Itaú Chile

Management Commentary

Second Quarter 2026

Contents

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

This document was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 29, 2026.

For ease of reading and analysis, it should be noted that U.S. dollar (US$) amounts in this report have been translated into Chilean pesos (Ch$) using an exchange rate of Ch$921.03 per US$1.00 as of June 30, 2026. Industry data contained herein has been obtained from information provided by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (hereinafter, the "CMF") and the Financial Superintendence of Colombia (hereinafter, the "SFC").

Certain figures included in this quarterly report for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and as of March 31, 2026, have been rounded for presentation purposes. Percentage figures included in this report have not, in all cases, been calculated based on the rounded figures, but rather on the underlying amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, percentage figures in this report may vary slightly from those obtained by performing the same calculations using figures from our consolidated financial statements and management information. Additionally, certain other amounts presented in this report may not sum exactly due to rounding.

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

2Q26
Highlights

2Q26 Highlights

Favorable quarterly performance, driven by higher revenues

During the second quarter of 2026, Itaú Chile recorded consolidated Recurring Net Income of Ch$108,930 million, representing growth of 42.1% compared with the previous quarter and 10.3% compared with the same period in 2025.

This performance was mainly explained by the 12.5% quarterly increase in Operating Revenues, which reached Ch$408,753 million, driven by:

- A higher contribution from Financial Margin with Clients, which increased 5.8% compared with the first quarter of 2026, supported by higher average loan volumes and strong activity in derivative transactions with clients.
- Financial Margin with the Market, which improved compared with the previous quarter, supported by a lower-volatility environment that benefited Trading results, although results in Chile remained negative. At the consolidated level, the performance of the Colombian operation also stood out.
- A 19.1% quarterly increase in Commissions and Fees, mainly explained by higher income from Insurance and Credit Operations in Chile, together with stronger performance from the Advisory Services business in Colombia.

This was complemented by the stability of Cost of credit, which decreased 0.6% compared with the first quarter at the consolidated level, reflecting favorable trends in asset quality indicators and active portfolio management.

Above-industry growth, increased market share and stronger funding

Consolidated loans grew 11.3% year over year, mainly driven by the commercial and mortgage portfolios, which increased 11.5% and 12.7%, respectively.

In Chile, loans increased 9.6% year over year, outperforming the industry and enabling the Bank to continue gaining market share, particularly in the commercial and mortgage segments. Key highlights included a 9.5% increase in the commercial portfolio, a 0.5% expansion in consumer loans, supported by growth in installment loans, and the strong performance of the mortgage portfolio, which grew 12.6% year over year.

In terms of funding, demand deposit balances increased 11.8% year over year, while time deposits grew 18.6% at the consolidated level. In Chile, growth was close to 13% and 16%, respectively, reflecting deeper client relationships and a stronger deposit base.

First public issuance in international markets

Banco Itaú Chile achieved a significant milestone in its funding strategy by completing its first bond issuance in the international markets.

The transaction, denominated in Swiss francs and issued through the Bank's New York branch, amounted to CHF 120 million—approximately US$150 million—, had a five-year maturity and was placed at SARON[1] + 100 basis points.

The transaction represents an important step in diversifying the Bank's funding sources, currencies and markets, expands its presence in international markets and establishes a new benchmark for future issuances.

Authorization for the strategic reorganization in Colombia

In June 2026, the Colombian Financial Superintendency, or SFC, authorized the transaction announced in December 2025, under which Banco Itaú Colombia and Banco Itaú Panamá agreed to transfer the assets, liabilities and contracts associated with their Retail Banking business to Banco de Bogotá and Banco de Bogotá Panamá.

This authorization represents a significant regulatory milestone, enabling progress in the preparation, coordination and operational readiness stages required for the future transfer of the relevant portfolios and clients.

The transaction is consistent with Itaú's strategy in Colombia, focused on strengthening its presence in Corporate Banking, Treasury and specialized subsidiaries, while maintaining the country as a strategic market and a key pillar of the Group's regional platform.

[1] SARON (Swiss Average Rate Overnight): The overnight reference rate for secured transactions in Swiss francs, calculated based on transactions and quotations in the Swiss repo market.

General **Considerations**

About Itaú Chile

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

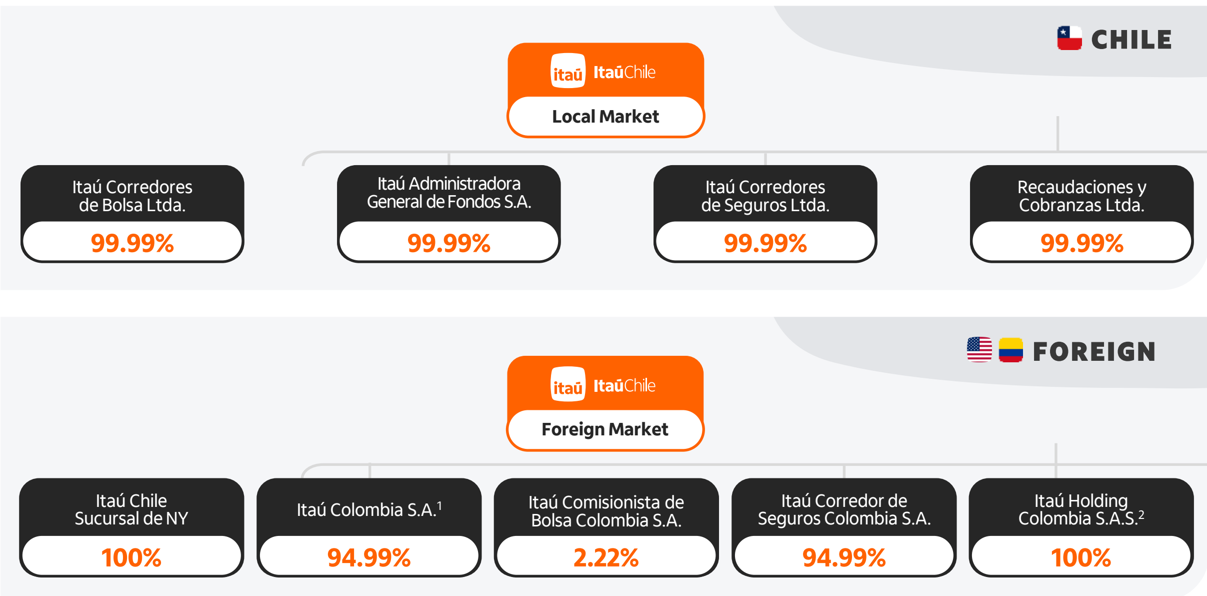
We are part of the Itaú Unibanco Group, Brazil's largest private bank, the largest bank in the region by assets, and one of the largest financial institutions in the Americas, as well as one of Latin America's most valuable brands. At the end of 2025, Itaú Chile represented approximately 12% of Itaú Unibanco's loan portfolio. Itaú Unibanco operates in 18 countries and serves more than 70 million clients. We are one of the six largest financial institutions in Chile, with a local loan market share of approximately 10%.

Since our beginnings, we have built a culture of **innovation centered on client needs, with a focus on being simple, digital and disruptive.**

Assets[1] Trillions of Ch$	39.8	8.9	48.7
Loans[1] Trillons of Ch$	25.2	5.6	30.8
Market Share[2]	9.7%	2.6%	
Headcount[1]	4,637	1,758	6,395
Branches[1,3]	141	65	206

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

Corporate Structure



[1] Includes Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A. (97.25%), Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S.A (99.44%) and Itaú Panamá S.A (99.46%)
[2] Includes Itaú Colombia S.A (4.47%) and Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A. (5%).

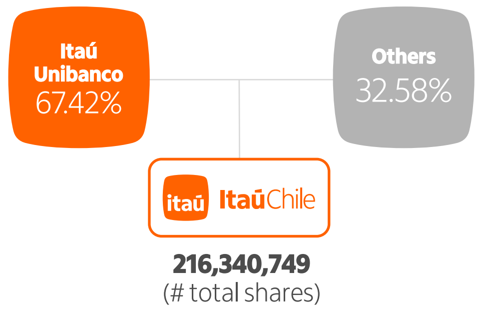
About Itaú Chile | Shareholders Structure

Shareholders

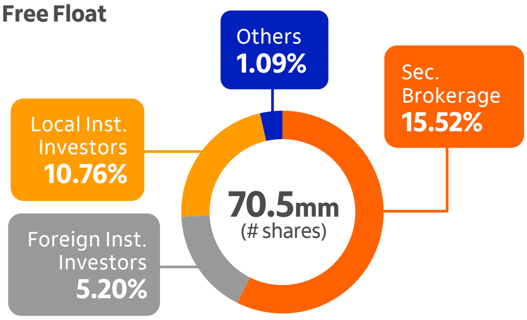
As of June 30, 2026, the Bank's ownership structure consisted of Itaú Unibanco (67.42%) and minority shareholders (32.58%).

Itaú Unibanco is the Bank's sole controlling shareholder.

% of total share capital As of 30 June, 2026



Others
Free Float



Our Shares

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

Market Capitalization

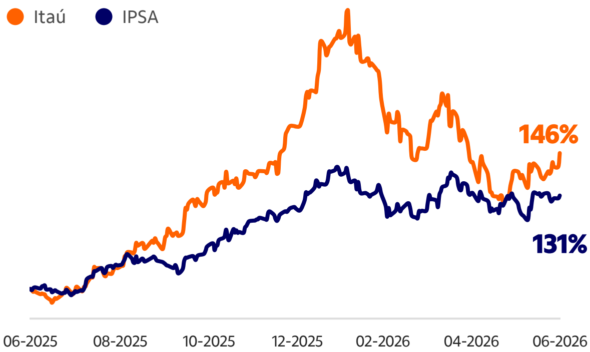
Ch$4,067 billion	US$4.42 billion

Ratings *Sell-side*

5 Buy	4 Neutral	0 Sell

Source: Bloomberg.

