 31, 2024:

Transaction description						As of December 31, 2025				
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Type of service	Deadline	Renewal Conditions	Transactions under equivalence conditions to those Transactions with mutual independence between parties	Effect on Income Statement			Effect on Statement of Financial Position	
						Amount	Incomes	Expenses	Receivable	Payable
						MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Combank S.A.	Management	Data transmission services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(944)	—	(944)	—	—
Comder Contraparte Central S.A	Management	Banking services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(1,462)	—	(1,462)	—	—
Itaú Unibanco	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(498)	—	(498)	—	—
Itaú BBA Securities NY	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	534	883	(349)	92	(93)
Itaú internacional securities	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	86	86	—	85	—
Banco Itaú International	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	1,103	1,103	—	503	—
Itaú BBA Europa	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	(653)	—	(653)	—	(443)
Redbanc S.A.	Management	ATM network management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(4,333)	—	(4,333)	—	—
Transbank S.A.	Management	Credit card management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(4,429)	—	(4,429)	—	—

Transaction description						As of December 31, 2024				
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Type of service	Deadline	Renewal Conditions	Transactions under equivalence conditions to those Transactions with mutual independence between parties	Effect on Income Statement			Effect on Statement of Financial Position	
						Amount	Incomes	Expenses	Receivable	Payable
						MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Combank S.A.	Management	Data transmission services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(704)	—	(704)	—	—
Comder Contraparte Central S.A	Management	Banking services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(1,501)	—	(1,501)	—	—
Itaú Unibanco	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(525)	—	(525)	—	—
Itaú BBA Securities NY	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	435	837	(402)	160	(14)
Itaú internacional securities	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	736	736	—	406	—
Banco Itaú International	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	1,627	1,627	—	739	—
Redbanc S.A.	Management	ATM network management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(3,264)	—	(3,264)	—	—
Transbank S.A.	Management	Credit card management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(5,146)	—	(5,146)	—	—



Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

d) Payments to the Board of directors and key management personnel of Consolidated Bank.

Payments to the Board of directors and key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Board of directors		
Compensation payments and board of directors per diem - Bank and banks subsidiaries	(1,112)	(1,059)
Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries:		
Short-term employee benefit payment	(38,557)	(36,437)
Post employment employee benefit payment	—	—
Long-term employee benefit payment	—	—
Payments for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	(2,594)	(1,319)
Payment to employees based on shares or equity instruments	(2,919)	(2,981)
Payment for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	—	—
Payment for obligations for defined post-employment benefit plans	—	—
Payment for other personnel obligations	—	—
Subtotal- Payments for employee benefit obligations	(44,070)	(40,737)
Total	(45,182)	(41,796)

e) Composition of the Board of directors and key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries

Composition of the board of directors and key Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	No. of executives	
Board of directors		
Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries	13	13
Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries:		
General Manager - Bank	1	1
General Manager - Bank subsidiaries	6	7
Division/Area Managers - Bank	91	90
Division/Area Managers - Bank Subsidiaries	55	57
Subtotal	153	155
Total	166	168



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

This disclosure was prepared based on the application of the local regulatory guidelines stated in Chapter 7-12 “Fair value of financial instruments” of the CMF and IFRS 13 “Fair value measurement”. These standards have been applied to both financial assets and non-financial assets measured at fair value (recurring and non-recurring).

The following section details the main guidelines and definitions used by the Group:

Fair value. The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). The transaction is carried out in the principal or most advantageous market and is not forced, that is, it does not consider factors specific to the Group that may influence a real transaction.

Market participants. Buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability that have all of the following characteristics:

- a) They are independent of each other, i.e. they are not related parties as defined in IAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures”, although the price in a related party transaction may be used as an input to a fair value measurement if the entity has evidence that the transaction was entered into at market terms.
- b) They are knowledgeable, having a reasonable understanding about the asset or liability and the transaction using all available information, including information that might be obtained through due diligence efforts that are usual and customary.
- c) They are able to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability.
- d) They are willing to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability i.e. they are motivated, but not forced or otherwise compelled, to do so.

Fair value measurement. When measuring fair value, the Group takes into account the same characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would consider in pricing that asset or liability on the measurement date.

Aspects of the transaction. A fair value measurement assumes that the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under current market conditions. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place: (a) on the principal market for the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset.

Market participants. The fair value measurement measures the fair value of the asset or liability using the assumptions that the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, assuming that the participants act in their best economic interest.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Prices. Fair value is the price that will be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction on the main (or most advantageous) market as of the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. Starting price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Highest and best use of non-financial assets. The fair value measurement of these assets takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits through the highest and best use of the asset or through the sale of the asset to another market participant that would maximize the value of the asset.

Bank's own liabilities and equity instruments. The fair value measurement assumes that these items are transferred to a market participant on the date of measurement. The transfer of these items assumes that:

- a) A liability would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would be required to fulfill the obligation. The liability would not be settled with the counterparty or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.
- b) An entity's own equity instrument would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would take on the rights and responsibilities associated with the instrument. The instrument would not be canceled or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.

Default risk. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of the default risk. This risk includes, but is not limited to, the entity's own credit risk. This risk is assumed to be the same before and after the liability is transferred.

Initial recognition. When an asset is acquired or a liability assumed in an exchange transaction involving that asset or liability, the transaction price is the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (the entry price). In contrast, the fair value of the asset or liability is the price received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (the exit price). Entities do not necessarily sell assets at the prices paid to acquire them. Likewise, they do not necessarily transfer liabilities at the price received to assume them.

Valuation techniques. The Bank will use techniques that are appropriate for the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. In this sense, the following approaches stand out, being the first two the most used by the group:

- a) **Market approach.** Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities.
- b) **Income approach.** Converts future amounts for example cash flows or income and expenses to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts. The fair value measurement is determined based on the value indicated by the current market expectations about those future amounts.
- c) **Cost approach.** Reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (current replacement cost).



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Present value techniques. Technique to adjust the discount rate and expected cash flows (expected present value). The present value technique used to measure the fair value will depend on the specific facts and circumstances of the asset or liability being measured and the availability of sufficient data.

Components of the present value measurement. Present value is the tool used to link future amounts (e.g. cash flows or values) to a present amount using a discount rate. A fair value measurement of an asset or a liability using a present value technique captures all the following elements from the perspective of market participants at the measurement date:

- a) An estimate of future cash flows for the asset or liability being measured.
- b) Expectations about possible variations in the amount and timing of the cash flows representing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows.
- c) The temporary value of money, represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets that have expiration dates or duration that coincides with the period covered by the cash flows and do not raise uncertainty in the temporary distribution or risk of default for the holder (that is, risk-free interest rate).
- d) The price to bear the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows (i.e., a risk premium).
- e) Other factors that market participants would take into account in these circumstances.
- f) For a liability, the default risk related to that liability, including the entity's own credit risk (i.e. the debtor's).

Fair value hierarchy. It gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Determination of fair value

The following is a summary of the fair values of the main financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, including those that are not presented at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Carrying amount value	Estimated fair value	
		Recurrent (a)	Non recurrent (b)
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	2,892,660	—	2,892,660
Cash items in process of collection	897,258	—	897,258
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	4,620,072	4,620,072	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,956,486	3,956,486	—
Financial debt instruments	598,794	598,794	—
Other	64,792	64,792	—
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,837	8,837	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,815,427	3,815,427	—
Financial debt instruments	3,815,427	3,815,427	—
Other	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	139,856	139,856	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	29,356,116	—	30,221,587
Investments under resale agreements	197,770	—	197,770
Financial debt instruments	991,908	—	1,000,656
Interbank loans	47,332	—	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,547,863	—	17,030,221
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,520,104	—	8,525,962
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,051,139	—	3,419,646
Total	41,730,226	8,584,192	34,011,505
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	890,109	—	890,109
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,899,837	3,899,837	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,899,837	3,899,837	—
Other	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	104,428	104,428	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,488,777	—	31,301,493
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,773	—	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,561,042	—	14,533,060
Obligations under repurchase agreements	518,259	—	518,259
Interbank borrowings	1,892,176	—	1,887,367
Debt instruments issued	6,858,083	—	6,703,590
Other financial liabilities	763,444	—	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	109,096	—	101,822
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,496,400	—	1,557,869
Total	37,988,647	4,004,265	33,851,293

- (a) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
(b) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on a basis other than fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value presented here are for disclosure purposes only and have no impact on the balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Carrying amount value	Estimated fair value	
		Recurrent (a)	Non recurrent (b)
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	3,345,969	—	3,345,969
Cash items in process of collection	348,483	—	348,483
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	4,758,381	4,758,381	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,980,222	3,980,222	—
Financial debt instruments	713,984	713,984	—
Other	64,175	64,175	—
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,650	8,650	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,077,290	3,077,290	—
Financial debt instruments	3,077,290	3,077,290	—
Other	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	79,887	79,887	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	28,461,952	—	29,320,160
Investments under resale agreements	212,225	—	212,225
Financial debt instruments	1,176,360	—	1,186,256
Interbank loans	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,235,263	—	16,642,775
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,874,029	—	7,890,739
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,964,075	—	3,388,165
Total	40,080,612	7,924,208	33,014,612
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	346,437	—	346,437
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,919,623	3,919,623	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,919,623	3,919,623	—
Other	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	109,680	109,680	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,490,519	—	31,155,675
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	—	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,506,091	—	14,463,921
Obligations under repurchase agreements	841,142	—	841,142
Interbank borrowings	1,864,542	—	1,860,329
Debt instruments issued	7,066,633	—	6,778,172
Other financial liabilities	891,637	—	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	124,545	—	130,279
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,388,994	—	1,475,586
Total	37,379,798	4,029,303	33,107,977

- (a) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
(b) Correspond to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on a basis other than fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair values presented here are for disclosure purposes only and have no impact on the balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

In addition, the fair value estimates presented above do not attempt to estimate the value of the Group's profits generated by its business, nor future business activities, and, therefore, do not represent the value of the Group as a going concern.

The following section describes the methods used to estimate fair value:

a) Measurement of the fair value of assets and liabilities for disclosure purposes (Non-recurring)

Cash, short-term assets and short-term liabilities

The fair value of these items approximates their book value given their short-term nature. These items include:

- Cash and deposits in Banks
- Cash in the process of collection
- Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans and obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans
- Demand deposits and other demand obligations
- Other financial obligations

Loans

The fair value of loans is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. In the case of mortgage loans and consumer loans, the cash flows were discounted by using the effective average placement rate of the last month of the reporting period for each type of product. The fair value of commercial loans is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using a risk-free interest rate adjusted for expected losses from debtors based on their credit quality. The credit risk adjustment is based on variables observable in the market and the Group's policies for qualitative and quantitative credit risk methodologies.

This methodology was applied to:

- Interbank loans
- Loans and accounts receivable from customers

Financial instruments at amortized cost

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments is determined using quotes and transactions observed in the main market for identical instruments, or in their absence, for similar instruments. Fair value estimates of debt instruments or securities representative of debt take into account additional variables and inputs to the extent that they apply, including estimates of prepayment rates and the credit risk of issuers.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Medium and long-term liabilities

The fair value of medium and long-term liabilities is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using an interest rate curve that reflects current market conditions at which the entity's debt instruments are traded. Medium and long-term liabilities include:

- Term deposits and other term loans
- Interbank borrowings
- Debt instruments issued
- Instruments of regulatory capital

b) Value Measurement of financial assets and liabilities for recording purposes (recurring)

Financial instruments

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments is determined using quotes and transactions observed in the main market for identical instruments, or in their absence, for similar instruments. Fair value estimates of debt instruments or securities representative of debt take into account additional variables and inputs to the extent that they apply, including estimates of prepayment rates and the credit risk of issuers. These financial instruments are classified as follows:

- Financial instruments held for trading at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial instruments at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income

Financial derivative contracts

The estimated fair value of derivative instruments is calculated using prices quoted in the market for financial instruments with similar characteristics. The methodology recognizes the credit risk of each counterparty. The adjustment is known internationally as counterparty risk adjustment, which is composed of CVA (Credit Value Adjustment) and DVA (Debit Value Adjustment), the sum of both risk adjustments the effective counterparty risk that must be recognized. This adjustment is periodically recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

As of December 31, 2025, the portfolio of derivative contracts both in Chile and Colombia have an accumulate net effect of MCh\$(5,872)(MCh\$(5,282) as of December 31, 2024)

	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	CVA	DVA	CVA	DVA
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Derivatives held for hedging				
Fair value	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Cash flows	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Net investment in a foreign operation hedge	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Derivatives held for trading	(7,379)	1,507	(6,840)	1,558
Interest rate forward	(13)	—	(4)	—
Currency forwards	(2,042)	813	(1,145)	781
Currency swaps	(4,196)	531	(4,547)	589
Interest rate swaps	(1,128)	163	(1,144)	188
Currency call options	—	—	—	—
Currency put options	—	—	—	—
Totals financial derivatives	(7,379)	1,507	(6,840)	1,558

c) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies assets and liabilities based on the characteristics of the data that the technique requires for its valuation:

- **Level 1**

Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Entity can access at the measurement date. The inputs needed to value the instruments in this category are available daily and used directly.