Stock Performance (12-month)



Price and Volume | in Ch$	ITAUCL (Common shares)
Closing Price at 30/06/2026	18,798.00
Maximum price in the quarter	21,389.00
Average Price in the quarter	18,525.29
Minimum price in the quarter	16,699.00
Closing Price at 31/03/2026	19,250.00
Closing Price at 30/06/2025	12,900.00
Change in 2Q'26	-2.35%
Change in LTM	45.72%
Average daily trading volume LTM (million)	4,626.6
Average daily trading volume in 2Q'26 (million)	6,502.1

Shareholder Base and Ratios	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25
Number of outstanding shares (million)	216.34	216.34	216.34
Recurring Diluted Earnings per share in the quarter (Ch$)	503.51	354.36	456.65
Accounting Diluted Earnings per share in the quarter (Ch$)	510.29	320.05	441.43
Book value per share in the quarter (Ch$)	20,284.11	20,027.21	18,984.87
Price[1] / Earnings (P/E)	9.21	15.04	7.31
Price / Book Value (P/B)	0.93	0.96	0.68

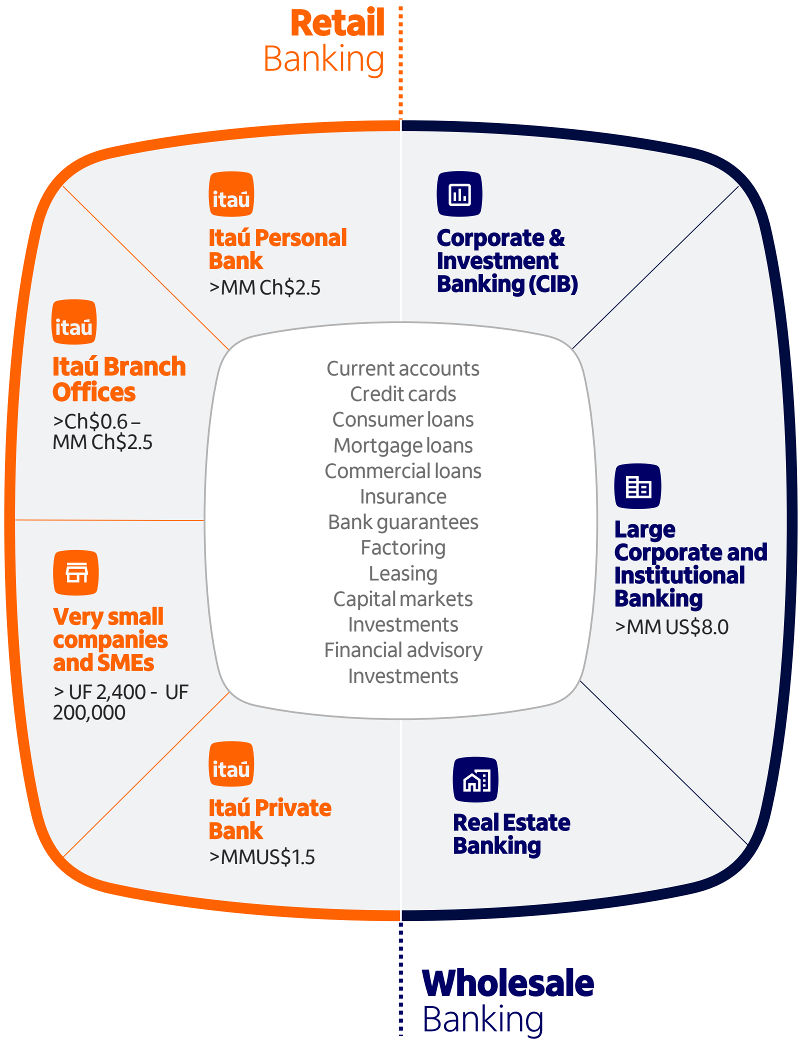
Closing price on the last trading day of each period.

About Itaú Chile | Our Business Model

Segmentation Model

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

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



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

Segmentation Model | Itaú Corporate (Wholesale Banking)

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)

It serves the country's largest business groups. This unit is distinguished by its deep understanding and knowledge of its clients' businesses, focusing on delivering tailored value propositions while maintaining a constant commitment to service quality and the effective application of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria.

Large Corporates, Multinationals and Institutions

Large Companies serves corporate clients and/or business groups that do not operate in the real estate or construction industries. It stands out for its nationwide coverage, provided through the Santiago business center.
For Multinationals, the focus is on developing differentiated value propositions for companies operating across Latin America. Institutionals, in turn, serves financial and non-financial institutional clients, focusing on financing and on non-credit products and services for their day-to-day operations.
In 2025, Itaú Corporate launched the Mining Vertical, a specialized business line designed to provide comprehensive services to the mining industry and its supplier ecosystem through an end-to-end financial proposition and a dedicated service model.

Real Estate and Construction Banking

It serves clients engaged in the development and sale of real estate, the leasing of commercial, industrial and residential properties, and construction companies. The unit manages financing for the construction and sale of real estate projects, as well as the funding requirements of construction companies. It also structures tailored financial solutions for companies operating in the income-producing real estate segments of warehousing, retail, residential rental properties and offices, positioning Itaú as one of the leading players in the market.

Segmentation Model | Retail Banking

Personal Bank

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

Itaú Branches

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

Very small companies and SMEs

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

Private Bank

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

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

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

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

Treasury

Sales Desk

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

Liquidity

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

Trading and Market Making

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

Asset and Liability Management (ALM)

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

itaú

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

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

About Itaú | Our Transformation Power

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

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

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

Mission

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

Vision

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

Purpose

To foster the transformative power of people.

The strength of the Ituber culture—which promotes excellence, collaboration, and the ability to challenge the status quo—has become a key driver of the way we do things. This cultural identity enables us to continue evolving so that we can respond more effectively to a competitive and dynamic environment, as well as to our clients' changing expectations. During the second quarter of 2026, this was reflected in a 4 percentage point year-over-year increase in eNPS in Chile, together with productivity gains associated with the adoption of new digital tools across our commercial teams.

Company values

01 Ethics is non-negotiable

02 We treasure diversity and inclusion

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

03 We work for our customers

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

04 We acknowledge that we do not know everything

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

New value 2025

05 We make deliberate choices and decisions

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

06 We move forward together

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

07 We are driven by results

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

About Itaú | Our Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Model towards 2030

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agile Bank

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

Efficient Bank

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

Profitable Bank

Grow efficiently and generate sustainable value for our shareholders.

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

This decision is being implemented through an agreement to transfer the assets and liabilities of the retail business to Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panamá. The transaction has already received the corresponding regulatory approvals and reaffirms the Itaú Group's long-term commitment to Colombia, in line with a more focused, efficient and scalable business model.

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

Management monitors progress toward the 2030 Strategy through financial and non-financial indicators that assess the execution of each strategic pillar. During the second quarter of 2026, key highlights included twelve-month growth of 13% in demand deposit balances, 16% in time deposits and 12% in Assets under management (AUM), together with a 4-percentage-point improvement in eNPS during April and continued progress in operational efficiency indicators.

Customer Relationship

Customer satisfaction is a cornerstone of our business success, directly influencing recommendation and loyalty levels. In Itaú Chile, during 2025, we were recognized for the fourth consecutive year as the market leader in customer satisfaction in the individual client segment in the Servitest survey conducted by Ipsos. Within the same study, we ranked as the most recommended bank in the High-Income category for the second consecutive year and, for the first time in the study's history, achieved first place as the most recommended bank in the SME category.

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

Operational Efficiency and Scalability

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

In Chile, as of the end of the second quarter, we operated 14 digital branches, while a significant share of product acquisitions was completed through digital channels. In addition, our application remained the highest-rated by users on the Apple Store and Google Play throughout 2023, 2024, 2025 and through the end of the second quarter of 2026.In Colombia, digital sales reached 69%, while the client digitalization ratio stood at 54%. These advances were recognized by the Latam Marketing Association at Fintech Americas, where our ItaúX platform received an award for its use of data, artificial intelligence and omnichannel capabilities to anticipate client needs and strengthen the management capabilities of our relationship managers.

Integrated and Differentiated Financial Solutions

During the period, we continued to strengthen a comprehensive value proposition that combines transactional products, investments, specialized advisory services and digital capabilities, with the aim of deepening client relationships and becoming their primary bank.

In Chile, demand deposit balances and time deposits grew 13% and 16% year over year, respectively, reflecting stronger client engagement and transactional activity, even in a highly competitive environment.

In addition, Assets under management increased 12% over the last twelve months, recording the highest growth among our peer group, while Commissions and Fees represented 16% of Operating Revenues during the second quarter of the year.

Together with the 9.6% growth in loans in Chile, these advances reflect the Bank's ability to comprehensively address its clients' financial needs and diversify its revenue sources.

Strategic Enablers

To achieve the objectives associated with our strategic levers, we mobilize talent across the Bank and foster a culture that supports development and encourages the transformative power of our people. In terms of the adoption of our institutional culture by our Itubers, Itaú Chile recorded a 4-percentage-point year-over-year increase in eNPS in the April 2026 survey.

In Chile, we were recognized by Great Place to Work as the best place to work in the country. We were also ranked No. 1 in EFY FEM as the best company for female professionals under the age of 35 in Chile, an award that recognizes companies that most actively support the professional development of their female employees.

In addition, for the third consecutive year, we were recognized as one of the Best Places to Work for LGBTI+ Talent 2026 by Pride Connection, the Human Rights Campaign and Fundación Iguales.

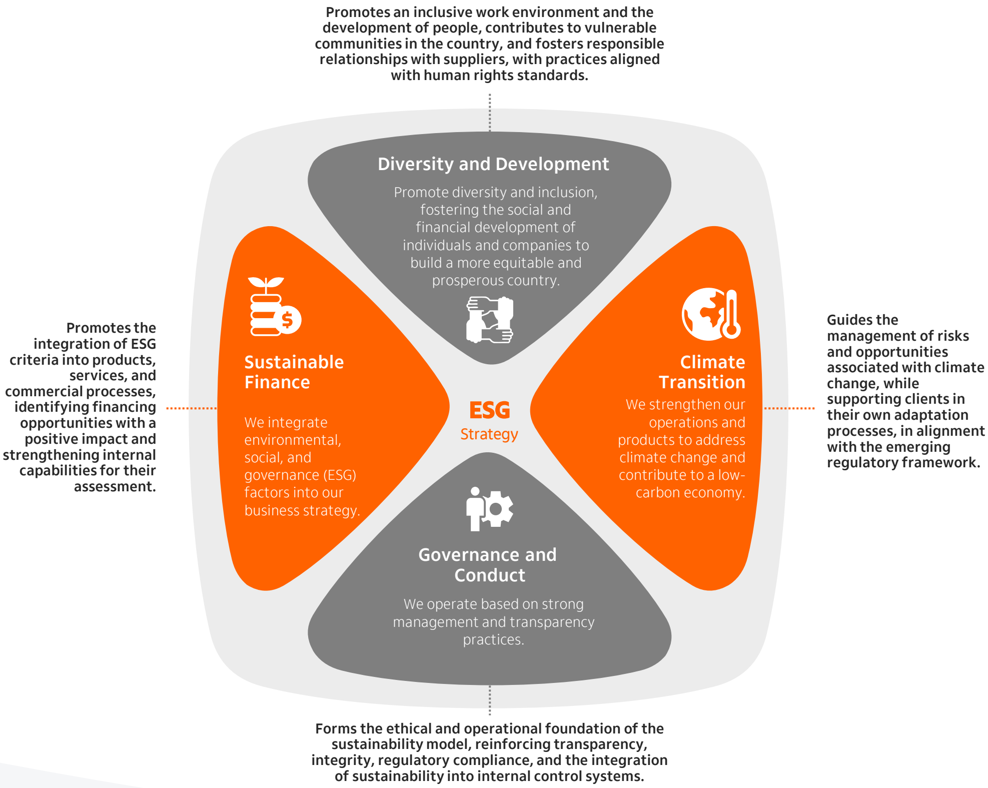
Management has identified the following key matters for the Bank's value creation: (i) competitive pressure on margins in the lending business; (ii) execution of the digital transformation plan as an enabler of efficiency and future growth; and (iii) capital management under the fully loaded Basel III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

Sustainability Strategy

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

New Sustainability Strategy 2026-2030

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



About Itaú | Materiality Assessment Process

Overall Approach and Process

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

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

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

List of Material Topics

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

Governance

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

Social

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

Environment

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

About Itaú | Our value proposition

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

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

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

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

Financial CAPITAL

INPUTS
Revenue

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

OUTPUTS
- **Loans**

OUTCOMES
- Results
- Return on equity

Industrial CAPITAL

INPUTS
Network and presence
- Branches, digital branches and representative offices.

ACTIVITIES
Technology Investment Plan: modernization, digitalization and infrastructure.

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

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

Intellectual CAPITAL

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

ACTIVITIES
AI; security; data; omnichannel capabilities.

OUTPUTS
- Transforma Projects.
- Biometrics Colombia.

OUTCOMES
- Strengthened digital security.
- Greater capacity for continuous innovation.

Human CAPITAL

INPUTS
People.
Training

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

OUTPUTS
- eNPS.
- Hires.

- **OUTCOMES**

Reputational leadership.

Relational CAPITAL

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

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

OUTPUTS
Leading NPS results in Chile.

OUTCOMES
- People benefited through corporate volunteering.
- Client satisfaction.

Natural CAPITAL

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

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

OUTPUTS
- Responsibly managed WEEE.
- Recycled waste.
- Environmental training for Itubers

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

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

Investment Plan

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

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

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

Technology Investments

→ Retail Banking Digital Products

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

→ Itaú Corporate Digital Products

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

→ Digital Treasury

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

→ Technological Evolution

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

→ Other Investments

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

Infrastructure Investments

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

Resources allocated to innovation and development

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

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

Risk Management

Risk Management Model

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

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

1st line of defense

Business and Support Areas

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

2nd line of defense

Internal, Compliance & AML and Operational Risk

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

Credit Risk Control

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

Financial Risk Control

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

3rd line of defense

Internal Audit

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

Comprehensive Risk Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Factors

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

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

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

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

Financial Risks

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

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

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

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

Non-financial Risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emerging Risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Management | Delving into some non-financial risks

Climate and socio-environmental risk

Climate and socio-environmental risk governance

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

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

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

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

Operational decarbonization

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

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

Scope 1
Direct emissions generated by our operations.

Scope 2
Indirect emissions resulting from electricity consumption.

Scope 3
Other indirect emissions throughout our value chain.

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

Total Carbon Footprint*

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

In 2025, we renewed the "Huella Chile: Quantification" certification for the 2024 period and received the "Huella Chile: Reduction" certification for 2023 and 2024. These certifications verify that the Bank's emissions measurement aligns with international best practices and is recognized by Chile's Ministry of the Environment.

HuellaChile CUANTIFICACIÓN Gases de Efecto Invernadero 2024 | HuellaChile REDUCCIÓN Gases de Efecto Invernadero 2023 | HuellaChile REDUCCIÓN Gases de Efecto Invernadero 2024

Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA)

S&P Global

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

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

Environmental and Climate Risk Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Financed Emissions Management

In 2024, we achieved 100% measurement coverage of our Wholesale Banking portfolio. We also worked with the Itaú Group to align with its emissions reduction targets for the most carbon-intensive sectors, applying the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology.

Our financed emissions data—both at the Group and country levels—are publicly available in Itaú Unibanco's 2024 Climate Report, which discloses data under the relevant calculation methodologies according to the following categories: (i) asset class, (ii) sector/industry and (iii) country/region.

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

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

Sustainable Financing of Large-Scale Projects

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

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

Sustainable Financing Policy

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

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

Responsible Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

Cybersecurity and Information Protection

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

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

Cybersecurity risk management is based on:

- **Cybersecurity Management Model**
- **Information Security Management Model**
- **Business Continuity and Contingency Plans**
- **Incident Response Procedures**

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

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

Risk Management

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

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

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

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

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

Our risk management process includes:

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

Liquidity Ratios

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

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

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

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26
High Quality Liquid Assets	**4,032,859**	4,116,911
Net Potential Cash Outflows	**2,527,548**	2,457,607
LCR (%)	**159.6%**	**167.5%**
High Quality Liquid Assets	**4,925,036**	5,489,203
Net Potential Cash Outflows	**2,133,633**	3,657,340
LCR (%)	**230.8%**	**150.1%**

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26
Available Stable Funding	**22,718,551**	22,633,184
Required Stable Funding	**20,821,513**	20,857,336
NSFR (%)	**109.1%**	**108.5%**
Available Stable Funding	**19,732,070**	18,882,733
Required Stable Funding	**16,010,882**	15,525,098
NSFR (%)	**123.2%**	**121.6%**

Notes: Colombia's figures are presented in constant currency. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

In Chile, the decrease in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was mainly attributable to higher 30-day cash outflows, together with an increase in the loan portfolio. In Colombia, the increase in the LCR was mainly explained by lower 30-day cash outflow requirements.

Regarding the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) in Chile, the increase was mainly explained by higher funding, while in Colombia, the increase in the NSFR was primarily attributable to growth in liabilities.

Capital Management

Minimum Capital Requirement

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

Over the years, we have reinforced our solvency position with a strong focus on capital discipline. At the end of the second quarter of 2026, our Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 16.8%, significantly above the regulatory minimum of 12.0%, representing a buffer of 480 basis points.

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

Solvency Ratios

In millions of Ch$, at the end of the period	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25
Shareholders' equity	**4,388,279**	**4,332,702**	**4,107,201**
Noncontrolling interest	**4,292**	3,927	3,559
(—) Goodwill	**-492,512**	-492,512	-492,512
(—) Other discounts under Basel III	**-402,260**	-322,517	-210,198
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	**3,497,799**	**3,521,600**	**3,408,050**
(+) Additional Tier 1 (AT1)	**274,499**	276,757	277,375
Tier 1	**3,772,297**	**3,798,357**	**3,685,425**
(+) Subordinated bonds	**1,224,451**	1,186,354	1,189,858
(+) Additional provisions	**107,379**	107,379	107,379
Tier 2	**1,331,830**	**1,293,733**	**1,297,237**
Regulatory Capital	**5,104,127**	**5,092,089**	**4,982,662**
(+) Credit Risk	**24,258,362**	23,278,679	22,117,455
(+) Market Risk	**3,408,986**	3,461,907	3,445,727
(+) Operational Risk	**2,677,447**	2,685,626	2,943,485
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	**30,344,796**	**29,426,212**	**28,506,667**
Ratios			
CET1	**11.5%**	12.0%	12.0%
Tier1	**12.4%**	12.9%	12.9%
Regulatory Capital	**16.8%**	**17.3%**	**17.5%**

Main Variations 2Q26

Compared with the end of the first quarter, the Capital Adequacy Ratio decreased by 50 basis points, from 17.3% to 16.8%, mainly reflecting the impact of the dividend distribution and the increase in Risk-Weighted Assets associated with business growth.

Compared with June 2025, the ratio decreased by 70 basis points, mainly explained by higher capital deductions and the growth in Risk-Weighted Assets recorded over the last twelve months.

Dividend Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Dividend Policy

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

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

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

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

Macroeconomic Context

Economic activity remained weak during the second quarter, extending the loss of momentum observed at the beginning of the year. The contraction was concentrated mainly in mining, agriculture and fishing, while private consumption remained constrained by a still-soft labor market, slower real wage growth and limited credit expansion. Although investment was weak at the beginning of the year, the increase in announced projects and measures aimed at streamlining their approval support a more favorable medium-term outlook.

Inflation increased temporarily due to external factors, particularly the rise in oil prices and its rapid pass-through to fuel and tradable goods. Nevertheless, core inflation remained contained and second-round effects were limited. Following the decline in international oil prices, local gasoline prices began to adjust downward, supporting a gradual moderation in inflation.

The Chilean peso remained sensitive to global volatility, oil prices and expectations regarding international interest rates. Resilient copper prices and U.S. dollar sales by the Ministry of Finance provided support to the currency, although the expected narrowing of the interest rate differential between Chile and the United States represents a source of pressure. The Ministry of Finance projects U.S. dollar sales of approximately US$13.6 billion during 2026 to meet its funding needs.

The Central Bank maintained the Monetary Policy Rate at 4.5%, a level consistent with a neutral real interest rate. With inflation mainly explained by supply shocks and domestic demand remaining weak, the balance of risks became more balanced. Market expectations shifted from potential rate increases toward a greater likelihood of cuts, although the Central Bank continues to adopt a cautious, data-dependent approach.

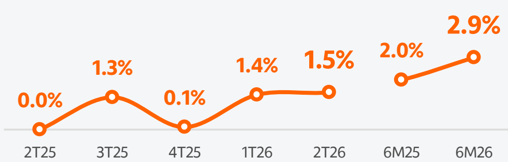
On the fiscal front, revenues remained weak, particularly among non-mining taxpayers, while higher copper-related revenues partially offset this decline. Despite the spending cuts implemented, real public expenditure is still projected to grow 2.8% during 2026, increasing the risk of a larger-than-expected fiscal deficit. Public debt is expected to continue approaching the prudential limit of 45% of GDP over the coming years.

Expectations

We expect GDP to grow 1.5% in 2026, affected by the weak start to the year, fragility in the labor market and moderate private consumption. For 2027, we forecast an acceleration to 3.1%, supported by increased investment in mining, energy and infrastructure, favorable external conditions and progress in measures aimed at mobilizing private capital. Inflation is expected to end 2026 at 4.1%, mainly reflecting accumulated energy-related pressures, and converge to 3.0% in 2027. Under this scenario, we expect the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) to remain at 4.5% throughout the forecast horizon. The USD/CLP exchange rate is expected to end 2026 at around 880 and 2027 near 870, while the current account deficit is projected to reach 1.0% and 1.5% of GDP, respectively. On the fiscal front, we forecast a nominal deficit of 2.4% of GDP in 2026 and 1.5% in 2027, although risks associated with weaker tax revenues persist.

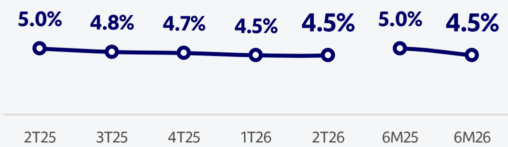
Inflation (CPI)
Quarterly change (%)

+10bp | 2Q26 vs 1Q26
+150bp | 2Q26 vs 2Q25



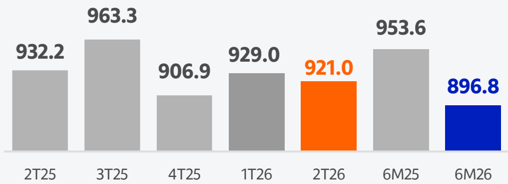
Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) - Average
Quarterly (%)

-0bp | 2Q26 vs 1Q26
-50bp | 2Q26 vs 2Q25



Exchange Rate[1]
Ch$ | US$

-0.9%| 2Q26 vs 1Q26
-1.2% | 2Q26 vs 2Q25



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

Macroeconomic Context

Economic activity remained resilient during the second quarter, supported by services, private consumption, remittances and strong household confidence. The ISE grew 3.3% year over year in April, although investment remained weak and the primary and secondary sectors showed less momentum.

The labor market remained solid. In May, the national unemployment rate declined to 8.0%, while the urban rate fell to 8.5%, and employment increased 4.0% year over year. Job creation was driven by the public sector, private salaried employment and self-employment, supporting consumption but also increasing wage pressures.

Inflation accelerated again in June. The CPI rose 0.39% month over month and reached 6.14% year over year, while core inflation increased to 6.52%. The main contributions came from housing and utilities, food, and restaurants and hotels. Services inflation remained elevated at 7.53%, reflecting indexation effects associated with the minimum wage.

BanRep resumed its monetary tightening cycle following the pause in April and raised the policy rate by 75 basis points to 12.0%, above market expectations. The ex-ante real interest rate reached 6.4%, well above the estimated neutral rate, confirming a clearly restrictive stance.

External accounts improved, with the current account deficit reaching 1.2% of GDP in the first quarter, its lowest level in two decades. The Colombian peso appreciated, supported by high interest rate differentials and a decline in the risk premium, although fiscal accounts remained under pressure.