In the case of Currency, Shares and Mutual funds, prices are observed directly in over-the-counter markets and the Stock Exchange. These prices correspond to the values at which the exact same assets are traded. As a result, the portfolio valuation does not require assumptions or models of any type.

For instruments issued by the Chilean Central Bank and the Chilean Treasury, benchmark prices are used. Benchmark prices are defined using similar durations, type of currency and are traded the equivalent of every day. The valuation of these instruments is identical to the valuation of the Santiago Stock Exchange, which is a standard international methodology. This methodology uses the internal rate of return to discount the instrument's cash flows.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

- **Level 2**

The specific instrument does not have daily quotes. However, similar instruments can be observed (e.g. same issuer, different maturity; or different issuer, same maturity and risk rating). In general, they are diverse combinations of pseudo-arbitration. Although the inputs are not directly observable, observable inputs are available with the needed periodicity.

In this category, instruments are valued by discounting contractual cash flows based on a zero-coupon curve determined through the price of instruments with similar characteristics and a similar issuer risk. The income approach is used, which converts future amounts to present amounts.

For derivative instruments within this category, quotes from other-the-counter transactions reported by the most important brokers in the Chilean market and the Bloomberg platform are used. The inputs observed include forward prices, interest rates and volatilities. Based on these inputs, market curves are modeled. They are a numerical representation of the opportunity costs of the instrument's cash flows or the price volatility of an asset. Finally, cash flows are discounted.

The Black and Scholes model is used for options based on prices of brokers in the OTC market. For money market instruments, prices of transactions on the Santiago Stock Exchange are observed and used to model market curves.

For corporate or bank bonds, given the lack of market depth, the Bank uses transactions (if any) in the Chilean market, on foreign markets, zero-coupon curves of risk-free instruments, adjustment curves, spread modeling, correlation with similar financial instruments, etc. and gives market curves as the final result. These market curves are provided by a pricing supplier and are widely accepted by the market and its regulators.

- **Level 3**

This is used when prices, data or necessary inputs are not directly or indirectly observable for similar instruments for the asset or liability as of the valuation date. These fair value valuation models are subjective in nature. Therefore, they base their estimate of prices on a series of assumptions that are widely accepted by the market.

Due to the lack of liquidity in the basis of the active banking rate (TAB) over the chamber rate (camera), the price is not observable and, therefore, models must be used to estimate the future cash flows of the contract. This spread is calculated on a historical basis using the IRS with the greatest market depth, which is the chamber swap.

In addition, the Bank offers American forwards to meet its customers' needs. They do not have a secondary market and, therefore, their value is estimated using an extension of the Hull-White model, used widely by the financial services industry.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

With respect to financial assets, a negotiation is not required, mandatorily valued at fair value with changes in results, the valuation is made based on the determination of a rate that allows obtaining the fair value based on market references:

- Determining an average rate from “Comparable Instruments” according to the rating of the issuer and term of the instrument.
- Decomposing the rate into a risk-free base observable in the market and a spread that represents the credit risk of the issuer.

The periodic valuation of the instrument is carried out based on the value of the risk-free rate of each day plus the determined credit spread.

The table below summarizes the impacts on the portfolio of a recalibration of the models based on a stress scenario, recalibrating parameters with the shock incorporated.

Impact calibration	As of December 31, 2025		
	American forwards	Basis TAB	Basis TAB
	USD- CLP	CLP	CLP
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Volatility exchange rate USD-CLP			
TAB 30	—	13	—
TAB 90	—	—	—
TAB 180	—	5	—
TAB 360	—	—	—
Total	—	18	—

Impact calibration	As of December 31, 2024		
	American forwards	Basis TAB	Basis TAB
	USD- CLP	CLP	CLP
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Volatility exchange rate USD-CLP			
TAB 30	—	16	—
TAB 90	—	—	—
TAB 180	—	12	4
TAB 360	—	—	—
Total	—	28	4



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy for the Group’s recurring valuation of financial instruments:

Level	Instrument	Issuer	Price Source	Model
1	Currency	N/A	OTC, Bloomberg	Directly observable price.
	Shares	Others	Santiago Exchange	Directly observable price.
	Mutual funds	Asset Managers	Risk America	Directly observable price.
	Bonds	Chilean Central Bank	Santiago Stock Exchange	Internal rate of return (IRR) based on prices.
2	Derivatives	N/A	OTC (Brokers), Bloomberg	Interest rate curves based on forward prices and coupon rates.
	IIF	Chilean Central Bank and Chilean Treasury	Santiago Stock Exchange	Interest rate curves based on prices.
	IIF	Banks	Santiago Stock Exchange	Interest rate curves based on prices.
	Bonds	Companies, banks	Pricing supplier	Interest rate curves based on correlations, spreads, extrapolations, etc.
3	Derivatives TAB	N/A	OTC (Brokers)	Interest rate curves based on modeling of TAB-Chamber spread.
	Derivatives, American forwards	N/A	Blomberg	Black and Scholes with inputs from European options.
	Bonds	Companies, banks	Blomberg	Interest rate curves based on modeling of SOFR and spreads



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

The following table classifies assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established in IFRS 13, for the as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Measurement at fair value of instruments on on a recurring basis using	As of December 31, 2025				
	Book Value	Fair Value	Market value of the asset for asset for identified (level 1)	inputs Significant observable (level 2)	inputs Significant Non-observable (level 3)
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	663,586	663,586	647,112	16,474	—
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	121,400	121,400	121,400	—	—
Other local financial instruments	11,565	11,565	—	11,565	—
Foreign Central Banks or government financial instruments	465,829	465,829	460,920	4,909	—
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in mutual funds	64,009	64,009	64,009	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	783	783	783	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,837	8,837	—	—	8,837
Commercial loans	8,837	8,837	—	—	8,837
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,815,427	3,815,427	3,442,452	269,501	103,474
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	2,562,550	2,562,550	2,562,550	—	—
Other local financial instruments	13,292	13,292	—	13,292	—
Foreign Central Banks or government financial instruments	976,931	976,931	724,725	252,206	—
Other instruments issued abroad	262,654	262,654	155,177	4,003	103,474
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	4,096,342	4,096,342	—	4,079,790	16,552
Forwards	892,395	892,395	—	889,860	2,535
Swaps	3,203,717	3,203,717	—	3,189,700	14,017
Call options	205	205	—	205	—
Put options	25	25	—	25	—
Total	8,584,192	8,584,192	4,089,564	4,365,765	128,863
LIABILITIES					
Financial derivative contracts	4,004,265	4,004,265	—	4,004,029	236
Forwards	1,007,735	1,007,735	—	1,007,527	208
Swaps	2,996,498	2,996,498	—	2,996,470	28
Call options	22	22	—	22	—
Put options	10	10	—	10	—
Total	4,004,265	4,004,265	—	4,004,029	236



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Measurement at fair value of instruments on on a recurring basis using	As of December 31, 2024				
	Book	Fair	Market value	inputs	inputs
	Value	Value	of the asset for	Significant	Significant
	MCh\$	MCh\$	asset for identified	observable	Non-observable
		(level 1)	(level 2)	(level 3)	
		MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	778,159	778,159	778,143	16	—
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	23,885	23,885	23,885	—	—
Other local financial instruments	16	16	—	16	—
Foreign Central Banks or government financial instruments	690,083	690,083	690,083	—	—
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in mutual funds	64,175	64,175	64,175	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,650	8,650	—	—	8,650
Commercial loans	8,650	8,650	—	—	8,650
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,077,290	3,077,290	2,868,103	101,451	107,736
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	1,940,713	1,940,713	1,940,713	—	—
Other local financial instruments	65,931	65,931	—	65,931	—
Foreign Central Banks or government financial instruments	851,658	851,658	851,658	—	—
Other instruments issued abroad	218,988	218,988	75,732	35,520	107,736
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	4,060,109	4,060,109	—	4,042,778	17,331
Forwards	776,661	776,661	—	774,915	1,746
Swaps	3,282,465	3,282,465	—	3,266,880	15,585
Call options	977	977	—	977	—
Put options	6	6	—	6	—
Total	7,924,208	7,924,208	3,646,246	4,144,245	133,717
LIABILITIES					
Financial derivative contracts	4,029,303	4,029,303	—	4,028,870	433
Forwards	674,320	674,320	—	673,942	378
Swaps	3,353,977	3,353,977	—	3,353,922	55
Call options	893	893	—	893	—
Put options	113	113	—	113	—
Total	4,029,303	4,029,303	—	4,028,870	433



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

d) Transfers between level 1 and level 2

For the as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no transfers between levels 1 and 2, as described below:

Measurement at fair value of instruments on measured on a recurring basis	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Value	Level	Level	Value	Level	Level
	Fair	1 to 2	2 to 1	Fair	1 to 2	2 to 1
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	663,586	—	—	778,159	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,815,427	—	—	3,077,290	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	4,096,342	—	—	4,060,109	—	—
Total	8,575,355	—	—	7,915,558	—	—
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	4,004,265	—	—	4,029,303	—	—
Total	4,004,265	—	—	4,029,303	—	—

e) Disclosures Regarding Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

Level 3 assets and liabilities are valued using techniques that require inputs that are not observable on the market, for which the income approach is used to convert future amounts to present amounts.

This category includes:

- Financial derivative instruments indexed to the TAB rate, this rate is comprised of an interbank rate and a liquidity premium charged to financial institutions and is determined using a short-rate model with mean reversion.
- American forward options.
- Financial assets whose contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test.
- Corporate bond whose data are not observable in the market.

As none of these products has a market, the Bank uses financial engineering valuation techniques that use unobservable variables.

These techniques use as transaction prices from the main financial instrument markets and assumptions that are widely accepted by the financial services industry. Using this information, unobservable variables are constructed such as: adjustment curves, spreads, volatilities and other variables necessary for the valuation. Lastly, all of the models are subject to internal contrasts by independent areas and have been reviewed by internal auditors and regulators.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

None of these products generate significant impacts on the Bank's results as a result of recalibration. The American forward is only offered for the US dollar-Chilean peso market and until now, given the important differential between these interest rates, the product behaves like a traditional forward. The TAB swap does not have significant impacts on the valuation as the modeled liquidity premiums have a quick mean reversion for the short part and low volatility for the long part, concentrating on the book's sensitivity in the longest part of the curve.

The following table presents a reconciliation of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Reconciliation level 3	As of December 31, 2025					
	Opening balance	Income (Loss) recognized in Income	Income (Loss) recognized in Equity	Net of Purchases, sales and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS						
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,650	187	—	—	—	8,837
Commercial loans (1)	8,650	187	—	—	—	8,837
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	107,736	(3,690)	6,169	(6,741)	—	103,474
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	107,736	(3,690)	6,169	(6,741)	—	103,474
Financial derivative contracts	17,331	4,127	(4,906)	—	—	16,552
Forwards	1,746	2,266	(1,477)	—	—	2,535
Swaps	15,585	1,861	(3,429)	—	—	14,017
Total	133,717	624	1,263	(6,741)	—	128,863
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	433	(3,403)	—	3,206	—	236
Forwards	378	(2,859)	—	2,689	—	208
Swaps	55	(544)	—	517	—	28
Total	433	(3,403)	—	3,206	—	236



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Reconciliation level 3	As of December 31, 2024					
	Opening balance	Income (Loss) recognized in Income	Income (Loss) recognized in Equity	Net of Purchases, sales and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS						
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	39,012	(30,362)	—	—	—	8,650
Commercial loans	39,012	(30,362)	—	—	—	8,650
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	98,643	24,371	(12,984)	(2,294)	—	107,736
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	98,643	24,371	(12,984)	(2,294)	—	107,736
Financial derivative contracts	17,269	960	—	(898)	—	17,331
Forwards	161	1,721	—	(136)	—	1,746
Swaps	17,108	(761)	—	(762)	—	15,585
Total	154,924	(5,031)	(12,984)	(3,192)	—	133,717
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	195	897	—	(659)	—	433
Forwards	145	897	—	(664)	—	378
Swaps	50	—	—	5	—	55
Total	195	897	—	(659)	—	433

- (1) The Bank permanently monitors the projections of future flows in consideration of the changes in expected scenarios, which implied an adjustment to the fair value in July 2024 of the credits classified as financial assets not intended for trading, obligatorily valued at fair value.