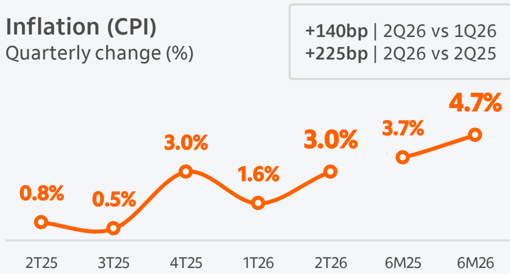
Expectations

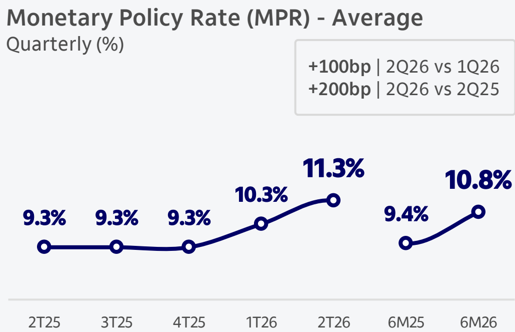
We expect GDP to grow 2.2% in 2026 and 2.4% in 2027. Consumption is expected to remain resilient, supported by the labor market and remittances, while a gradual recovery in investment would partially offset the effects of tighter monetary policy and the potential impact of El Niño.

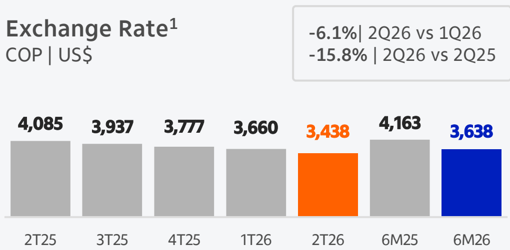
We forecast inflation to end 2026 at 7.5% and moderate to 5.8% in 2027. The main pressures would stem from persistent services inflation, wage indexation and the potential effects of El Niño on food and energy prices. Lower international oil and fertilizer prices, together with the decision to keep fuel prices unchanged in July, would provide some relief.

In this context, we expect BanRep to continue its rate-hiking cycle, taking the policy rate to 13.0% by year-end 2026. Thereafter, the rate is expected to decline gradually to 11.5% in 2027, while remaining restrictive as long as inflation and inflation expectations remain above the target.We forecast the USD/COP exchange rate at 3,400 at the end of both 2026 and 2027, supported by lower political risk, high interest rate differentials and stronger external accounts.

We expect the current account deficit to reach 2.3% of GDP in 2026. On the fiscal front, we forecast a deficit of 5.0% of GDP in 2026 and 4.3% in 2027, although the trajectory will depend on the new government's ability to implement a consolidation strategy based on expenditure restraint and increased private investment.







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

Environment and Competitive Position| Regulatory Framework

Environment and Competitive Position

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

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

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

Key Recent Regulatory Developments

→ Open Finance and Data Protection

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

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

→ Consolidated Debt Registry (REDEC)

The Consolidated Debt Registry (REDEC) has been in effect since April 2026 and expands the information available regarding the credit obligations of individuals and legal entities. In June, the CMF aligned traditional bank reporting requirements with REDEC to improve the consistency and quality of information and safeguard borrowers' rights.

Its implementation will strengthen credit assessment processes, help prevent over-indebtedness and improve the accuracy of risk models.

→ Capital and Prudential Regulation

In May 2026, the Central Bank decided to gradually increase the Countercyclical Capital Buffer from 0.5% to 1.0% of Risk-Weighted Assets, with an implementation period of 24 months. The measure seeks to strengthen the banking system's capacity to absorb potential financial shocks.

In addition, in July, the CMF launched a second consultation on the methodology for calculating Market Risk-Weighted Assets. The proposal introduces the optional use of the duration method and enhances the netting treatment of derivatives.

Assuming widespread adoption, the CMF estimates a reduction of approximately 36% in the system's market RWA. The regulation remains under consultation; therefore, its final effects will depend on the final text and on each institution's adoption of the new methodologies.

→ Payment methods and structural reforms

Payment methods regulation continues to advance toward greater transparency regarding costs and revenues, as well as more detailed monitoring of compliance with interchange fee caps.

In parallel, the gradual implementation of the pension reform could strengthen long-term savings and deepen the capital markets, while the mortgage subsidy and FOGAES guarantees are supporting access to new housing and the recovery of mortgage financing.

Impact on Itaú Chile

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

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

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

Environment and Competitive Position| Financial Industry

Activity[1]

As of May 2026, loans in the financial industry reached Ch$252,982 billion, representing nominal growth of 3.8% compared with May 2025 and a 0.1% contraction in real terms.

By portfolio, the commercial segment continued to show weakness, contracting 1.8% in real terms year over year. This performance was consistent with lower financing demand from large companies and more subdued investment prospects. Nevertheless, the latest Bank Lending Survey showed more favorable signals among SMEs, real estate companies and construction firms, both in terms of demand and lending conditions.[2]

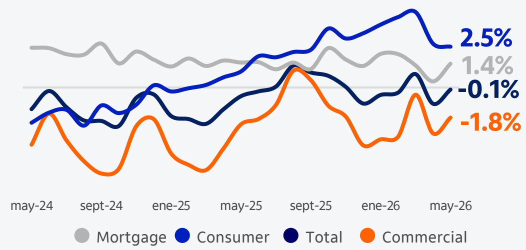
In contrast, the mortgage and consumer portfolios maintained their growth trajectory. The mortgage portfolio increased 1.4% in real terms year over year, supported by the rate subsidy and the FOGAES guarantee for the purchase of new homes.[3] The consumer portfolio, in turn, grew 2.5% in real terms year over year, remaining the fastest-growing portfolio in the industry in real terms.

In terms of funding, total deposits increased 4.3% in nominal terms and 0.4% in real terms compared with May 2025. Demand deposit balances grew 3.7% in real terms, driven by current account balances from individuals and corporate clients, which increased 5.3% and 1.0% in real terms, respectively. In addition, based on the latest information available as of April, the number of current accounts also continued to grow significantly, with year-over-year increases of 14.4% among individuals and 7.4% among corporate clients.

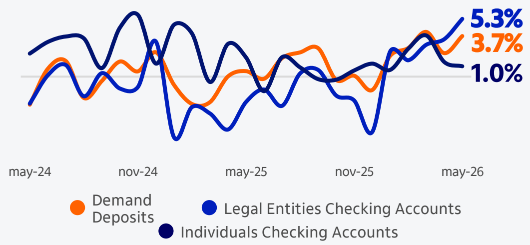
Time deposits decreased 1.8% in real terms year over year. According to the breakdown available as of April, deposits from individuals remained stable, while those from corporate clients increased 5.6%. Funding trends continued to reflect stronger growth in demand deposit balances than in time deposits, in line with the lower interest rate environment.

Finally, Assets under management in mutual funds increased 9.5% in real terms year over year, remaining an attractive alternative for clients amid a stronger preference for liquid and diversified instruments.

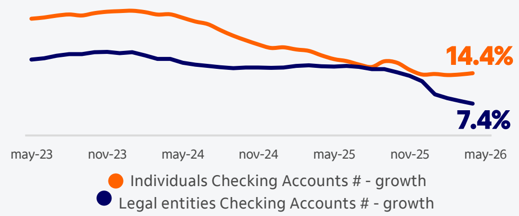
Loans | Real 12-Month Growth



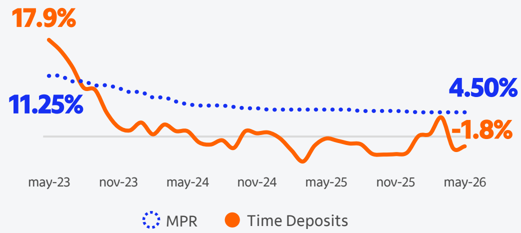
Demand Deposits | Real 12-Month Growth



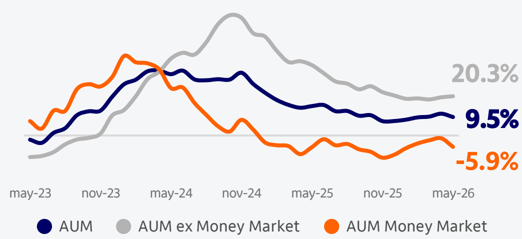
Checking Accounts (#) | 12-Month Growth



Time Deposits | Real 12-Month Growth



Mutual Funds | Real 12-Month Growth



[1] Excludes foreign subsidiaries.
[2] Central Bank of Chile, Bank Lending Survey, 2Q26.
[3] Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Mortgage Loan Subsidy and FOGAES Guarantee.
[4] Financial Market Commission (CMF), Banking System Performance Report as of May 2026.

Environment and Competitive Position| Financial Industry

Results and Solvency

As of May 2026, the financial industry recorded cumulative Net Income of Ch$2,678,894 million, representing an increase of 12.6% compared with the same period of 2025. Growth in Operating Revenues, together with contained growth in Non-Interest Expenses, offset higher credit loss expense and increased RoTE to 18.2%.

OPERATING INCOME	CREDIT RISK	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	PROFITABILITY AND SOLVENCY
7.7% Δ5M26 vs 5M25	**1.3%** Cost of Credit	**1.1%** Δ5M26 vs 5M25	**1.6%** ROA (May-26)
6.2% Interest & readjustments	**2.6%** NPL	**40.7%** Efficiency	**18.2%** RoTE (May-26)
+6.1% Commissions			**16.9%** CAR (Apr-26)
+15.2% Net Financial Result			

Operating Revenues increased 7.7%. Within this performance, interest income and income from indexation increased by a combined 6.2%, in a context of higher cumulative inflation: 2.8% as of May 2026, compared with 2.4% in the same period of 2025.[1]

Net financial income increased 15.2%, while net Commissions and Fees grew 6.1%. However, the contribution of fees to Operating Revenues decreased by 27 basis points to 17.8%, due to stronger growth in the remaining revenue sources.

Credit loss expense increased 9.6%, raising Cost of credit from 1.19% to 1.27%. Nevertheless, excluding additional provisions, the indicator improved by 25 basis points to 1.22%. This reflects a shift from net releases of additional provisions in 5M25 to net provisions recognized in 5M26.

Delinquency over 90 days increased by 8 basis points to 2.55%, mainly due to the consumer and mortgage portfolios, whose ratios rose by 12 basis points to 2.56% and 2.61%, respectively. In contrast, the risk ratio decreased by 9 basis points to 3.61%, while NPL Coverage declined by 8.0 percentage points to 141.3%.

Non-Interest Expenses increased 1.1%, significantly below revenue growth. As a result, the Efficiency Ratio improved by 2.6 percentage points to 40.7%, while the expenses-to-assets ratio decreased by 7 basis points to 1.97%.

Pre-tax income increased 13.9%, while the effective tax rate decreased by 18 basis points to 17.7%. Consequently, ROA increased by 12 basis points to 1.65%, while RoTE rose by 91 basis points to 18.2%.

Finally, the Capital Adequacy Ratio reached 16.9% as of April 2026, based on the latest available information, increasing by 11 basis points over the last twelve months. CET1, in turn, stood at 12.1%, representing a year-over-year increase of 25 basis points.

[1] National Statistics Institute (INE), Consumer Price Index, May 2025 and May 2026.

Environment and Competitive Position| Financial Industry

Itaú Chile | Performance 2026

In terms of loans, the Bank's operations—excluding Colombia—grew 8.3% compared with May 2025 and gained 40 basis points of market share, reaching 9.7%. The main driver was the mortgage portfolio, which increased 11.8% and gained 52 basis points of market share, reaching 9.0%, supported by the FOGAES program.

The commercial portfolio grew 7.8% and gained 57 basis points of market share, reaching 10.8%. Growth was broad-based, with increases of 7.7% in commercial loans, 8.1% in foreign trade loans, 53.4% in factoring and 6.4% in leasing. Excluding leasing, Itaú led the peer group's growth across these products, reinforcing its transactional relationship strategy. In Consumer, the portfolio remained stable, while new money continued to grow, reflecting stronger momentum in new originations.

In terms of funding, total deposits increased 7.5% and gained 28 basis points of market share, reaching 9.6%. In individual current accounts, Itaú was the only bank in the peer group to grow, posting a 6.0% increase, and the only one to gain market share. Among corporate clients, balances increased 9.6%, positioning the Bank third within the peer group.

In time deposits, Itaú led the peer group's growth with an increase of 7.1% and recorded the second-best performance across the industry, gaining 56 basis points of market share to reach 12.0%. These results reflect progress in primary banking relationships, client engagement and funding diversification. In addition, Assets under management increased 11.1%, with Money Market funds growing 9.9% and gaining 72 basis points of market share, reaching 6.6%.

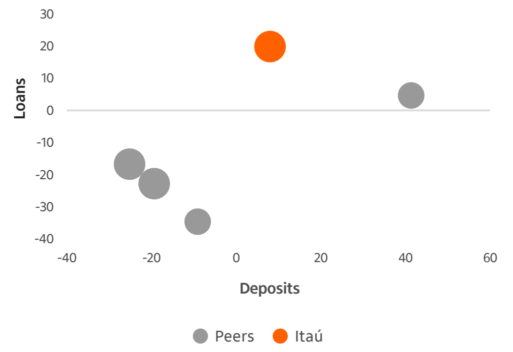
Itaú recorded cumulative Net Income of Ch$118,338 million as of May 2026, 29.2% lower than in the same period of the previous year, mainly explained by an 8.4% decline in Operating Revenues. This effect was partially offset by improved credit performance: credit loss expense decreased 6.0%, while Cost of credit improved by 12 basis points to 0.97%. At the same time, Commissions and Fees increased 1.6%, while Non-Interest Expenses rose 3.2%, reflecting the continuation of investments aimed at supporting the Bank's growth.

As of May 2026, Itaú reported a Capital Adequacy Ratio of 16.8%, reflecting a solid capital position and solvency levels comfortably above the requirements established by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF).

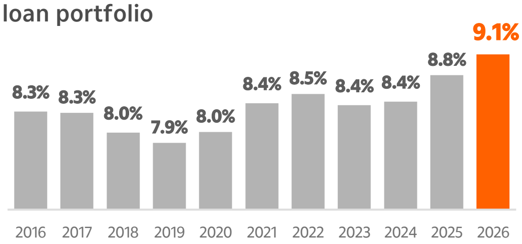
Based on the latest market information available, as of April 2026, Itaú's Capital Adequacy Ratio improved by 27 basis points year over year, compared with a 21-basis-point decline for the peer group over the same period.

Individuals: leader in loan growth[1] and ranked second in checking accounts

6M Share Growth Rate (bps)



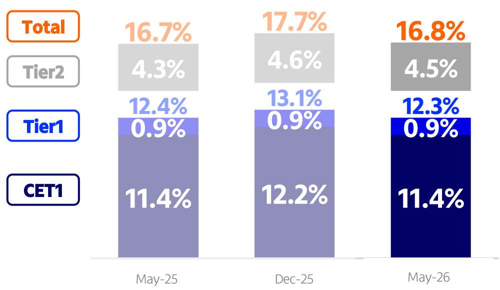
Itaú | Market Share – Record-high mortgage loan portfolio



Solid performance in deposits

		itaú vs. May-25	Peer vs. May-25
Time Deposits		+7.1%	+0.2%
Demand Deposits	Individuals[2]	+6.0%	3.0%
	Legal Entities[2]	+9.6%	+7.8%

Itaú's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)



[1] Individuals' Loans = Consumer and Mortgage Portfolios
[2] Checking Accounts

Executive **Summary**

Financial information

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

Financial Highlights

Below, we present Itaú's consolidated managerial and operational information for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, as well as for the quarter ended March 31, 2026 and the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

In millions of CLP (except where indicated), at the end of the period.	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	6M26	6M25
Results					
Recurring Net Income	**108,930**	76,662	98,791	**185,593**	207,679
Operating Revenues[1]	**408,753**	363,345	388,006	**772,099**	771,740
Managerial Financial Margin	**348,675**	312,901	333,651	**661,576**	668,385
Performance					
Recurring Return on Tangible Avg. assets (RoTAA)[2,3]	**0.9%**	0.7%	1.0%	**0.8%**	1.0%
Recurring Return on Tangible Avg. equity (RoTAE)	**11.4%**	8.0%	11.1%	**9.7%**	11.7%
Recurring Return on Avg. assets (RoAA)[2]	**0.9%**	0.6%	0.9%	**0.8%**	1.0%
Recurring Return on Avg. equity (RoAE)[2,5]	**10.3%**	6.4%	9.4%	**8.4%**	10.2%
Risk Index (Loan loss allowances / Total loans)	**2.7%**	2.7%	2.9%	**2.7%**	2.9%
Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) - Total	**2.2%**	2.2%	2.4%	**2.2%**	2.4%
Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) – Chile	**1.9%**	1.9%	2.2%	**1.9%**	2.2%
Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) - Colombia	**3.4%**	3.2%	3.3%	**3.4%**	3.3%
Coverage Ratio (Loan provisions excluding additional provisions /NPL 90 days overdue) - Total	**123.7%**	124.8%	120.8%	**123.7%**	120.8%
Efficiency Ratio (Non-interest expenses / Operating Revenues)	**48.6%**	52.2%	48.5%	**50.3%**	49.2%
Risk-Adjusted Efficiency Ratio (RAER)[6]	**66.9%**	72.9%	69.8%	**69.8%**	69.6%
Balance Sheet					
Total Assets	**48,684,305**	48,794,897	41,384,483		
Gross Total Credit Portfolio	**30,811,608**	29,798,920	27,675,755		
Credit Portfolio Chile	**25,234,944**	24,638,544	23,029,685		
Credit Portfolio Colombia	**5,576,663**	5,160,376	4,646,070		
Total Deposits	**23,189,364**	22,982,948	19,906,450		
Loan Portfolio / Total Deposits	**132.9%**	129.7%	139.0%		
Shareholders Equity	**4,388,279**	4,332,702	4,107,201		
Tangible Equity[4]	**3,896,464**	3,840,190	3,610,451		
Others					
Headcount[7]	**6,395**	6,559	6,750		
→ Chile	**4,637**	4,689	4,702		
→ Colombia	**1,758**	1,870	2,048		
Branches[8]	**206**	207	210		
→ Chile	**141**	142	144		
→ Colombia	**65**	65	66		
ATM – Automated Teller Machines	**245**	245	255		
→ Chile	**134**	134	134		
→ Colombia	**111**	111	121		

Notes: [1] Operating revenues = Managerial Financial Margin + Commissions and fees; [2] Annualized figures when appropriate; [3] Total tangible assets = Total assets excluding goodwill and intangibles from business combination; [4] Tangible equity = Shareholders equity - goodwill - intangibles from business combination - related deferred tax liabilities; [5] Equity = Shareholders' equity; [6] Starting 3Q19 we are adding the cost of credit to the non-interest expenses for the calculation of the risk-adjusted efficiency ratio, instead of deducting it from the Operating Revenues. Previous quarters have been recalculated for comparison purposes. [7] Headcount for Chile includes employees of our New York branch and since 1Q18 also from our RepOffice in Lima; and headcount for Colombia includes employees of Itaú (Panamá) [8] Branches for Chile include one branch in New York and branches for Colombia include one office in Panama. It considers 14 digital branches. Physical branches include integrated branches.

In millions of CLP (except where indicated), at the end of the period.	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	6M26	6M25
Highlights					
Total Outstanding shares (millions)	**216.3**	216.3	216.3	**216.3**	216.3
Book value per share (Ch$)[1]	**20,284.1**	20,027.2	18,984.9	**20,284.1**	18,984.9
Diluted Recurring Earnings per share (Ch$)	**503.5**	354.4	456.6	**857.9**	960.0
Accounting Diluted Earnings per share (Ch$)	**510.3**	320.1	441.4	**830.3**	953.3
Dividend (million Ch$)	**256,855**	n.a.	112,988	**256,855**	112,988
Dividend per share (Ch$)	**1,187.3**	n.a.	522.3	**1,187.3**	522.3
Market capitalization (Ch$ billion)	**4,067.8**	4,164.6	2,790.8	**4,067.8**	2,790.8
Market capitalization (US$ billion)	**4.42**	4.48	2.99	**4.42**	2.99
Solvency Ratio - BIS Ratio[1]	**16.82%**	17.31%	17.48%	**16.82%**	17.48%
Shareholders' equity / Total assets	**9.01%**	8.88%	9.92%	**9.01%**	9.92%
Shareholders' equity / Total liabilities	**9.91%**	9.75%	11.02%	**9.91%**	11.02%
Indicators					
Ch$ exchange rate for US$1.0	**921.03**	928.98	932.22	**921.03**	932.22
Ch$ exchange rate for COP$1.0	**0.2679**	0.2538	0.2282	**0.2679**	0.2282
Monetary Policy Interest Rate - Chile[2]	**4.50%**	4.50%	5.00%	**4.50%**	5.00%
Monetary Policy Interest Rate – Colombia[2]	**11.25%**	10.25%	9.25%	**11.25%**	9.25%
Quarterly UF variation- Chile[3]	**2.44%**	0.29%	0.96%	**2.72%**	2.20%
Quarterly CPI variation- Chile	**1.50%**	1.40%	0.00%	**2.90%**	2.00%
Quarterly CPI variation- Colombia	**1.64%**	3.04%	1.08%	**4.68%**	3.68%

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

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

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

Net Income and Recurring Net Income

Our Recurring Net Income attributable to equity holders amounted to Ch$108,930 million in the second quarter of 2026, compared with Net Income of Ch$110,397 million for the same period, reflecting adjustments for certain non-recurring events, as described below:

Non-Recurring Events

In Ch$ million	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	6M26	6M25
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)	**110,397**	69,240	95,500	**179,638**	206,230
Non-Recurring Events	**(1,466)**	7,421	3,291	**5,955**	1,448
a. Amortization/impairment of intangible generated through business combinations	**—**	1,935	1,935	**1,935**	3,870
b. Financial cost of perpetual bonds	**(4,667)**	(4,851)	(5,567)	**(9,518)**	(10,026)
c. Transformation Costs	**3,233**	2,137	9,904	**13,564**	9,904
d. Other Costs	**—**	8,194	—	**—**	—
e. Tax Effects	**(33)**	6	(2,981)	**(27)**	(2,299)
Recurring Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Managerial)	**108,930**	**76,662**	**98,791**	**185,593**	**207,679**

The events considered non-recurring are as follows:

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

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

c **Transformation Costs:** Results considered non-recurring and associated with the Transformation Project in Colombia.
It should be noted that the Transformation Project refers to the strategic commercial approach implemented in Colombia for the Corporate and Retail businesses, which resulted in an efficiency plan with implications for the commercial infrastructure, among other effects.

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

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

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

Net Income and Recurring Net Income

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

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

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

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

During the second quarter of 2026, the Chilean peso appreciated against the U.S. dollar, with the value of the U.S. dollar declining by 0.9%, and accumulated a decrease of 1.2% compared with the same month of the previous year. Against the Colombian peso, however, the Chilean peso weakened during the quarter, as reflected in a 5.6% increase in the Ch$/COP exchange rate, and depreciated over the twelve-month comparison period. These foreign-exchange movements affect the composition of the loan portfolio, as approximately 33% of our portfolio is denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies.

The following section presents the variation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar and the Colombian peso.