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Hierarchy for Remaining Assets and Liabilities.

The following table discloses the classification according to the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Measurement at fair value of items on non-recurring basis	As of December 31, 2025				
	Net value	Fair value Estimated	Market value of the asset for identified assets (Level 1)	Other inputs Significant observable (Level 2)	Non-observable significant inputs observable (Level 3)
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits in banks	2,892,660	2,892,660	2,892,660	—	—
Cash items in process of collection	897,258	897,258	897,258	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	29,356,116	30,221,587	1,245,758	—	28,975,829
Investments under resale agreements	197,770	197,770	197,770	—	—
Financial debt instruments	991,908	1,000,656	1,000,656	—	—
Interbank loans	47,332	47,332	47,332	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,547,863	17,030,221	—	—	17,030,221
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,520,104	8,525,962	—	—	8,525,962
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,051,139	3,419,646	—	—	3,419,646
Total	33,146,034	34,011,505	5,035,676	—	28,975,829
LIABILITIES					
Cash in process of being cleared	890,109	890,109	890,109	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,488,777	31,301,493	10,064,843	21,236,650	—
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,773	6,895,773	6,895,773	—	—
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,561,042	14,533,060	—	14,533,060	—
Obligations under repurchase agreements	518,259	518,259	518,259	—	—
Interbank borrowings	1,892,176	1,887,367	1,887,367	—	—
Debt instruments issued	6,858,083	6,703,590	—	6,703,590	—
Other financial liabilities	763,444	763,444	763,444	—	—
Lease contracts liabilities	109,096	101,822	101,822	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,496,400	1,557,869	—	1,557,869	—
Total	33,984,382	33,851,293	11,056,774	22,794,519	—



Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Measurement at fair value of items on non-recurring basis	As of December 31, 2024				
	Net value	Fair value	Market value of the asset for identified assets (Level 1)	Other inputs Significant observable (Level 2)	Non-observable significant inputs observable (Level 3)
	MCh\$	Estimated	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits in banks	3,345,969	3,345,969	3,345,969	—	—
Cash items in process of collection	348,483	348,483	348,483	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	28,461,952	29,320,160	1,398,481	—	27,921,679
Investments under resale agreements	212,225	212,225	212,225	—	—
Financial debt instruments	1,176,360	1,186,256	1,186,256	—	—
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,235,263	16,642,775	—	—	16,642,775
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,874,029	7,890,739	—	—	7,890,739
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,964,075	3,388,165	—	—	3,388,165
Total	32,156,404	33,014,612	5,092,933	—	27,921,679
LIABILITIES					
Cash in process of being cleared	346,437	346,437	346,437	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,490,519	31,155,675	9,913,582	21,242,093	—
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	6,320,474	6,320,474	—	—
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,506,091	14,463,921	—	14,463,921	—
Obligations under repurchase agreements	841,142	841,142	841,142	—	—
Interbank borrowings	1,864,542	1,860,329	1,860,329	—	—
Debt instruments issued	7,066,633	6,778,172	—	6,778,172	—
Other financial liabilities	891,637	891,637	891,637	—	—
Lease contracts liabilities	124,545	130,279	130,279	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,388,994	1,475,586	—	1,475,586	—
Total	33,350,495	33,107,977	10,390,298	22,717,679	—

Note 45 – Maturity According to Remaining Terms of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The main assets grouped by maturity, including interest accrued as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2025							Total
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Assets								
Cash and deposits in banks	2,892,660	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,892,660
Cash items in process of collection	897,258	—	—	—	—	—	—	897,258
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	808,304	1,032,322	1,945,368	302,610	305,015	226,453	4,620,072
Financial derivative contracts	—	720,157	1,022,999	1,868,152	188,493	91,476	65,209	3,956,486
Financial debt instruments	—	24,138	9,323	77,216	113,334	213,539	161,244	598,794
Other	—	64,009	—	—	783	—	—	64,792
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,837	—	—	—	8,837
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	692,462	273,608	1,653,626	948,906	87,493	159,332	3,815,427
Financial debt instruments	—	692,462	273,608	1,653,626	948,906	87,493	159,332	3,815,427
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	—	10,779	18,240	48,861	14,324	24,011	23,641	139,856
Financial assets at amortized cost	868,636	2,378,886	2,564,366	6,139,319	5,341,258	3,862,133	8,201,518	29,356,116
Investments under resale agreements	—	197,770	—	—	—	—	—	197,770
Financial debt instruments	—	150,290	26,841	214,801	138,221	349,092	112,663	991,908
Interbank loans	—	14,321	—	3,915	7,830	7,830	13,436	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	320,069	1,871,910	2,239,859	4,714,117	3,409,986	1,993,173	1,998,749	16,547,863
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	756	43,431	90,356	399,569	1,038,236	1,010,451	5,937,305	8,520,104
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	547,811	101,164	207,310	806,917	746,985	501,587	139,365	3,051,139
Total assets	4,658,554	3,890,431	3,888,536	9,796,011	6,607,098	4,278,652	8,610,944	41,730,226
Liabilities								
Cash in process of being cleared	890,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	890,109
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	699,008	1,131,864	1,693,869	226,737	100,732	47,627	3,899,837
Financial derivative contracts	—	699,008	1,131,864	1,693,869	226,737	100,732	47,627	3,899,837
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	18,121	21,889	60,397	3,858	163	—	104,428
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	7,631,989	6,105,793	3,193,847	6,222,750	3,615,811	1,748,910	2,969,677	31,488,777
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,640	—	—	—	133	—	—	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	598,849	5,315,714	2,876,796	3,964,627	1,404,291	87,529	313,236	14,561,042
Obligations under repurchase agreements	—	517,299	960	—	—	—	—	518,259
Interbank borrowings	64,184	149,458	198,035	970,153	372,351	31,421	106,574	1,892,176
Debt instruments issued	—	390	—	865,743	1,812,123	1,629,960	2,549,867	6,858,083
Other financial liabilities	73,316	122,932	118,056	422,227	26,913	—	—	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	—	3,456	3,987	17,236	36,630	21,538	26,249	109,096
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	—	—	—	35,540	—	1,460,860	1,496,400
Total liabilities	8,522,098	6,826,378	4,351,587	7,994,252	3,918,576	1,871,343	4,504,413	37,988,647
Assets (liabilities), net	(3,863,544)	(2,935,947)	(463,051)	1,801,759	2,688,522	2,407,309	4,106,531	3,741,579

Note 45 – Maturity According to Remaining Terms of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

	As of December 31, 2024							Total
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	
Assets								
Cash and deposits in banks	3,345,969	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,345,969
Cash items in process of collection	348,483	—	—	—	—	—	—	348,483
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	760,477	1,138,299	2,014,912	544,525	159,085	141,083	4,758,381
Financial derivative contracts	—	646,405	1,088,666	2,014,644	128,039	53,219	49,249	3,980,222
Financial debt instruments	—	49,897	49,633	268	416,486	105,866	91,834	713,984
Other	—	64,175	—	—	—	—	—	64,175
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	8,650	—	—	8,650
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	825,874	170,542	309,368	818,787	750,649	202,070	3,077,290
Financial debt instruments	—	825,874	170,542	309,368	818,787	750,649	202,070	3,077,290
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	—	2,736	1,391	37,955	5,523	14,967	17,315	79,887
Financial assets at amortized cost	842,463	2,254,236	3,194,132	5,781,968	5,250,020	3,449,063	7,690,070	28,461,952
Investments under resale agreements	—	171,609	40,616	—	—	—	—	212,225
Financial debt instruments	—	4,512	227,288	145,786	363,443	403,676	31,655	1,176,360
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	325,500	1,945,430	2,644,669	4,476,058	3,172,760	1,686,021	1,984,825	16,235,263
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	409	35,372	79,077	368,738	959,746	928,190	5,502,497	7,874,029
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	516,554	97,313	202,482	791,386	754,071	431,176	171,093	2,964,075
Total assets	4,536,915	3,843,323	4,504,364	8,144,203	6,627,505	4,373,764	8,050,538	40,080,612
Liabilities								
Cash in process of being cleared	346,437	—	—	—	—	—	—	346,437
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	640,840	1,237,511	1,828,717	120,116	53,950	38,489	3,919,623
Financial derivative contracts	—	640,840	1,237,511	1,828,717	120,116	53,950	38,489	3,919,623
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	12,030	32,350	47,184	15,161	1,777	1,178	109,680
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	7,524,622	6,203,272	3,557,423	6,340,815	2,748,472	2,028,692	3,087,223	31,490,519
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	504,175	5,789,844	3,002,746	3,906,980	907,248	18,822	376,276	14,506,091
Obligations under repurchase agreements	699,973	141,169	—	—	—	—	—	841,142
Interbank borrowings	—	142,610	381,206	1,155,831	39,357	20,131	125,407	1,864,542
Debt instruments issued	—	204	33,435	714,530	1,743,185	1,989,739	2,585,540	7,066,633
Other financial liabilities	—	129,445	140,036	563,474	58,682	—	—	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	—	2,183	5,943	19,081	55,937	15,328	26,073	124,545
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	—	—	—	—	33,492	1,355,502	1,388,994
Total liabilities	7,871,059	6,858,325	4,833,227	8,235,797	2,939,686	2,133,239	4,508,465	37,379,798
Assets (liabilities), net	(3,334,144)	(3,015,002)	(328,863)	(91,594)	3,687,819	2,240,525	3,542,073	2,700,814