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

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

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

Main foreign exchange variations of the Chilean peso

U.S. dollar
Ch$ 921.03

-0.9% (2Q26 | 1Q26)

-1.2% (2Q26 | 2Q25)

Colombian Peso
Ch$ 0.2679

+5.6% (2Q26 | 1Q26)

+17.4% (2Q26 | 2Q25)

2Q26 | Income Statement

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

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
Operating revenues	**408,753**	**363,345**	**12.5%**	**45,408**	**388,006**	**5.3%**	**20,747**	**772,099**	**771,740**	**0.0%**	**359**
Managerial Financial Margin	**348,675**	312,901	11.4%	35,774	333,651	4.5%	15,024	**661,576**	668,385	-1.0%	(6,809)
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**335,749**	317,477	5.8%	18,272	332,254	1.1%	3,495	**653,226**	665,338	-1.8%	(12,112)
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**12,926**	(4,576)	382.5%	17,501	1,396	825.8%	11,529	**8,350**	3,047	174.0%	5,303
Commissions and Fees	**60,079**	50,444	19.1%	9,634	54,355	10.5%	5,723	**110,523**	103,355	6.9%	7,168
Cost of Credit	**(74,995)**	**(75,439)**	**0.6%**	**444**	**(82,571)**	**9.2%**	**7,576**	**(150,434)**	**(157,776)**	**4.7%**	**7,343**
Provision for Loan Losses	**(98,874)**	(96,086)	-2.9%	(2,788)	(107,256)	7.8%	8,381	**(194,961)**	(198,667)	1.9%	3,706
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**22,814**	21,382	6.7%	1,432	24,993	-8.7%	(2,179)	**44,195**	40,467	9.2%	3,728
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	**1,066**	(734)	245.1%	1,800	(308)	445.7%	1,374	**331**	424	-21.8%	(92)
Non-interest Expenses	**(198,524)**	**(189,614)**	**-4.7%**	**(8,911)**	**(188,194)**	**-5.5%**	**(10,330)**	**(388,138)**	**(379,629)**	**-2.2%**	**(8,509)**
Personnel expenses	**(99,246)**	(94,971)	-4.5%	(4,274)	(90,788)	-9.3%	(8,458)	**(194,217)**	(184,117)	-5.5%	(10,100)
Administrative expenses	**(77,410)**	(73,327)	-5.6%	(4,083)	(78,234)	1.1%	825	**(150,736)**	(157,115)	4.1%	6,379
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	**(21,869)**	(21,316)	-2.6%	(553)	(19,172)	-14.1%	(2,697)	**(43,185)**	(38,397)	-12.5%	(4,787)
Earnings before tax	**135,234**	**98,293**	**37.6%**	**36,941**	**117,240**	**15.3%**	**17,994**	**233,527**	**234,334**	**-0.3%**	**(807)**
Income tax expense	**(25,317)**	(21,816)	-16.0%	(3,501)	(18,570)	-36.3%	(6,747)	**(47,133)**	(26,761)	-76.1%	(20,371)
Minority interests	**(987)**	185	-633.5%	(1,172)	121	-915.6%	(1,108)	**(802)**	106	-858.3%	(908)
Recurring Net Income	**108,930**	**76,662**	**42.1%**	**32,268**	**98,791**	**10.3%**	**10,139**	**185,593**	**207,679**	**-10.6%**	**(22,086)**

Results | Itaú Consolidated

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

2Q26 | Highlights

Indicator	Value	vs 1Q26	vs 2Q25
Recurring Net Income	Ch$108.9 billion	▲ 42.1%	▲ 10.3%
Managerial Financial Margin	Ch$348.7 billion	▲ 11.4%	▲ 4.5%
Commissions and Fees	Ch$60.1 billion	▲ 19.1%	▲ 10.5%
Cost of Credit	Ch$75.0 billion	▼ 0.6%	▼ 9.2%
Efficiency Ratio	48.6%	▼ 3.6 p.p	▲ 0.1 p.p
RoTE (Return on Average Tangible Equity)	11.4%	▲ 3.4 p.p	▲ 0.4 p.p
Solvency	16.8%	▼ 0.5 p.p	▼ 0.7 p.p

During the second quarter of 2026, Itaú's consolidated Recurring Net Income reached Ch$108.9 billion, representing growth of 42.1% compared with the previous quarter and 10.3% compared with the same period of 2025. This performance was driven by stronger revenue generation across both operations, stable Cost of credit, and a significant improvement in efficiency indicators.

Operating Revenues totaled Ch$408.8 billion, increasing 12.5% quarter over quarter and 5.3% year over year. Within this performance, Managerial Financial Margin grew 11.4% compared with 1Q26 and 4.5% year over year, supported by a 5.8% increase in Financial Margin with Clients and a significant recovery in Financial Margin with the Market, which improved from a negative result in the previous quarter to Ch$12.9 billion in 2Q26.

In Chile, Financial Margin with Clients benefited from higher average loan volumes, improved spreads in the Corporate segment, and the strong performance of derivatives and foreign-exchange transactions with clients. In Colombia, Financial Margin increased 27.0% compared with the previous quarter in nominal terms, driven by growth in Financial Margin with Clients and outstanding results from Banking and Trading activities.

Commissions and Fees reached Ch$60.1 billion, increasing 19.1% compared with 1Q26 and 10.5% compared with 2Q25. Growth was driven by increased activity in Insurance, Credit and Contingent Operations, credit cards, and Assets under management in Chile, together with the strong performance of Corporate Finance, Investment Banking, and Advisory Services in Colombia.

Cost of credit decreased 0.6% compared with the previous quarter and 9.2% compared with the same period of 2025, remaining at favorable levels. In Chile, this performance reflected the sound behavior of the retail portfolio, improvements in risk ratings, and lower provisions for Corporate clients, partially offset by changes in recoveries of written-off loans.

Non-Interest Expenses increased 4.7% quarter over quarter and 5.5% year over year. However, revenue growth significantly outpaced the increase in expenses, allowing the consolidated Efficiency Ratio to improve from 52.2% in 1Q26 to 48.6% in 2Q26. This performance was supported by improved efficiency in both Chile and Colombia, where the indicator reached its best level in recent periods.

As a result, consolidated RoTE reached 11.4%, increasing 3.4 percentage points compared with the previous quarter and 0.4 percentage points compared with 2Q25. Chile achieved a RoTE of 11.6%, while Colombia reached 10.6%, reflecting a significant recovery in the profitability of this operation.

Finally, the Bank maintained a solid capital position. The Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 16.8%, while CET1 reached 11.5%, both well above regulatory requirements. The decrease compared with the previous quarter was mainly explained by the payment of dividends and the increase in Risk-Weighted Assets, associated with business expansion.

Forecast 2026

Historical results; the analysis of trends in critical business variables—including loan portfolio growth, profitability, risk and cost control, among others—; capital requirements; and the continuous analysis and review of the general environment in which the Bank conducts its business, including macroeconomic, social and regulatory factors, provide the basis for defining the financial objectives established through the annual strategic planning process.

These objectives are ultimately reflected in the Forecast, which establishes the baseline framework for the development and focus of the Bank's commercial initiatives throughout the year. The Bank continuously reviews its projections and adjusts the Forecast whenever deemed appropriate.

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

2026 Chile Expectations	Expectations 2026	Actual 6M26	
Loan Growth	Between **6% – 8%**	**9.6%**	Above guidance
Financial Margin with Clients	Between **3.3% – 3.5%**	**3.2%**	Below guidance
Commissions and Fees (% growth)	Between **12% – 14%**	**3.3%**	Below guidance
Cost of Credit Risk (% net provisions for credit risk)	Between **1.0% - 1.1%**	**1.0%**	On track
Non-Interest Expenses (% growth)	**~2%**	**2.8%**	Above guidance
Managerial Tax Rate	**~15%**[1]	**14.9%**	On track
RoTE	Between **12%-13%**	**10.4%**	Below guidance

During the first half of 2026, **loans in Chile grew 9.6% year over year, exceeding the expected growth range of 6% to 8%**. This performance outpaced the industry and allowed the Bank to continue gaining market share.

The Rate of Financial Margin with Clients reached 3.2%, slightly below the expected range of 3.3% to 3.5%. During the second quarter, the margin recovered, supported by higher loan volumes, improved Corporate spreads, growth in demand deposit balances, and the strong performance of derivatives and foreign-exchange transactions with clients.

Commissions and Fees in Chile increased 3.3% year to date, remaining below the expected range of 12% to 14%. Nevertheless, during the quarter, they recovered by 17.1%, driven by higher income from insurance, Assets under management, credit and contingent operations, advisory services, and credit cards.

The year-to-date Cost of credit stood at approximately 1.0%, at the lower end of the expected range and below the 1.1% recorded in the same period of 2025. This result reflects the favorable performance of the retail portfolio, lower provisions associated with Corporate clients, and higher recoveries of written-off loans.

Non-Interest Expenses increased 2.8% compared with the first half of 2025, slightly above the annual expectation of approximately 2%, while **the year-to-date managerial tax rate reached 14.9%, in line with the expectation of approximately 15%**.

Finally, Chile's RoTE stood at 10.4% during the first half of the year, still below the expected range of 12% to 13%. Nevertheless, the recovery observed in the second quarter—when it reached 11.6%, up from 9.2% in 1Q26—provides a favorable basis for the remainder of the year.

[1] Guidance does not incorporate any potential effects arising from a reduction in the corporate income tax rate or the associated impact on the valuation of deferred tax assets.

Income Statement and Financial **Position/Analysis**

Managerial Results | Breakdown by Country

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

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

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

In this section, we separately present and analyze the results of our operations in Chile and Colombia for 2Q26, 1Q26 and 2Q25:

In millions of Ch$	2Q26			1Q26			Change		
	consolidated	Chile	Colombia[1]	consolidated	Chile	Colombia[1]	consolidated	Chile	Colombia[1]
Operating Revenues	**408,753**	**301,519**	**107,234**	**363,345**	**279,148**	**84,198**	**12.5%**	**8.0%**	**27.4%**
Managerial Financial Margin	**348,675**	**251,957**	**96,717**	312,901	236,838	76,063	11.4%	6.4%	27.2%
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**335,749**	**254,326**	**81,423**	317,477	245,716	71,761	5.8%	3.5%	13.5%
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**12,926**	**(2,369)**	**15,295**	(4,576)	(8,878)	4,302	382.5%	73.3%	255.5%
Commissions and Fees	**60,079**	**49,562**	**10,517**	50,444	42,309	8,135	19.1%	17.1%	29.3%
Cost of Credit	**(74,995)**	**(58,375)**	**(16,620)**	**(75,439)**	**(57,924)**	**(17,515)**	**0.6%**	**-0.8%**	**5.1%**
Provision for Loan Losses	**(98,874)**	**(77,873)**	**(21,001)**	(96,086)	(71,588)	(24,498)	-2.9%	-8.8%	14.3%
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**22,814**	**18,432**	**4,382**	21,382	14,399	6,983	6.7%	28.0%	-37.3%
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	**1,066**	**1,066**	**—**	(734)	(734)	—	245.1%	245.1%	n.a.
Non-interest Expenses	**(198,524)**	**(140,409)**	**(58,115)**	**(189,614)**	**(134,674)**	**(54,939)**	**-4.7%**	**-4.3%**	**-5.8%**
Personnel expenses	**(99,246)**	**(68,823)**	**(30,423)**	(94,971)	(66,674)	(28,297)	-4.5%	-3.2%	-7.5%
Administrative expenses	**(77,410)**	**(54,978)**	**(22,432)**	(73,327)	(51,819)	(21,508)	-5.6%	-6.1%	-4.3%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	**(21,869)**	**(16,608)**	**(5,261)**	(21,316)	(16,181)	(5,135)	-2.6%	-2.6%	-2.5%
Earnings before tax	**135,234**	**102,735**	**32,499**	**98,293**	**86,549**	**11,744**	**37.6%**	**18.7%**	**176.7%**
Income tax expense	**(25,317)**	**(13,286)**	**(12,031)**	(21,816)	(15,007)	(6,809)	-16.0%	11.5%	-76.7%
Minority interests	**(987)**	**(2)**	**(985)**	185	(1)	186	-633.5%	-26.5%	-628.3%
Recurring Net Income	**108,930**	**89,447**	**19,483**	**76,662**	**71,541**	**5,121**	**42.1%**	**25.0%**	**280.5%**
RoTE	**11.4%**	**11.6%**	**10.6%**	**8.0%**	**9.2%**	**2.9%**	**341 bps**	**248 bps**	**766 bps**