Note 46 – Financial and Non Financial Assets and Liabilities by Currency

The following are the amounts of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities for the most relevant currencies at the end of the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	As of December 31, 2025											Total
	Local currency				Foreign currency							
	CLP	CLF	Exchange rate readjustment	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	CNY	COP	Others	
Financial assets	14,398,573	12,483,367	8,493	4,784,449	58,119	—	—	42,270	9,437	6,143,618	—	37,940,308
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,814,866	—	—	33,312	—	—	—	—	—	771,894	—	4,620,072
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,837
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,213,842	330,983	—	544,283	—	—	—	—	—	726,319	—	3,815,427
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	81,787	—	—	904	—	—	—	—	—	57,165	—	139,856
Financial assets at amortized cost	8,288,078	12,152,384	8,493	4,197,113	58,119	—	—	42,270	9,437	4,588,240	—	29,356,116
Investments under resale agreements	181,784	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15,985	—	197,770
Financial debt instruments	638,346	14,096	—	54,752	—	—	—	—	—	284,714	—	991,908
Interbank loans	—	—	—	26,473	—	—	—	—	—	20,859	—	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	5,212,550	4,320,859	8,493	4,091,007	58,119	—	—	42,270	9,437	2,805,128	—	16,547,863
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	758	7,816,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	702,706	—	8,520,104
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,266,623	788	—	24,880	—	—	—	—	—	758,848	—	3,051,139
Non Financial assets	2,194,086	5,181	1,246	3,201,345	65,619	1,477	671	16,492	27,439	456,978	5,436	5,975,970
Cash and bank deposits	450,436	—	—	2,172,399	60,938	1,477	671	16,453	27,439	157,428	5,419	2,892,660
Cash in process of collection	365,263	—	—	530,464	1,510	—	—	—	—	21	—	897,258
Investments in companies	26,853	—	—	184	2	—	—	—	—	20,658	—	47,697
Intangible assets	637,785	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	47,700	—	686,225
Fixed assets	14,877	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	10,108	—	25,406
Right of use assets under lease agreements	102,992	—	—	3,498	—	—	—	—	—	13,441	—	119,931
Current taxes	18,008	—	—	1,668	—	—	—	—	—	39,201	—	58,877
Deferred taxes	288,706	—	—	4,102	—	—	—	—	—	111,705	—	404,513
Other assets	284,809	5,181	1,246	487,747	3,169	—	—	39	—	43,536	17	825,744
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	4,357	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	13,180	—	17,659
Total assets	16,592,659	12,488,548	9,739	7,985,794	123,738	1,477	671	58,762	36,876	6,600,596	5,436	43,916,278
Financial liabilities	16,599,720	6,904,693	176	5,797,657	44,588	634	128	34,811	13,108	5,945,874	260,749	35,602,138
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,617,897	—	—	5,688	—	—	—	—	—	276,252	—	3,899,837
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	77,835	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	26,430	—	104,428
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	12,903,750	6,814,502	—	5,788,078	44,588	634	128	34,811	13,108	5,628,429	260,749	31,488,777
Deposits and other demand liabilities	3,347,519	57,303	—	1,488,444	43,180	634	128	159	12,912	1,945,167	327	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	9,011,203	720,056	—	2,580,700	2	—	—	—	—	2,249,081	—	14,561,042
Obligations under repurchase agreements	166,529	—	—	2,717	—	—	—	—	—	349,013	—	518,259
Interbank borrowings	—	—	—	1,286,510	1,406	—	—	34,652	196	569,412	—	1,892,176
Debt instruments issued	305,184	6,037,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515,756	—	6,858,083
Other financial liabilities	73,315	—	—	429,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	260,422	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	238	90,191	176	3,728	—	—	—	—	—	14,763	—	109,096
Non Financial liabilities	1,227,911	1,461,504	—	1,113,062	2,204	102	3	—	9,717	189,806	1,078	4,005,387
Cash in process of being cleared	554,060	—	—	324,654	501	99	—	—	9,717	5	1,073	890,109
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	(2,069)	1,190,859	—	272,070	—	—	—	—	—	35,540	—	1,496,400
Provisions for contingencies	86,303	—	—	2,593	—	—	—	—	—	60,986	—	149,882
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of permanent bonds	128,428	—	—	2,813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131,241
Special provisions for credit risk	130,689	—	—	28,313	—	—	—	—	—	4,017	—	163,019
Current taxes	1,907	—	—	540	—	—	—	—	—	2,796	—	5,243
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	328,593	270,645	—	482,079	1,703	3	3	—	—	86,462	5	1,169,493
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	17,827,631	8,366,197	176	6,910,719	46,792	736	131	34,811	22,825	6,135,680	261,827	39,607,525
Assets (liabilities), net	(1,234,972)	4,122,351	9,563	1,075,075	76,946	741	540	23,951	14,051	464,916	(256,391)	4,308,753



Note 46- Financial and Non Financial Assets and Liabilities by Currency, continued

	As of December 31, 2024											Total
	Local currency			Foreign currency								
	CLP	CLF	Exchange rate readjustment	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	CNY	COP	Others	
Financial assets	12,630,779	12,779,679	8,224	5,221,427	50,935	—	—	12,126	36,312	5,628,708	—	36,386,160
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,930,297	—	—	5,153	—	—	—	—	—	822,931	—	4,758,381
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,650
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,370,956	407,693	—	736,721	—	—	—	—	—	561,920	—	3,077,290
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	38,222	—	—	41,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,887
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,291,304	12,371,986	8,224	4,429,238	50,935	—	—	12,126	36,312	4,243,857	—	28,461,952
Investments under resale agreements	192,653	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,572	—	212,225
Financial debt instruments	474,678	419,044	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	272,638	—	1,176,360
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	4,358,632	4,791,496	8,224	4,418,966	50,935	—	—	12,126	36,312	2,558,572	—	16,235,263
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	647	7,161,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712,180	—	7,874,029
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,282,664	244	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	680,895	—	2,964,075
Non Financial assets	2,165,819	6,672	1,311	3,320,213	89,643	5,451	330	40,383	9,743	521,982	1,977	6,163,524
Cash and bank deposits	788,640	—	—	2,268,568	59,512	517	200	40,383	9,394	176,778	1,977	3,345,969
Cash in process of collection	190,199	—	—	137,160	18,442	2,494	—	—	—	188	—	348,483
Investments in companies	23,072	—	—	173	2	—	—	—	—	17,216	—	40,463
Intangible assets	640,977	—	—	870	—	—	—	—	—	40,674	—	682,521
Fixed assets	16,138	—	—	644	—	—	—	—	—	14,245	—	31,027
Right of use assets under lease agreements	117,322	—	—	5,032	—	—	—	—	—	17,038	—	139,392
Current taxes	111	—	—	824	—	—	—	—	—	79,490	—	80,425
Deferred taxes	222,560	—	—	10,646	—	—	—	—	—	103,216	—	336,422
Other assets	159,627	6,672	1,311	896,161	11,687	2,440	130	—	349	50,878	—	1,129,255
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	7,173	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	22,259	—	29,567
Total assets	14,796,598	12,786,351	9,535	8,541,640	140,578	5,451	330	52,509	46,055	6,150,690	1,977	42,549,684
Financial liabilities	15,649,893	7,451,222	246	6,794,395	70,845	590	49	41,984	43,531	5,446,302	145,310	35,644,367
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,792,164	—	—	3,677	—	—	—	—	—	123,782	—	3,919,623
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	93,045	707	—	15,928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,680
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	11,764,236	7,350,174	2	6,769,479	70,845	590	49	41,984	43,531	5,304,319	145,310	31,490,519
Deposits and other demand liabilities	3,165,245	49,535	—	1,371,183	22,900	590	49	89	7,247	1,703,596	40	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	8,254,116	736,436	2	3,428,874	2	—	—	—	—	2,086,661	—	14,506,091
Obligations under repurchase agreements	139,366	—	—	1,804	—	—	—	—	—	699,972	—	841,142
Interbank borrowings	—	—	—	1,290,248	47,943	—	—	—	—	448,172	—	1,864,542
Debt instruments issued	136,512	6,564,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365,918	—	7,066,633
Other financial liabilities	68,997	—	—	677,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	145,270	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	448	100,341	244	5,311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124,545
Non Financial liabilities	828,035	1,336,807	—	570,429	22,456	3,804	3	9,783	2,529	156,287	353	2,930,486
Cash in process of being cleared	157,037	—	—	164,884	9,310	2,549	—	9,783	2,527	—	347	346,437
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	(2,262)	1,158,442	—	199,322	—	—	—	—	—	33,492	—	1,388,994
Provisions for contingencies	78,381	—	—	3,239	—	—	—	—	—	61,196	—	142,816
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of permanent bonds	112,988	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,293
Special provisions for credit risk	128,643	—	—	25,633	—	—	—	—	—	7,289	—	161,565
Current taxes	61,253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	997	—	62,250
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	291,995	178,365	—	177,046	13,146	1,255	3	—	2	53,313	6	715,131
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	16,477,928	8,788,029	246	7,364,824	93,301	4,394	52	51,767	46,060	5,602,589	145,663	38,574,853
Assets (liabilities), net	(1,681,330)	3,998,322	9,289	1,176,816	47,277	1,057	278	742	(5)	548,101	(143,686)	3,974,831



Note 47 – Risk Management

The Bank and its subsidiaries, through their activity, are exposed to several types of risk mainly related to loans portfolio and financial instruments. Risk management policies are established in order to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, establish adequate limits and controls, monitor risks and comply with limits. Risk management policies and risk management structures are periodically reviewed to reflect changes in the institution's activities. The Bank, through its rules and procedures, intends to develop an adequate control environment, in which all employees understand their functions and responsibilities.

The main activities and policies of the Bank in terms of risk management are described below.

(A) Risk Management Structure

(i) Board of Directors

In the Bank and its Subsidiaries, the Board of Directors plays a prominent role in corporate governance. It is responsible for establishing and monitoring the Bank's risk management structure, for which it has a corporate governance system aligned with international best practices and Chilean regulations, mainly from the CMF. One of its main functions is to ensure the existence of measures that allow senior management to be supervised, evaluated and guided so that their actions are in line with best practices and defined levels of risk appetite. To this end, a governance structure has been created made up of various committees and internal standards. These committees and standards establish behavioral guidelines for the Bank's employees and help them perform their functions related to risk control and management.

(ii) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the control environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of the company's internal control systems as well as the compliance with regulations and internal standards, including oversight of the internal audit unit. The Audit Committee is also responsible for proposing to the Directors' Committee a list of external auditors and risk rating agencies for the Bank and subsidiaries. In addition, the Audit Committee shall be responsible for supervising the different aspects that have to do with the maintenance, application and operation of the Bank's internal controls, and shall be responsible also for closely monitoring compliance with the standards and procedures that govern its practice. It must also have a clear understanding of the risks that the Bank's business may pose to the institution and their mitigation.

To establish a link with the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors will appoint at least two of its members to this Committee. These members must inform the Board of Directors of the situations and facts the Committee is dealing with, thus committing the responsibility of the Bank's directors, both in self-control policies that are established and practiced by the institution, as well as in the compliance with the legal and regulatory standards to which the Bank is subject.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Audit Committee must reinforce and support both the role of the Bank's Internal Audit (also called Internal Comptroller in the CMF regulations) and its independence from management, and act as a liaison and coordinator of the tasks between the internal audit and the external auditors, acting as a liaison between the latter and the Bank's Board of Directors.

(iii) Director's Committee

The purpose of the Director's Committee is to make the self-regulation of the Bank and other entities within the scope of its competence stronger, thus making the performance of the Board of Directors more efficient by incorporating greater oversight over the activities carried out by management.

It will also be responsible for adopting the necessary resolutions to protect shareholders, especially minority shareholders, examining executive compensation systems and approving related party transactions.

In its role as overseer of corporate activity, the Directors' Committee must inform the market in the event of violations or major corporate events, as well as transactions that the company carries out with parties related to the controlling shareholder or takeovers in any form.

(iv) Integral Risk Management Committee

The objective of this Committee is to propose, and support the Board of Directors in, the definition of the risk appetite and the general policy framework that allows an adequate alignment with the Bank's global strategy. Oversee the correct identification, measurement and control of all risks, allocate capital to identified risks and meet regulatory requirements.

(v) Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (ALCO)

After the Board of Directors and its specialized committees, the Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (hereinafter, also "ALCO") is the highest body involved in the management of the institution's financial policies.

The main objective of the Commission is to follow the financial guidelines established by the Board of Directors. In this regard, it must approve and supervise the financial strategies that guide the Bank in terms of the composition of its assets and liabilities, cash inflows and outflows, and transactions with financial instruments.

It must ponder the various alternatives available to make decisions that ensure the highest and most sustainable profitability with financial risk levels compatible with the business, current regulations and internal standards.

(vi) Anti-Money Laundering Committee Superior (AML)

The main purpose of this Committee is to plan and coordinate the activities of compliance with the policies and procedures for anti-money laundering and prevention of funding of terrorism, to pay attention to the work carried out by the Compliance Officer, in accordance with the applicable regulations in force, as well as to adopt agreements aimed at obtaining improvements to the prevention and control measures proposed by the Compliance Officer.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(vii) Operational Risk Higher Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to identify, understand and evaluate the risks involved in the Bank's processes and businesses and to define operational risk management guidelines for the Bank and evaluate the results of the audit and compliance systems. It is also responsible for defining the operational risk management framework and the structure and policies for the identification, measurement, evaluation and monitoring of risk and business continuity. In addition, it reviews the follow-up and adequacy of regulatory commitments and emerging regulations.

Evaluate the status of critical processes that are directly related to the Bank's operational risk, according to the current regulations of the Financial Market Commission, in order to detect and correct the deficiencies that may be affecting the Bank and ensure proper implementation of regulatory changes.

The goal is to ensure that critical processes run under a control environment that allows the Bank to operate with stability and consistency, achieving the objectives consisting in confidentiality, integrity and availability of information resources.

(viii) Ethics and Compliance Higher Commission

The main purpose of this Commission is to define, promote and ensure high standards of professional and personal excellence in the behavior of all Banco Itaú Chile employees, its local subsidiaries, and the representation office in Peru (the "Representation Office"). This Commission must always be guided by corporate principles and values that reflect Banco Itaú Chile's vision, philosophy and good business practices.

The Commission must evaluate, and make decisions on, issues of conduct and ethics in business and operations. Monitor and examine compliance with policies and procedures related to the ethical conduct of the Bank's employees and suppliers.