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

In millions of Ch$	2Q26			2Q25			Change		
	consolidated	Chile	Colombia[1]	consolidated	Chile	Colombia[1]	consolidated	Chile	Colombia[1]
Operating Revenues	**408,753**	**301,519**	**107,234**	**388,006**	**310,679**	**77,327**	**5.3%**	**-2.9%**	**38.7%**
Managerial Financial Margin	**348,675**	**251,957**	**96,717**	333,651	262,832	70,818	4.5%	-4.1%	36.6%
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**335,749**	**254,326**	**81,423**	332,254	262,647	69,607	1.1%	-3.2%	17.0%
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**12,926**	**(2,369)**	**15,295**	1,396	185	1,211	825.8%	n.m.	n.m.
Commissions and Fees	**60,079**	**49,562**	**10,517**	54,355	47,847	6,509	10.5%	3.6%	61.6%
Cost of Credit	**(74,995)**	**(58,375)**	**(16,620)**	**(82,571)**	**(65,831)**	**(16,740)**	**9.2%**	**11.3%**	**0.7%**
Provision for Loan Losses	**(98,874)**	**(77,873)**	**(21,001)**	(107,256)	(81,205)	(26,051)	7.8%	4.1%	19.4%
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**22,814**	**18,432**	**4,382**	24,993	15,682	9,311	-8.7%	17.5%	-52.9%
Credit Value Adjustment (or “CVA”; ratings and collaterals effects)	**1,066**	**1,066**	**—**	(308)	(308)	—	445.7%	445.7%	n.a.
Non-interest Expenses	**(198,524)**	**(140,409)**	**(58,115)**	**(188,194)**	**(133,709)**	**(54,486)**	**-5.5%**	**-5.0%**	**-6.7%**
Personnel expenses	**(99,246)**	**(68,823)**	**(30,423)**	(90,788)	(64,995)	(25,793)	-9.3%	-5.9%	-18.0%
Administrative expenses	**(77,410)**	**(54,978)**	**(22,432)**	(78,234)	(54,137)	(24,097)	1.1%	-1.6%	6.9%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	**(21,869)**	**(16,608)**	**(5,261)**	(19,172)	(14,576)	(4,596)	-14.1%	-13.9%	-14.5%
Earnings before tax	**135,234**	**102,735**	**32,499**	**117,240**	**111,139**	**6,101**	**15.3%**	**-7.6%**	**432.7%**
Income tax expense	**(25,317)**	**(13,286)**	**(12,031)**	(18,570)	(16,719)	(1,851)	-36.3%	20.5%	-549.9%
Minority interests	**(987)**	**(2)**	**(985)**	121	(2)	123	-915.6%	-10.1%	-902.9%
Recurring Net Income	**108,930**	**89,447**	**19,483**	**98,791**	**94,419**	**4,372**	**10.3%**	**-5.3%**	**345.6%**
RoTE	**11.4%**	**11.6%**	**10.6%**	**11.1%**	**12.9%**	**2.7%**	**38 bps**	**-129 bps**	**787 bps**

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

Accounting and Managerial Net Income Statement Reconciliation

The reconciliation of the Accounting and Managerial Net Income Statements for 2Q26, 1Q26 and 2Q25 is presented below:

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	6M26	6M25
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)	**91,693**	72,757	96,673	**164,450**	202,069
Non-recurring events (a)	**(3,407)**	(2,128)	(2,651)	**(5,534)**	(4,494)
Other results and overhead costs from Colombia in Chile (b)	**(27)**	(126)	(1,372)	**(153)**	(2,001)
Costs of fiscal hedge of the investment in Colombia (c)	**1,189**	1,038	1,768	**2,227**	2,672
Recurring Net Income	**89,447**	**71,541**	**94,419**	**160,988**	**198,245**

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	2Q25	6M26	6M25
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)	**18,704**	(3,517)	(1,173)	**15,188**	4,162
Non-recurring events (a)	**1,940**	9,550	5,942	**11,490**	5,942
Other results and overhead costs from Colombia in Chile (b)	**27**	126	1,372	**153**	2,001
Costs of fiscal hedge of the investment in Colombia (c)	**(1,189)**	(1,038)	(1,768)	**(2,227)**	(2,672)
Recurring Net Income	**19,483**	**5,121**	**4,372**	**24,604**	**9,434**

Managerial Reclassifications

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

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

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

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

Managerial Results | Breakdown for Chile

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

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ		2Q25	Δ		6M26	6M25	Δ	
			%	$		%	$			%	$
Operating revenues	**301,519**	**279,148**	**8.0%**	**22,372**	**310,679**	**-2.9%**	**(9,160)**	**580,667**	**615,653**	**-5.7%**	**(34,987)**
Managerial Financial Margin	**251,957**	236,838	6.4%	15,119	262,832	-4.1%	(10,875)	**488,796**	526,733	-7.2%	(37,937)
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**254,326**	245,716	3.5%	8,610	262,647	-3.2%	(8,321)	**500,042**	522,363	-4.3%	(22,320)
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**(2,369)**	(8,878)	73.3%	6,509	185	n.m.	(2,554)	**(11,247)**	4,370	-357.4%	(15,617)
Commissions and Fees	**49,562**	42,309	17.1%	7,253	47,847	3.6%	1,715	**91,871**	88,921	3.3%	2,951
Cost of Credit	**(58,375)**	**(57,924)**	**-0.8%**	**(451)**	**(65,831)**	**11.3%**	**7,456**	**(116,299)**	**(124,206)**	**6.4%**	**7,906**
Provision for Loan Losses	**(77,873)**	(71,588)	-8.8%	(6,285)	(81,205)	4.1%	3,332	**(149,462)**	(152,908)	2.3%	3,446
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**18,432**	14,399	28.0%	4,033	15,682	17.5%	2,750	**32,831**	28,278	16.1%	4,552
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	**1,066**	(734)	245.1%	1,800	(308)	445.7%	1,374	**331**	424	-21.8%	(92)
Non-interest Expenses	**(140,409)**	**(134,674)**	**-4.3%**	**(5,735)**	**(133,709)**	**-5.0%**	**(6,700)**	**(275,083)**	**(267,621)**	**-2.8%**	**(7,462)**
Personnel expenses	**(68,823)**	(66,674)	-3.2%	(2,149)	(64,995)	-5.9%	(3,828)	**(135,497)**	(127,938)	-5.9%	(7,560)
Administrative expenses	**(54,978)**	(51,819)	-6.1%	(3,159)	(54,137)	-1.6%	(840)	**(106,797)**	(110,581)	3.4%	3,784
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	**(16,608)**	(16,181)	-2.6%	(427)	(14,576)	-13.9%	(2,032)	**(32,789)**	(29,103)	-12.7%	(3,687)
Earnings before tax	**102,735**	**86,549**	**18.7%**	**16,186**	**111,139**	**-7.6%**	**(8,404)**	**189,284**	**223,826**	**-15.4%**	**(34,542)**
Income tax expense	**(13,286)**	(15,007)	11.5%	1,721	(16,719)	20.5%	3,433	**(28,292)**	(25,578)	-10.6%	(2,714)
Minority interests	**(2)**	(1)	-26.5%	(0)	(2)	-10.1%	(0)	**(3)**	(3)	-6.0%	(0)
Recurring Net Income	**89,447**	**71,541**	**25.0%**	**17,906**	**94,419**	**-5.3%**	**(4,971)**	**160,988**	**198,245**	**-18.8%**	**(37,257)**

Itaú Chile | Managerial Financial Margin

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ		2Q25	Δ		6M26	6M25	Δ	
			%	$		%	$			%	$
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**254,326**	245,716	3.5%	8,610	262,647	-3.2%	(8,321)	**500,042**	522,363	-4.3%	(22,320)
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**(2,369)**	(8,878)	73.3%	6,509	185	n.m.	(2,554)	**(11,247)**	4,370	-357.4%	(15,617)
Managerial Financial Margin	**251,957**	**236,838**	**6.4%**	**15,119**	**262,832**	**-4.1%**	**(10,875)**	**488,796**	**526,733**	**-7.2%**	**(37,937)**

Financial Margin with Clients[1]

Higher Financial Margin with Clients, driven by the volume and value effects of the loan portfolio, improved spreads in the Corporate segment, and stronger results from derivatives transactions with clients.

During the second quarter, Financial Margin with Clients increased 3.5% compared with the previous quarter and decreased 3.2% compared with the same period of 2025.

Compared with the first quarter of 2026, this performance was mainly explained by higher financial margin from assets, driven by a higher average level of loans during the period and improved spreads in the Corporate segment. To a lesser extent, the increase in financial margin from liabilities also contributed, supported by higher demand deposit balances.

This was complemented by positive results from derivatives management and FX transactions with clients.

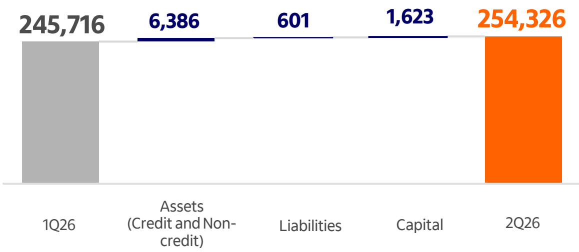
Compared with the second quarter of the previous year, the decrease in Financial Margin with Clients was mainly explained by a lower Capital Margin, associated with lower levels of the Monetary Policy Rate, and by a decline in financial margin from assets due to narrower loan spreads. These effects were partially offset by volume growth.

Additionally, results benefited from the positive performance of derivatives management and FX transactions with clients.

In rate terms, the Rate of Financial Margin with Clients decreased by 12 basis points compared with the previous period, mainly explained by an increase in available-for-sale interest-earning assets.