Also, ensure the application of the Regulatory Compliance Model within the framework of the definitions established by this Commission; pay attention to the work performed by the Compliance Officer and the AML in these matters; and make agreements to obtain improvements to the control measures proposed by the Compliance Officer.

The Commission must promote, and may request, information from the international units, through the Compliance & AML Sub-Management, on the matters discussed herein, in order to align the ethical and regulatory standards across the Banco Itaú Chile Group entities.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(ix) Capital Management Higher Commission

The Senior Capital Management Higher Commission was created to assist the Board of Directors and the Bank's management in the evaluation and management of market and liquidity risks, earnings, and capital adequacy, in accordance with the economic principles and standards established in local regulations, and in Basel I, II and III as applicable, in order to provide oversight and management of market and liquidity risks, accounting management and capital principles, to review the effectiveness of risk and capital policies and limits, and to review compliance with risk, liquidity and capital policies and procedures in the company.

(x) Credit Higher Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to resolve the transactions and matters submitted to its knowledge, under the defined limits and procedures, ensuring the application of and compliance with the current credit risk policies defined by Banco Itaú Chile (the "Bank").

(xi) Wholesale Credit Higher Commission

The objective of the Wholesale Credit Commission is to monitor the evolution of the Bank's wholesale portfolios in terms of their risk-return ratio, the adjustment to the risk appetite defined by the Bank and the status of progress of the short and long term strategies or instructions defined by this Commission. Analyze the behavior of the wholesale portfolio, delinquency, cost of credit, industry or economic groups concentrations and watchlist. Evaluate debt collection management and strategy, collateral structure and market benchmarks. Discuss and propose credit and credit appetite policies for the wholesale segment. Identify emerging portfolio risks and prioritize mitigation initiatives.

(xii) Retail Credit Higher Commission

The objective of the Higher Retail Credit Commission is to monitor the evolution of the Bank's retail portfolio in terms of its risk-return ratio, the adjustment to the risk appetite defined by the Bank and the status of progress of the short and long term strategies or instructions defined by this Commission. In this regard, the Commission must consider in its analysis the competition, the movements of the most relevant players and the main risks that may affect portfolio management, as well as the projects that have an impact on this matter.

(xiii) Model Evaluation Technical Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to analyze and propose the credit risk, financial risk and operational risk management models according to the different levels determined by the Models Policy.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(xiv) Internal Audit Corporate Management

The main function of Internal Audit is to assist the Board of Directors and Senior Management by independently evaluating the maintenance, implementation and proper operation of the Bank's internal control system, which also involves the oversight of compliance with standards and procedures.

(xv) Code of Conduct and Market Information Manual

Our clients' trust is critical to our success. Therefore, all employees and directors must strive to preserve this trust by strictly complying with the General Code of Conduct.

(B) Main Risks and Requirements Affecting the Bank and its Subsidiaries:

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a client or a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss for the Bank. The Bank's main income-generating activity is lending to customers, so credit risk is one of the main risks to be managed. Credit risk arises primarily from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related loan commitments such as loan or credit card facilities), investments in debt securities and derivatives that constitute an asset position. The Bank takes into account all the elements of exposure to credit risk, such as counterparty default risk, geographic risk and sectoral risk, for the purposes of its management.

Credit Risk Management

The Bank's credit commissions are responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk through:

- Ensure that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective internal control system, to systematically determine adequate provisions in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Bank, IFRS and supervisory guidance relevant.
- Identify, assess and measure credit risk across the Bank, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Create credit policies to protect the Bank against identified risks, including the requirement to obtain guarantees from borrowers, perform a solid ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and continuously monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limit concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, sector, credit rating, geographic location, etc.
- Establish a solid control framework in relation to the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of lines of credit.
- Develop and maintain the Bank's risk classification to categorize exposures according to the degree of default risk. The degrees of risk are subject to periodic review.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- Develop and maintain the Bank’s processes to measure the Expected Credit Loss “ECL”, including credit risk monitoring, the incorporation of prospective information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensure that the Bank has policies and procedures to properly maintain and validate the models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Provide advice, guidance and expertise to business units to promote best practices across the Bank in credit risk management.

Credit Quality

The following table offers an analysis of the gross amount in arrears in books of loans and advances to customers by maturity:

	Balances as of December 31, 2025			
	Less than 30 days past due	Between 30 and 89 days due	More than 90 due	Total overdue
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	246,654	128,580	426,888	802,122
Mortgage loans	219,840	135,423	152,095	507,358
Consumer loans	123,634	97,016	83,658	304,308
Total	590,128	361,019	662,641	1,613,788

	Balances as of December 31, 2024			
	Less than 30 days past due	Between 30 and 89 days due	More than 90 due	Total overdue
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	311,361	168,731	401,022	881,114
Mortgage loans	215,353	124,651	132,118	472,122
Consumer loans	138,861	108,417	92,836	340,114
Total	665,575	401,799	625,976	1,693,350



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

For financial assets recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, exposure to credit risk is equal to their book value. For the financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the guarantee were called.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to the Bank's credit risk per financial asset as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, for different balance items, including derivatives, without deducting real guarantees or other credit enhancements received:

Maximum credit risk exposure	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	3,956,486	3,980,222
Financial debt instruments	598,794	713,984
Other	64,792	64,175
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,837	8,650
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,815,427	3,077,290
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	139,856	79,887
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Investments under resale agreements	197,770	212,225
Financial debt instruments	991,908	1,176,360
Interbank loans	47,332	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	17,031,906	16,734,588
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,579,878	7,933,264
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,295,176	3,240,358
Off-Balance Sheet Assets		
Contingent loans		
Guarantees and bonds	924,731	1,005,704
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	222,268	146,163
Transactions related to contingent events	2,494,612	2,371,792
Available lines of credit	—	—
Other loan commitments	272,527	348,519
Lines of credit of free disposal of immediate cancellation	5,906,791	5,818,330
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	4,528	7,337
Other contingent loans	—	—
Total	48,553,619	46,918,848

The following is a summary of the provisions for loan losses:

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Loans and accounts receivable at amortized cost	(787,854)	(834,843)
Interbank loans	(711)	—
Provisions for contingent loan risks	(47,574)	(40,257)
Total provisions	(836,139)	(875,100)



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The following table shows the concentration of credit risk by sector for financial assets:

	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure	%	Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure	%
	MCh\$	MCh\$		MCh\$	MCh\$	
Agriculture and Livestock	500,175	480,330	1.73%	455,877	438,896	1.63%
Fruit growing	193,445	190,898	0.66%	129,902	127,607	0.47%
Forestry	52,278	49,857	0.18%	43,238	41,525	0.15%
Fishing	72,932	69,408	0.25%	88,601	84,465	0.32%
Mining	412,833	402,472	1.43%	366,677	360,040	1.31%
Oil and natural gas	88,160	86,062	0.31%	121,814	120,154	0.44%
Product manufacturing industry:	1,987,398	1,947,592	6.88%	1,865,874	1,813,627	6.69%
Food, beverages and tobacco	759,763	744,438	2.63%	607,734	590,843	2.18%
Textile, leather and footwear	109,808	106,295	0.38%	78,371	73,981	0.28%
Wood and furniture	82,552	79,565	0.29%	88,932	86,139	0.32%
Pulp, paper and printing	87,409	85,617	0.30%	182,387	180,186	0.65%
Chemicals and petroleum products	420,264	414,040	1.45%	479,398	466,237	1.72%
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	527,602	517,637	1.83%	429,052	416,241	1.54%
Electricity, gas and water	898,122	872,451	3.11%	895,269	882,414	3.21%
Residential construction	588,067	542,436	2.04%	808,796	767,505	2.90%
Non-Mortgage construction (office, civil works)	1,013,023	988,836	3.51%	954,683	928,203	3.42%
Wholesale trade	1,809,605	1,754,272	6.26%	1,834,870	1,769,423	6.57%
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,079,640	1,006,735	3.74%	1,051,107	962,442	3.77%
Transport and storage	1,016,911	981,620	3.52%	848,605	821,087	3.04%
Telecommunications	243,262	234,275	0.84%	262,420	257,392	0.94%
Financial services	1,412,858	1,400,513	4.89%	1,204,002	1,187,688	4.31%
Business services	315,800	314,390	1.09%	231,841	230,630	0.83%
Real estate services	3,287,339	3,219,630	11.38%	3,413,383	3,347,070	12.24%
Student loans	352,646	342,905	1.18%	426,967	414,019	1.53%
Public administration, defense and police	72,047	71,380	0.25%	57,204	56,517	0.20%
Social and other community services	1,592,455	1,551,155	5.51%	1,643,296	1,596,390	5.89%
Personal services	42,910	40,646	0.15%	30,162	28,169	0.11%
Subtotal commercial loans	17,031,906	16,547,863	58.91%	16,734,588	16,235,263	59.97%
Mortgage loans	8,579,878	8,520,104	29.69%	7,933,264	7,874,029	28.42%
Consumer loans	3,295,176	3,051,139	11.40%	3,240,358	2,964,075	11.61%
Total	28,906,960	28,119,106	100.00%	27,908,210	27,073,367	100.00%



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Guarantees and Other Credit Enhancements

In order to mitigate credit risk, guarantees have been established in favor of the Bank, credit enhancements and other actions that mitigate total exposure.

The main types of guarantees provided by customers are as follows:

For loans to companies	For loans to individuals
- Agricultural land	- Mortgage
- Machinery and/or equipment	- Parcels or urban land
- Ships and maritime aircraft	- Vehicles
- Buildings for specific purposes under construction	
- Mining infrastructure	
- Inventory	
- Agricultural assets	
- Industrial assets	
- Biological assets	
- Other guarantees	

The guarantees taken by the Bank to ensure the collection of the rights reflected in its loan portfolios are mortgage-type guarantees (urban and rural properties, agricultural land, ships and aircraft, mining claims and other assets) and pledges (inventory, agricultural assets, industrial assets, plantations and other pledged assets).

The procedures used for the valuation of the guarantees are carried out in accordance with the best market practices, which include the use of appraisals in real estate guarantees, market price in stock securities, value of shares in an investment fund, etc. All collateral received must be properly legalized and registered in the corresponding registry.

On the other hand, financial derivative operations are guaranteed by guarantee agreements, which are deposited or transferred by a third party in favor of the other, these can be in cash or in financial instruments, and reduce the counter party's credit risk.

Credit limits of debtors related to the property or bank management

The Bank manages credit limits, in accordance with Article 84 of the General Banking Law (“LGB”), which establishes prudential limits for credit exposures to a single individual or related group. This management seeks to prevent excessive concentrations of risk that could compromise the stability of the Bank.

The General Banking Law stipulates that no financial institution may grant direct or indirect credit to a single natural or legal person for an amount exceeding 10% of its effective equity. This limit may be increased to 15% if the excess relates to loans destined for the financing of public works awarded through a concession system, provided that such loans are collateralized by the special pledge associated with public works concessions, or where two or more banks have entered into a joint credit agreement with the concessionaire. Additionally, the limit may be increased up to 30% of effective equity if the excess over 10% is fully secured by real guarantees, including corporate movable assets or real estate, or financial instruments that meet specific standards established by regulation. Based on this, the Bank has implemented appropriate controls and procedures to measure, monitor, and mitigate the risk of concentration in its portfolio.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

In line with the above, the Bank also manages credit limits for debtors related to the ownership or management of the Bank, according to Article 84 N°2 of the General Banking Law (“LGB”) and Chapter 12-4 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards (“RAN”).”

- The set of credits granted to a group of related persons may not exceed 5% of the effective equity of the bank, this limit increases to 25% if what exceeds 5% corresponds to credits secured by guarantees. In no case may the total of these credits granted by a bank exceed the amount of its effective equity.
- These loans shall not be granted under more favorable terms in connection with term, interest rates or guarantees than those granted to third parties in similar transactions.
- The relationship of a person with the Bank occurs when they have direct, indirect or through third party participation in the property of the Bank, participate in the management or it is presumed that there is relationship as long as sufficient background information is not presented to eliminate that presumption. It will be understood that the same group of people related to the Bank is made up of all those natural and legal persons that can exert significant and permanent influence on the decisions of the other, there is a presumption that the credits granted to one person will be used for the benefit of another or the founded presumption that people maintain a relationship and form a unit of economic interest.
- Subsidiaries, business support companies and associates constitute companies related to a bank.
- Guarantees on movable or immovable property, or any other property legitimately susceptible of being received as collateral, constitute valid guarantees.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the credit limit to debtors related to the ownership or management of the Bank according to article 84 No. 2 of the GBL and Chapter 12-4 of the RAN are the following:

	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	MCh\$	%	MCh\$	%
Global limit to groups of related people(1)	5,159,787		4,654,801	
Use of the global limit for loans granted to groups of people related to the bank	148,031	2.87	139,483	3.00

(1) Corresponds to effective equity

ii) Financial Risk

• **Market Risk**

Market Risk is the exposure to economic gains or losses caused by movements in prices and market variables. This risk stems from the activities of the Trading and Banking Books. In the first case, it comes from activities intended to obtain short-term gains and from the intensive use of fair value instruments. In the second case, with a more long-term vision, it stems from commercial activities with products valued at amortized cost.

The following section describes the main market risk factors to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed:



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- **Currency Risk**

Currency risk is the exposure to adverse movements in the exchange rates of currencies other than their base currency (CLP in the case of operations in Chile and COP in the case of operations in Colombia) for all those positions inside and outside of balance. The main sources of exchange risk are:

- Positions in foreign currency (MX) within the attributions of the Trading Book.
- Currency mismatches between the assets and liabilities of the Banking Book.
- Currency flow mismatches.

- **Inflation and Other Indexes Adjustments Risk**

The risk of readjustment is the exposure due to changes in the units or indexes of readjustment (such as UF, UVR or others) defined in national or foreign currency, in which some of the instruments, contracts or other operations registered in the balance with such characteristics.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest Rate Risk is the exposure to movements in market interest rates. Changes in market interest rates can affect both the price of instruments recorded at fair value and the financial margin and other gains from the Banking Book such as fees. Fluctuations in interest rates also affect the Bank's economic value.

Interest rate risk can be represented by sensitivities to parallel and/or non-parallel yield shifts with the effects reflected in the prices of instruments, the financial margin, equity and economic value.

The measurement of the structural interest rate risk is carried out through the representation by risk factor of the cash flows expressed in fair value, assigned on the dates of re-pricing and by currency. This methodology facilitates the detection of interest risk concentrations in the different terms.

All the balance sheet and off balance sheet items are unbundled in their flows and placed at the re-pricing/maturity. In the case of those accounts that do not have a contractual maturity, an internal model of analysis and estimation of their durations and sensitivities is used.

- **Volatility Risk**

In addition to the exposure related to the underlying asset, issuing options has other risks. These risks arise from the non-linear relationship between the gain generated by the option and the price and level of the underlying factors, as well as exposure to changes in the price volatility of the underlying asset.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity Risk is the exposure of the Bank’s and its subsidiaries to events that affect their ability to meet, in a timely manner and at reasonable costs, cash payment obligations arising from maturities of time deposits that are not renewed, withdrawals from demand accounts, maturities or settlements of derivatives, liquidations of investments or any other payment obligation.

Financial institutions are exposed to funding liquidity risk that is intrinsic to the role of intermediary that they play in the economy. In general, in financial markets demand for medium or long-term financing is usually much greater than the supply of funds for those terms while short-term financing is in considerable supply. In this sense, the role of intermediary played by financial institutions, which assume the risk of satisfying the demand for medium and long-term financing by brokering short-term available funds, is essential for the economy to function properly.

Appropriately managing funding liquidity risk not only allows contractual obligations to be met in a timely manner, but also enables:

- The liquidation of positions, when it so decides, to occur without significant losses.
- The commercial and treasury activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries to be financed at competitive rates.
- The Bank to avoid fines or regulatory penalties for not complying with regulations.

Regulatory measurement of adjusted liquidity mismatch

The mismatch in the net foreign currency position at the 7, 15 and 30-day terms as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Net position	As of December 31, 2025		
	7 days	15 days	30 days
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Foreign currency			
Income	2.033.523	2.155.381	2.379.831
Expenses	(1.333.301)	(1.797.434)	(2.585.742)
Income (expenses), net	700.222	357.947	(205.911)

Net position	As of December 31, 2024		
	7 days	15 days	30 days
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Foreign currency			
Income	2.278.654	2.435.808	2.787.481
Expenses	(1.145.208)	(1.631.549)	(2.584.883)
Income (expenses), net	1.133.446	804.259	202.598

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The contractual maturities (Capital plus interest) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Financial liabilities	7,303,765	7,210,656	4,667,697	7,012,993	4,043,879	1,924,207	4,313,664	36,476,861
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	699,008	1,131,864	1,693,869	226,737	100,732	47,627	3,899,837
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	18,121	21,889	60,397	3,858	163	—	104,428
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	7,303,765	6,477,543	3,501,764	5,243,084	3,763,271	1,804,037	3,094,020	31,187,484
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,588	4,566	13,593	41,812	11,074	23,697	96,330
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	14,396	7,614	2,050	8,201	8,201	1,148,320	1,188,782

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
Financial liabilities	6,699,279	7,646,710	4,944,498	6,958,801	3,049,173	2,124,075	4,445,354	35,867,890
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	640,840	1,237,511	1,828,717	120,116	53,950	38,489	3,919,623
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	12,030	32,350	47,184	15,161	1,777	1,178	109,680
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	6,699,279	6,978,292	3,662,406	5,066,138	2,858,766	2,048,704	3,261,734	30,575,319
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,638	4,868	14,774	47,179	11,693	26,606	106,758
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	13,910	7,363	1,988	7,951	7,951	1,117,347	1,156,510

The volume of liquid assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

Liquid assets (consolidated balance)	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Level 1	3,868,718	3,557,638
Level 2	—	—
Other	6,766,469	5,595,996
Total	10,635,187	9,153,634



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Liquid assets are in compliance with the regulatory definition established in Section 9.1 of Chapter III.B.2.1 of the Compendium of Financial Regulations issued by the Central Bank of Chile. Level 1 liquid assets comprise cash on hand, debt securities issued by the General Treasury of the Republic or the Central Bank of Chile, and financial instruments issued by foreign sovereigns or central banks that are rated in the highest credit risk category.

Level 2 liquid assets include mortgage bonds and credit notes without special guarantees, as well as financial instruments denominated in the currency of their country of origin, issued or guaranteed by foreign sovereigns, multilateral development banks, or central banks of countries rated between categories A- and AA+.

The composition of the main sources of financing of liquid assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Main sources of individual financing Consolidated	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	%	%
Deposits and other obligations on demand	14.03	13.38
Transactions with Settlement in Progress	2.70	1.06
Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loans	0.51	0.43
Deposits and Other Term Collections	36.69	37.55
Term Savings Accounts	—	—
Obligations with Banks	4.33	4.61
Debt Instruments Issued	23.60	24.74
Other financial liabilities	18.14	18.23
Total	100.00	100.00

Main sources of consolidated financing Individual	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	%	%
Deposits and other obligations on demand	12.74	12.27
Transactions with Settlement in Progress	2.88	1.15
Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loans	0.50	0.47
Deposits and Other Term Collections	38.76	38.28
Term Savings Accounts	—	—
Obligations with Banks	3.11	4.55
Debt Instruments Issued	25.25	26.65
Other financial liabilities	16.76	16.65
Total	100.00	100.00



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Liquidity Coverage Ratio	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	%	%
NSFR	110.47	107.64
LCR	224.29	221.82

Financial Risk Management

Continuous and interconnected process that originates in the first instance with the identification of the risks to which the Institution is exposed, in order to then quantify the potential impact as a result of said exposure and to limit it to the level desired by the Bank. The above implies an active monitoring of the risks, studying their temporal evolution. The risk management process can be subdivided into the following stages:

- **Financial Risks Identification**

The Financial Risk Management has a high-level technical team that constantly monitors the activities of the bank transfer and its subsidiaries in search of potential unquantified and controlled risks. In addition, the Bank Treasury as the first line of defense also plays a fundamental role in the detection of risks. Banco Itaú Chile provides a structure that facilitates this risk identification role by maintaining independence in its tasks and ensuring the active participation of management in the creation/ modification of products.

- **Quantification and Control of Exposure to Financial Risk**

Once all the risks have been identified, the Financial Risk Management is responsible for the quantification of the financial risk factors and the establishment of limits at different levels, according to the risk defined by the Board of Directors and the applicable regulations.

The Financial Risk Management proposes a framework of quantitative and qualitative limits and alerts that are reviewed and approved by the ALCO and the Board of Directors. Additionally, it periodically measures the risk incurred, develops valuation tools and models, performs periodic stress analyses, measures the degree of concentration with interbank counterparties, prepares the manual of policies and procedures, as well as monitoring authorized limits and alerts, which are reviewed at least annually.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The metrics, by type of risk, used to quantify exposures are explained below:

- **Market Risk Metrics and Limits for the Trading and Banking Portfolio**

In accordance with current regulations, the Bank measures its market risk exposures using standardized methodologies established by the CMF, as set forth in Chapters 21-7 and 21-13 of the RAN, in line with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 67 and Title V of the General Banking Law, as well as Chapter 1-13 of the Updated Compilation of Regulations. This is consistent with the international standards established by the Basel Committee

The measurement of regulatory risk for the Banking Portfolio is used to estimate the Bank's potential losses from standardized adverse movements in interest and exchange rates.

The standardized regulatory report for the Banking Book is used to estimate the Bank's potential economic losses resulting from standardized adverse interest rate movements as defined by the Financial Market Commission (CMF). Currently, the limit on the net interest income margin (Δ NII) for the Banking Book must not exceed 17% of the Bank's annual operating income (LTM period) or 5% of the Bank's Tier 1 capital, while the consumption of the limit on the Bank's economic value (Δ EVE) must remain below 13% of the Bank's Tier 1 capital.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has complied with all regulatory requirements and limits, as well as with all financial covenants, such as risk-weighted capital adequacy ratio, single borrower exposure, aggregate exposure, concentration risk, equity to asset ratio, provision coverage ratio, among others.

Value at Risk (VaR)

Calculation of Historical Value at Risk (Non-parametric). This measurement provides the maximum potential economic loss at a certain confidence level and a given time horizon. Historical VaR, as opposed to Statistical or Parametric VaR, is based on the observed distribution of past returns, does not need to make assumptions of probability distributions (frequently normal distribution) and, therefore, does not need a mean (assumed 0), standard deviation and correlations across returns (parameters). The Bank's uses a 99% confidence level and a time horizon of 1 day.

- Calculation of Volatility-Adjusted Historical Value at Risk (Non-parametric). This measurement is based on the above and the profit and loss vector is adjusted according to whether it is facing a period of greater or less volatility.

The Board of Directors and senior management define the limits on the Value at Risk, which is monitored on a daily basis. In turn, the measurement is subjected to retrospective tests that allow verifying that the losses actually incurred do not exceed the VaR, more than once every 100 days. The result is monitored daily to test the validity of the assumptions, hypotheses and the adequacy of the parameters and risk factors used in the calculation of the VaR.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Bank calculates the VaR for sub-portfolios and risk factors, which allows it to quickly detect sources of risk. Since the VaR does not take into account stress scenarios, it is complemented with stress tests taking into account prospective, historical and standardized scenarios. Although the VaR is one of the most frequently used models by the local financial industry, and considering that it is a model, as such it has limitations that must be considered:

- It does not take into account the expected loss in the event that the return on the portfolio is above the confidence level defined in the VaR. That is, in the case of the Bank it does not reflect what happens in the 1% of the queue. This is mitigated with the stress measures detailed below.
- It does not consider intraday results, but only reflects the potential loss given current positions.
- It does not take into account the potential changes in the dynamics of the movements of the market variables (that is, the possible changes in the variance and covariance matrix).

Sensitivity measures

The Bank uses stress tests as a sensitivity analysis tool to control financial risk. This measurement is performed separately for the trading and banking portfolios.

The sensitivity is estimated using the DV01 indicator, which corresponds to a measure of sensitivity of the portfolio results if the zero coupon interest rate of the risk factor increases by 1 basis point (0.01%) for different maturities and in annualized terms.

In accordance with IFRS 7, it is presented an estimate of the likely, but reasonable, impact of fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates and implied volatilities (market factors) that would affect the trading and banking portfolios.

The fluctuations in market factors correspond to highly probable scenarios chosen from a set of scenarios agreed on the basis of the opinion of specialists in economics and financial risk and traders. To estimate the sensitivity, the sensitivity (DV01) and the reasonably probable scenarios are multiplied by the market factor.

Interest rate scenarios - Chile (basis points - 0.01%)

The interest rate shock scenarios on income accounting average -474 basis points in the case of the CLP chamber. An average of +164 basis points for CLF chamber and government factors (CLF y CLP) and +426 for the rest of the yields.

In the case of interest rate shock associated with fair value accounting in other comprehensive income, this shock averages +471 basis points in the case of the CLP chamber factor, -186 basis points for CLF chamber and +353 for the rest of the yields.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Interest rate scenarios Colombia (basis points - 0.01%)

Interest rate shock scenarios on income accounting and fair value accounting in other comprehensive income average -50 basis points for all yields.

Chile exchange rate scenarios

As of December 31, 2025, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of -14.60% in the Chilean peso-US dollar parity, and +9.95% in the COP-US dollar parity.

As of December 31, 2024, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of -10.08% in the Chilean peso-US dollar parity, and +7.35% in the COP-US dollar parity.

Colombia exchange rate scenarios

As of December 31, 2025, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of +6.33% in the COP-US dollar parity.

As of December 31, 2024, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of +4.49% in the COP-US dollar parity.



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Impact on P&L derived from the sensitivity analysis

The following table presents the impact of the movements or reasonably probable scenarios explained above applied to the positions of the Trading Portfolio that affect the P&L (net income from financial operations, net foreign exchange gains/losses and interest margin, as applicable) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Potential impact on P&L	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2025	2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
CLP rate risk		
Derivatives	(25,574)	(32,532)
Debt instruments	(8,089)	(31,746)
CLF rate risk		
Derivatives	(17,485)	(786)
Debt instruments	(450)	(23,528)
COP rate risk		
Derivatives	(450)	(23,528)
Debt instruments	—	—
UVR rate risk		
Derivatives	673	2,996
Debt instruments	673	2,996
USD rate risk		
Derivatives	—	—
Debt instruments	—	—
Risk rate other currencies		
Derivatives	(10,432)	(25,236)
Debt instruments	(4,772)	(4,351)
Total rate risk		
Exchange rate risk	(40,555)	(82,651)
Risk options	(18,609)	3,159
Total impact		
	(7)	3
	(59,171)	(79,489)



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The impact on the margin of reasonably possible movements or scenarios on positions in the Accrual accounting banking book at the end of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented below.

Potential Impact on Accrual Accounting	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh\$	MCh\$
Interest rate shock sensitivity impact	59,746	2,296

The impact on the Banking Book does not necessarily mean a gain/loss but it does mean smaller/larger net income from the generation of funds (net funding income, which is the net interest from the accrual portfolio) for the next 12 months.

Impact on net equity derived from the sensitivity analysis

As well as the effects on profit and loss of positions carried at fair value and at amortized cost, variations in market factors due to reasonably possible movements in interest rates and exchange rates also generate impacts on the equity accounts as a result of the possible variation in the market value of the investment portfolio at fair value/available-for-sale instruments and of the cash flow hedge and net foreign investment portfolios, which are presented in the following table:

Potential impact on FVTOCI	Potential impact on FVTOCI					
	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	DV01 (+1 bp)	Impact of interest change		DV01 (+1 bp)	Impact of interest change	
	USD	MUSD	MCh\$	USD	MUSD	MCh\$
CLP	(295,802)	(128.86)	(116,866)	(665,419)	(341.60)	(339,336)
CLF	335,048	(97.36)	(88,299)	359,439	(123.67)	(122,847)
COP	81,021	0.13	118	(65,379)	(0.27)	(272)
UVR	(174)	—	—	—	—	—
USD	(43,902)	(3.48)	(3,937)	(24,606)	(4.33)	(4,707)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total impact of interest rates	76,191	(229.57)	(208,984)	(395,965)	(469.87)	(467,162)

Exchange rate	Impact due to changes in prices			
	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	US\$	MCh\$	US\$	MCh\$
USD	(26.77)	(24,273)	(18.42)	(18,302)
COP	(59.49)	(53,952)	(38.66)	(38,405)
Total exchange rate risk	(86.26)	(78,225)	(57.08)	(56,707)
Total impact	(315.83)	(287,209)	(526.95)	(523,869)



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Hedge

The Bank uses a variety of hedging strategies and instruments to manage the risks generated in the trading book and bank. In the case where the hedging instrument is subject to an accounting treatment different from the exposure of the underlying object of coverage, the Bank may use the accounting hedge treatment to eliminate the accounting asymmetries that could generate undue volatility in the results and/or Bank assets.

The use of accounting hedges is subject to the limits defined by the Board of Directors, to the definitions of the Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (ALCO) and to the Hedging Policy.

The Treasury is responsible for designing and implementing the strategies, the Financial Risk Management is responsible for measuring and monitoring the effectiveness of the hedges, generating effectiveness indicators that are constantly monitored, and the Financial Control Management is responsible for qualifying adequate regulatory compliance. In the case of accounting hedges (For more details on accounting hedge strategies, review Note 12 “Derivative contracts for accounting hedges”).

Operational Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries define operational risk as the possibility of occurrence of losses resulting from failures, deficiencies or inadequacies in internal processes, people, and systems or external events, including in this definition the legal risk and excluding strategic risks and reputation. Operational risk is recognized as a manageable risk, for which it has defined a function in charge of this task within its corporate structure.

The Bank adopts a model of three lines of defense as the primary way to implement its operational risk management structure, internal controls and compliance, ensuring compliance with corporate guidelines.

The defense lines are composed by; the business and support areas (first line of defense) responsible for managing the risks related to their processes; Operational Risk, Internal Control, and the area of AML and Compliance (second line of defense) area in charge of supporting the first line of defense in relation to the fulfillment of its direct responsibilities; and Internal Audit function (third line of defense) responsible for verifying, independently and periodically, the adequacy of the risk identification and management processes and procedures, in accordance with the guidelines established in the Internal Audit Policy and submitting the results of its recommendations for improvement to the Audit Committee.

The risk management program contemplates that all relevant risk issues must be reported to the higher levels and to the Operational Risk Higher Commission.

Our methodology consists in the evaluation of the risks and controls of a business from a broad perspective and includes a plan to monitor the effectiveness of such controls and the identification of eventual weaknesses. The main objectives of the Bank and its subsidiaries in terms of operational risk management are the following:



Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- Identification, evaluation, information, management, and monitoring of the operational risk in connection with activities, products, and processes carried out or commercialized by the Bank and its subsidiaries;
- Build a strong culture of operational risk management and internal controls, with clearly defined and adequately segregated responsibilities between business and support functions;
- Generate effective internal reports in connection with issues related to operational risk management, with a clearly defined escalation protocol;
- Control the design and application of effective plans to deal with contingencies that ensure business continuity and losses control.

Regarding training and awareness, the risk culture continues to be reinforced through face-to-face training in the field of operational risk, internal control, prevention of external and internal fraud, and the implementation of the annual "more security" program for all collaborators and induction programs for new employees.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that Sarbanes-Oxley methodologies (SOX) continue to be applied for their main products and processes, the application of this methodology is annually certified by an external consultant.

Below are the net losses due to operational risk events as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Recovery of Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Exposure to net loss
Internal fraud	378	117	261
External fraud	18,389	4,850	13,539
Labor practices and safety in the business	539	385	154
Customers, products and business practices	11	9	2
Damage to physical assets	317	38	279
Business interruption and system failures	189	205	(16)
Execution, delivery and process management	3,106	1,865	1,241
Total	22,929	7,469	15,460

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Recovery of Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Exposure to net loss
Internal fraud	1,052	827	225
External fraud	13,374	5,093	8,281
Labor practices and safety in the business	974	452	522
Customers, products and business practices	21	—	21
Damage to physical assets	329	9	320
Business interruption and system failures	525	334	191
Execution, delivery and process management	2,971	681	2,290
Total	19,246	7,396	11,850



Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators

Objectives of capital management, policies and governance

Proper capital management plays a fundamental role in the Bank, requiring constant monitoring and analysis to ensure compliance with current regulations and the Bank's internal objectives in this area.

In this regard, the Bank has a Capital Management unit, responsible for ensuring that the nature and levels of risk assumed by the Bank are consistent with the business strategy and with the level of capital required to meet its strategic objectives. To comply with this, the Bank relies on different management tools that allow it to identify, analyze, evaluate and monitor the risks that may affect capital.

Itaú Chile, within its management framework, has a "Capital Management Policy" that contains the guidelines and directives provided by the Board of Directors to guide the management decision-making process. This policy also includes the monitoring and control of the Bank's capital level, with the aim of ensuring the solvency and profitability of the ongoing business, as well as ensuring adequate regulatory compliance in this area. The Capital Management Policy establishes the guiding principles and objectives that govern this area, and defines the responsibilities associated with the capital function and its respective governance.

The Bank's internal regulations also establish that capital management must adhere to specific objectives to comply with regulatory requirements and correctly manage financial resources. The general objectives that the functions associated with capital management must ensure are:

- Determine the level of capital required by the Bank at the individual, subsidiary, and consolidated levels, in accordance with the risk appetite profile established by the Board of Directors and the approved strategy and business plans.
- Define the optimal level of capital required by the Bank, ensuring adequate compliance with the rules and other regulations established on the matter by the competent authority.
- Identify possible macro-financial scenarios, both internal and external, that may affect the Bank's capital and evaluate their potential impacts through stress testing methodologies or other methodologies appropriate for that purpose.

A key element of capital management is the definition of the internal effective equity target, which is formally set out in the Bank's capital planning process. This process is both annual and dynamic. Based on this, the Bank can assess its current and future capital needs and establish action plans to return to the capital levels admissible for the Bank, in accordance with its defined risk appetite.

In relation to roles and responsibilities, the Board of Directors is the primary entity responsible for the prudent management of the risks faced by the organization and the associated capital. In this regard, the Board of Directors, in accordance with its functions, must define and approve both the objectives and the strategic plan of the Bank. It should promote medium and long-term capital management in line with the defined risk profile, while ensuring the protection of shareholders and other stakeholders who may be affected by decisions in this area.



Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

To support the Board of Directors in the functions described above, the Higher Capital Management Commission has been established. This commission assists the Board of Directors and the Bank's management in the assessment, management, and adequacy of capital, in accordance with local regulations and international standards (such as Basel). It also reviews the effectiveness of risk and capital policies and limits, and ensures adherence to these policies and procedures within the Company.

Capital Management Processes

The following processes are developed to carry out capital management in the Bank:

- Regular measurement of key capital indicators.
- Review of limits in relation to regulatory minimums and risk appetite, with escalation in case of excesses.
- Allocation of capital to the Bank's businesses.
- Capital projections in a base scenario and stress scenarios.
- Determination of the internal capital target and the limits and alert levels for risk appetite.
- Management of the capital self-assessment process.

This, together with policies and governance, allows capital management objectives to be met.

Capital requirements

In January 2019, Law No. 21,130 was published in the Official Gazette, modernizing banking legislation with the aim of implementing the practices promoted internationally by the Basel III agreement and introducing modifications to the Chilean General Banking Law. In order to implement the standards, the Financial Market Commission initiated the regulatory process by incorporating amendments and new chapters into the Updated Compilation of Standards (referred to as 'RAN'), providing guidelines for the calculation of risk-weighted assets, capital deductions, and additional capital requirements.

Effective equity corresponds to the sum of core capital (CET1) after regulatory adjustments¹, plus instruments eligible as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital (perpetual bonds and preferred shares), in addition to Tier 2 capital instruments, which include subordinated bonds and additional provisions.

According to Article 66 of the Chilean General Banking Law, the base capital requirement corresponds to 4.5% of CET1 on risk-weighted assets (or RWA), 6.0% of T1 on RWA, and 8.0% of effective equity on RWA. In addition, a leverage ratio greater than or equal to 3.0% must be maintained.

¹ As of December 2025, the adjustments have been fully implemented.



Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

The Bank is also subject to an additional core capital requirement due to systemic importance, as indicated in Article 66 quarter of the Chilean General Banking Law. The requirement determined for the Bank is 1.0%, and it is subject to gradual implementation until December 2025. Currently, 75% of the total charge must be constituted. On the other hand, Article 66 'Quinquies' of the General Banking Law empowers the CMF to determine a Pillar 2 charge of up to 4.0% of the total RWA. The Bank is not currently subject to capital requirements for this item.

On the other hand, Article 66 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law determines the capital conservation buffer, which corresponds to an additional 2.5% of basic capital on risk-weighted assets. Finally, Article 66 ter of the Chilean General Banking Law empowers the Central Bank of Chile to impose a counter-cyclical capital requirement of up to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. The current charge in the country is 0.5%.

As a result, the Bank's current total capital requirement amounts to 12% (11.8% as of year-end 2024²). As of the end of December 2025, the Bank's consolidated capital ratio was 17.7%, comfortably exceeding the minimum regulatory requirements.

² Includes an 8% base requirement, a 2.5% capital conservation buffer, a 0.75% systemic importance surcharge, and a 0.5% countercyclical capital requirement.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

a) The total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity are detailed below:

Item No	Note Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III -Item Description	Note	Global consolidated	Local (o) consolidated	Global consolidated	Local (o) consolidated
			As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
			MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$	MCh\$
1	Total assets according to the statement of financial position		43,916,278	37,363,542	42,549,684	36,535,114
2	Investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated	a	—	695,231	—	652,530
3	Assets discounted from regulatory capital, other than item 2	b	847,079	686,422	737,764	606,460
4	Credit Equivalents	c	(992,754)	(737,830)	(1,752,511)	(1,664,696)
5	Contingent loans	d	2,987,502	2,703,051	3,025,796	2,607,391
6	Assets generated by brokering financial instruments	e	85,609	85,609	33,705	33,705
7	= (1-2-3+4+5-6) Total assets for regulatory purposes		44,978,339	37,861,501	43,051,501	36,185,113
8.a	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the standard methodology (APRC)	f	22,694,047	18,721,012	24,217,161	20,232,040
8.b	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the internal methodology (APRC)	f	—	—	—	—
9	Market Risk-Weighted Assets (MRWA))	g	3,067,574	2,902,831	3,093,752	2,908,613
10	Operational risk weighted assets	h	2,690,966	2,048,859	3,128,507	2,498,536
11.a	= (8.a/8.b+9+10) Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)		28,452,587	23,672,702	30,439,420	25,639,190
11.b	= (8.a/8.b+9+10) Risk-weighted assets, after applying the output floor (RWA)		28,452,587	23,672,702	30,439,420	25,639,190
12	Owners' equity		4,305,006	4,305,006	3,971,313	3,971,313
13	Non controlling interest	i	3,747	—	3,518	—
14	Goodwill	j	492,512	492,512	492,512	492,512
15	Excess minority investments	k	—	—	—	—
16	= (12+13-14-15) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)		3,816,241	3,812,494	3,482,319	3,478,801
17	Additional deductions to ordinary capital level 1, other than item 2	l	357,744	195,419	161,370	75,079
18	= (16-17-2) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		3,458,497	2,921,844	3,320,949	2,751,192
19	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	m	—	—	—	—
20	Subordinated bonds imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	m	—	—	—	—
21	Preferred shares allocated to additional tier 1 capital (AT1)		—	—	—	—
22	Permanent bonds imputed to additional capital level 1 (AT1)		270,001	270,001	197,060	197,060
23	Discounts applied to AT1	l	—	—	—	—
24	= (19+20+21+22-23) Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)		270,001	270,001	197,060	197,060
25	= (18+24) Capital level 1		3,728,498	3,191,845	3,518,009	2,948,252
26	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as capital level 2 (T2)	n	107,379	107,379	109,052	107,379
27	Subordinated bonds imputed as capital level 2 (T2)	n	1,199,388	1,190,858	1,172,508	1,158,442
28	= (26+27) Capital level equivalent 2 (T2)		1,306,767	1,298,237	1,281,561	1,265,821
29	Discounts applied to T2	l	—	—	—	—
30	= (28-29) Capital level 2 (T2)		1,306,767	1,298,237	1,281,561	1,265,821
31	= (25+30) Effective equity		5,035,265	4,490,083	4,799,569	4,214,072
32	Additional basic capital required for the constitution of the conservation buffer	p	711,315	591,818	760,986	640,980
33	Additional basic capital required to set up the countercyclical buffer	q	142,263	118,364	152,197	128,196
34	Additional basic capital required for banks qualified as systemic	r	284,526	236,727	228,296	192,294
35	Additional capital required for the evaluation of the adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2)	s	—	—	—	—



Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

- a) This corresponds to the value of the investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated. It applies only in local consolidation when the bank has subsidiaries abroad, deducting their full value in assets and CET1.
- b) It corresponds to the value of the asset items that are deducted from regulatory capital, in accordance with paragraph a) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). Item No. Note Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III - Description of the item
- c) It corresponds to the credit equivalents of derivative instruments in accordance with paragraph b) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- d) It corresponds to contingent exposures as established in paragraph c) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- e) It corresponds to the assets related to the intermediation of financial instruments in one's own name on behalf of third parties, which are within the consolidation perimeter of the bank, as established in paragraph d) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- f) It corresponds to the assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-6 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). If the bank is not authorized to apply internal methodologies, it must report field 8.b with zero and add 8.a in the field 11.a. If it has the authorization, it must add 8.b in 11.a.
- g) It corresponds to assets weighted by market risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-7 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- h) It corresponds to assets weighted by transactional risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-8 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN)
- i) It corresponds to the non-controlling interest, depending on the level of consolidation, for up to 20% of the owners' equity.
- j) Assets that correspond to goodwill
- k) It corresponds to the balances of investment assets in companies other than line-of-business support companies that do not participate in consolidation, in excess of 5% of the owners' equity.
- l) In the case of CET1 and T2, banks must estimate the equivalent value for each level of capital, as well as the value obtained by fully applying Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). The difference between the equivalent value and the value obtained by fully applying the above Chapter 21-1 must then be weighted by the discount factor in force on the reporting date, according to the interim standards of Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN), and reported in this row. For AT1, discounts apply directly if they exist.
- m) Provisions and subordinated bonds charged to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, as set out in Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN)
- n) Provisions and subordinated bonds charged to the equivalent definition of Tier 2 (T2) capital, as set out in Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- o) In accordance with the interim standards, as of 1 December 2022, solvency requirements will also be applied at the local consolidated level, with the figures at this level being reported in this column. Banks without subsidiaries abroad do not have to fill in this data.
- p) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for the capital conservation buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- q) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for the countercyclical buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- r) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for banks designated as systemic, as established in Chapter 21-11 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- s) It corresponds to the additional capital required for the assessment of the adequacy of the bank's effective equity (Pillar 2), as established in Chapter 21-13 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

b) Below are the solvency and regulatory compliance indicators according to Basel III (expressed as percentages with two decimal places).

Item No	Item Description	Note	Global consolidated	Local consolidated (i)	Global consolidated	Local consolidated (i)
			As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2024
			%	%	%	%
1	Leverage Indicator (T1_I18/T1_I7)		7.69	7.72	7.71	7.60
1.a	Leverage indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
2	Basic capital indicator (T1_I18/T1_I11.b)		12.16	12.34	10.91	10.73
2.a	Indicator of basic capital that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25
2.b	Capital buffer shortfall	b	—	—	—	—
3	Tier 1 capital indicator (T1_I25/T1_I11.b)		13.10	13.48	11.56	11.50
3.a	Indicator of capital level 1 that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4	Effective equity indicator (T1_I31/T1_I11.b)		17.70	18.97	15.77	16.44
4.a	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	9.00	9.00	8.75	8.75
4.b	Indicator of effective equity that the bank must comply with, considering the charge for articles 35 bis, if applicable	c	—	—	—	—
4.c	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements, conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer	b	12.00	12.00	11.75	11.75
5	Solvency rating <i>Regulatory compliance indicators for solvency</i>	d	A	A	A	A
6	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed in tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to APRC (T1_I26/(T1_I8.a or 8.b))	e	0.47	0.57	0.45	0.53
7	Subordinated bonds imputed in capital level 2 (T2) in relation to basic capital	f	34.68	40.76	35.31	42.11
8	Tier 1 additional capital (AT1) in relation to basic capital (T1_I24/T1_I18)	g	7.81	9.24	5.93	7.16
9	Voluntary provisions (additional) and subordinated bonds that are charged to additional tier 1 capital (AT1) in relation to RWAs ((T1_I19+T1_I20)/(T1_I11.b))	h	—	—	—	—



Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

- a) In the case of leverage, the minimum level is 3%, without prejudice to the additional requirements for systemic banks that may be set under Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). In the case of core capital, the bank should consider a minimum limit of 4.5% of risk-weighted assets (RWA). In addition, if applicable, the bank must include the systemic charge in force according to the interim standards, as well as the Pillar 2 requirement defined for this capital level. For new banks that have not paid the paid-in capital of UF 400,000, they must add 2% to their minimum requirement in accordance with Article 51 of the Chilean General Banking Law. This percentage decreases to 1% if the paid capital is above UF 600,000 but less than UF 800,000. For Tier 1 capital, the bank must consider a minimum requirement of 6% and the Pillar 2 charge defined for this capital tier. Finally, at the level of effective equity, the bank must consider a minimum requirement of 8% of risk-weighted assets (RWA). Additional charges for Pillar 2, systemic bank and those indicated in Article 51 of the Chilean General Banking Law for new banks must be added to this.
- b) The capital buffer deficit must be estimated in accordance with Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). This figure defines the restriction on the distribution of dividends if it is positive, in accordance with the aforementioned Chapter. For effective equity, the figures for the capital conservation and countercyclical buffers in force on the reporting date according to interim standards must be added to the amount defined in note a), even if there is a requirement under Article 35 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law.
- c) If the bank has an effective equity requirement in force under Article 35 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law, it must report this amount in this cell in accordance with the interim standards.
- d) It corresponds to the solvency classification as established in Article 61 of the General Banking Law.
- e) Limit of 1.25% if the bank uses standard methodologies (field T1_8.a), or 0.625% if the bank uses internal methodologies (field T1_8.b) in the estimation of RWAs.
- f) Subordinated bonds charged to Tier 2 capital must not exceed 50% of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, taking into account the discounts applied to these instruments under Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- g) Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital cannot exceed one-third of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.
- h) Additional provisions and subordinated bonds charged to AT1 may not exceed 0.5% of RWAs as of December 1, 2022, in accordance with the interim rules of Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
- i) In accordance with the interim rules, as of December 1, 2022, solvency requirements are also applied at the local consolidated level. The figures at this level are reported in this column. Banks without subsidiaries abroad do not have to fill in this data.



Note 49 - Subsequent Events

During the period between January 1, 2026 and the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the following subsequent events occurred that significantly affect them.

Notice of the 2026 Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting

On January 28, 2026, it was reported through a material event that, at an ordinary meeting held on the same date, the Bank’s Board of Directors agreed to convene an Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting to be held on April 9, 2026, at 10:00 a.m., in order to address matters within its scope of authority. Likewise, the Board agreed to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting the distribution of 60% of the profits for fiscal year 2025, corresponding to the amount of \$256,855,029,388 as dividends to shareholders, to be distributed among the total of 216,340,749 validly issued shares outstanding of the Bank. Accordingly, if approved under the proposed terms, a dividend of \$1.1872706855979300 per share would be distributed. It was also agreed to propose to the Meeting that the remaining 40% of the profits be retained.

Exempt Resolution

Pursuant to an Exempt Resolution dated January 12, 2026, the Financial Market Commission authorized Banco Itaú Chile to transform the Bank’s subsidiary, Itaú Asesorías Financieras Limitada, into a corporation and its subsequent dissolution through the acquisition by Banco Itaú Chile, from Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada—also a subsidiary of the Bank—of the remaining 0.01% ownership interest held in Itaú Asesorías Financieras Limitada. As a result, Banco Itaú Chile will hold 100% of the shares of said corporation, and once more than ten consecutive days have elapsed during which all shares are held by Banco Itaú Chile, its dissolution will occur in accordance with Article 103 No. 2 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations. Banco Itaú Chile will absorb the assets and liabilities of the company upon its dissolution.

Placement of debt securities in the local market

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
01-06-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	14,780,000,000	09-09-2032
01-08-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	5,000,000,000	09-09-2032
01-09-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	3,470,514,867	09-09-2032
01-23-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	36,020,000,000	09-09-2032
01-27-2026	BITADT1222	CLP	59,000,000,000	09-09-2033
01-28-2026	BITADT1122	CLP	3,000,000,000	11-05-2033

Alexis Espinoza
 Chief Accounting Officer

André Gailey
 Chief Executive Officer