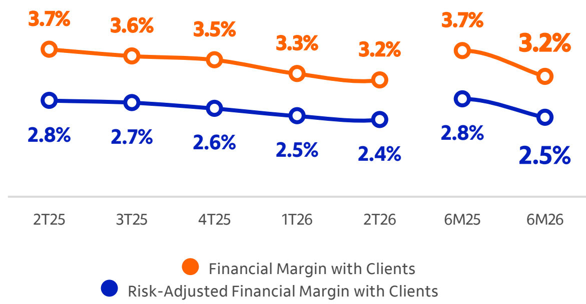
Quarterly Change in the Financial Margin with Clients Breakdown

In millions of Ch$



Rate of Financial Margin with Clients

(% annualized)



In Ch$ million, at the end of the period	2Q26	1Q26
Financial Margin with Clients	**254,326**	245.716
Average Balance	**32,420,063**	30,565,124
Rate of Financial Margin with Clients	**3.2%**	3.3%
Cost of Credit	**(58,375)**	(57,924)
Risk-Adjusted Financial Margin with Clients	**2.4%**	2.5%

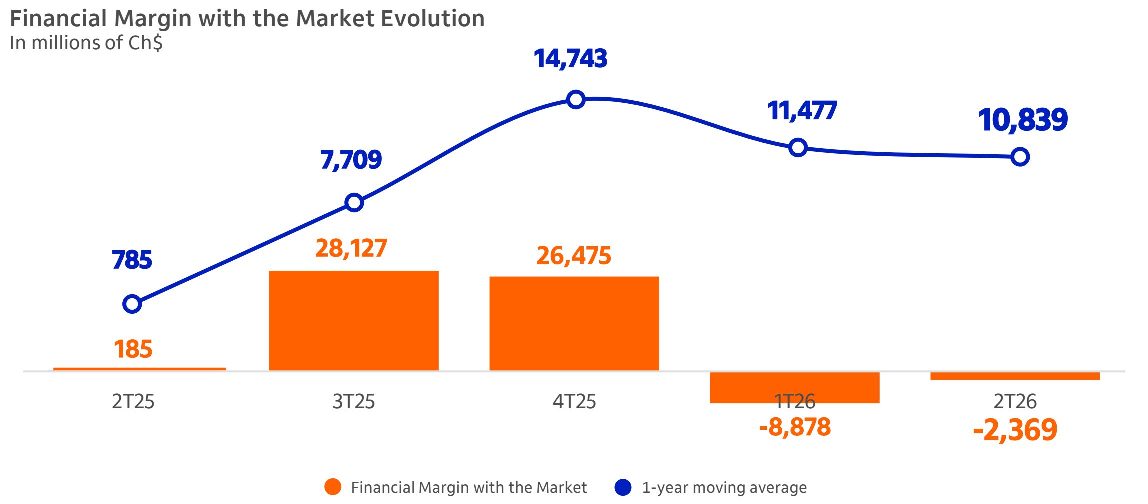
[1] See the definition of this concept in the "Glossary and Relevant Terms" section.

Itaú Chile | Managerial Financial Margin

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**254,326**	245,716	3.5%	8,610	262,647	-3.2%	(8.321)	**500,042**	522,363	-4.3%	(22,320)
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**(2,369)**	(8,878)	73.3%	6,509	185	n.m.	(2.554)	**(11,247)**	4,370	-357.4%	(15,617)
Managerial Financial Margin	**251,957**	**236,838**	**6.4%**	**15,119**	**262,832**	**-4.1%**	**(10,875)**	**488,796**	**526,733**	**-7.2%**	**(37,937)**

Financial Margin with the Market[1]

Financial Margin with the Market recorded a negative result, affected by interest rate volatility and partially offset by the strong performance of Banking and fixed-income management.



During the second quarter of the year, Financial Margin with the Market recorded a negative result of Ch$2,369 million, although it improved 73.3% compared with the previous quarter.

This result was mainly explained by the high level of market volatility observed throughout the quarter, particularly during April and May, which negatively affected the management and valuation of positions associated with the Trading Desk's interest rate market-making activities.

These effects were partially offset by the strong performance of Banking, supported by sound management of the fixed-income instrument portfolio, which has continued to show favorable and consistent performance in recent periods.

[1] Description of the concept in the "Glossary and Relevant Terms" section.

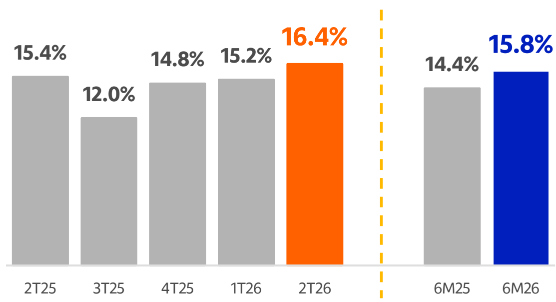
During 1Q26, managerial reclassifications were made from Non-Interest Expenses to Financial Margin with the Market and Commissions and Fees Income. These reclassifications aim to more consistently reflect the relationship between associated revenues and expenses, presenting such income on a net basis.

Itaú Chile | Commissions and Fees

Commissions and Fees showed favorable performance during the quarter, driven by higher income from Insurance, Credit and Contingent Operations, Advisory Services and credit cards, together with growth in fees associated with Assets under management.

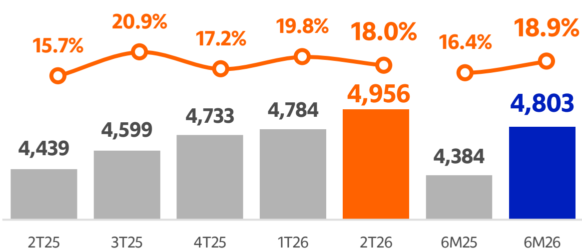
In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
Insurance Brokerage	**13,463**	9,129	47.5%	4,334	7,810	72.4%	5,652	**22,591**	16,253	39.0%	6,338
Credit Operations and Guarantees Provided	**11,334**	10,764	5.3%	570	12,808	-11.5%	(1,474)	**22,098**	23,388	-5.5%	(1,290)
Current Account Services and Overdraft Fees	**4,035**	4,059	-0.6%	(23)	3,754	7.5%	281	**8,094**	7,635	6.0%	459
Asset Management	**8,934**	8,396	6.4%	538	7,526	18.7%	1,408	**17,330**	14,577	18.9%	2,753
Financial Advisory	**1,938**	1,599	21.3%	340	6,304	-69.3%	(4,366)	**3,537**	9,189	-61.5%	(5,652)
Credit cards and ATMs	**5,368**	3,648	47.1%	1,720	5,496	-2.3%	(128)	**9,016**	9,083	-0.7%	(67)
Cash Management	**347**	1,031	-66.4%	(685)	524	-33.8%	(177)	**1,378**	1,624	-15.2%	(246)
Collection	**3,527**	3,115	13.2%	412	3,244	8.7%	283	**6,642**	6,366	4.3%	277
Others	**616**	568	8.3%	47	381	61.7%	235	**1,184**	805	47.0%	379
Total Commissions and Fees	**49,562**	**42,309**	**17.1%**	**7,253**	**47,847**	**3.6%**	**1,715**	**91,871**	**88,921**	**3.3%**	**2,951**

Commissions and Fees on Operating Revenues



Asset Management Commissions on Total Commissions and AUM[1]

In billions of Ch$



During the second quarter, Commissions and Fees increased 17.1% compared with the previous quarter, equivalent to Ch$7,253 million, and grew 3.6% compared with the same period of 2025.

In Insurance, performance during the period was driven by higher income from insurance products associated with consumer loans, together with a positive effect from the recalibration of the provision model for the Life Insurance segment.

Income from Credit and Contingent Operations benefited from increased activity in foreign trade products and stronger momentum in the commercial segment during the quarter.

The Advisory Services line increased 21.3%, driven by higher activity during the quarter. Credit card income also recorded favorable performance, together with the recognition of an extraordinary gain associated with this business line.

Commissions and Fees associated with Assets under management (AUM) increased 6.4% compared with the previous period and 18.7% compared with the same period of 2025. This performance was driven by growth in assets under management and by the increased contribution of this income stream to total fees, whose weighting rose by 2.5% during 2026.

[1] Asset under Management from Mutual Funds.

Itaú Chile | Cost of Credit

Cost of credit remained stable and below guidance, supported by favorable performance in the retail portfolio, lower provisions in Corporate, and recoveries associated with collection efforts and loan portfolio sales.

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
Net Provision for Loan Losses	**(59,441)**	**(57,190)**	**-3.9%**	**(2,251)**	**(65,523)**	**9.3%**	**6,082**	**(116,631)**	**(124,630)**	**6.4%**	**7,999**
Provision for Loan Losses	**(77,873)**	(71,588)	-8.8%	(6,285)	(81,205)	4.1%	3,332	**(149,462)**	(152,908)	2.3%	3,446
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**18,432**	14,399	28.0%	4,033	15,682	17.5%	2,750	**32,831**	28,278	16.1%	4,552
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	**1,066**	(734)	245.1%	1,800	(308)	445.7%	1,374	**331**	424	-21.8%	(92)
Cost of Credit	**(58,375)**	**(57,924)**	**-0.8%**	**(451)**	**(65,831)**	**11.3%**	**7,456**	**(116,299)**	**(124,206)**	**6.4%**	**7,906**

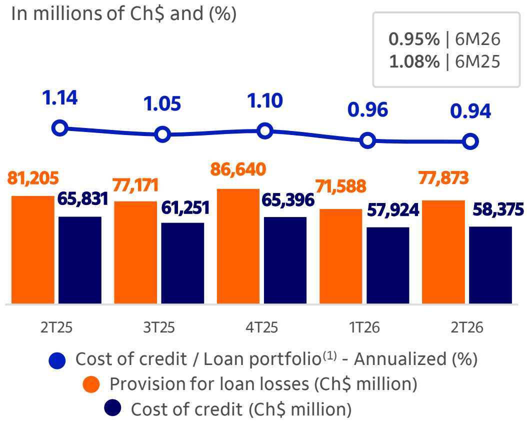
Cost of credit remained at favorable levels during the second quarter, recording a limited variation of 0.8% compared with the previous quarter. In rate terms, it remained below guidance, reaffirming the positive trend observed throughout 2026.

We highlight the risk performance of Retail Banking. Although NPL levels increased during the quarter, the portfolio continued to show a structural trend of low risk, supported by lower projected delinquency and the positive effects arising from changes in the portfolio's client profile. The stronger momentum in loans at Itaú Corporate, in turn, resulted in a higher Cost of credit for the segment, consistent with the recovery toward budgeted growth levels. This effect was partially offset by lower provisions arising from rating adjustments and changes in collateral.

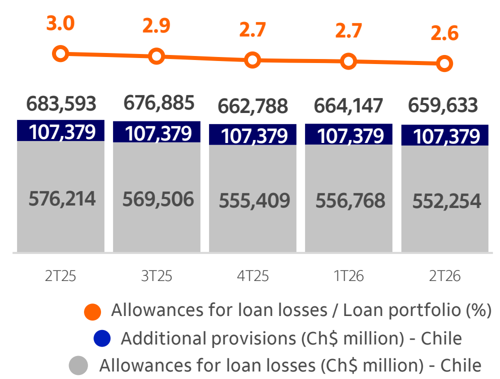
Regarding Recoveries of Written-off Loans, sustained collection efforts continued throughout the quarter, complemented by a positive effect associated with the sale of a loan portfolio related to a Corporate client.

Compared with the same period of 2025, the Bank's Cost of credit decreased 11.3%, explained by lower provisions, higher recoveries, and a positive effect related to CVA.

Cost of Credit and Loan Portfolio[1]
In millions of Ch$ and (%)

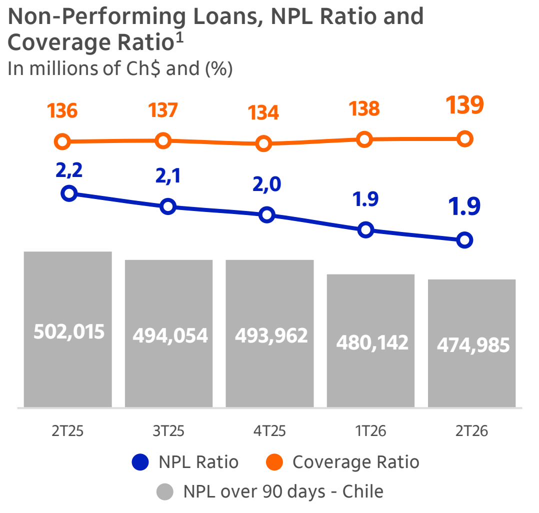


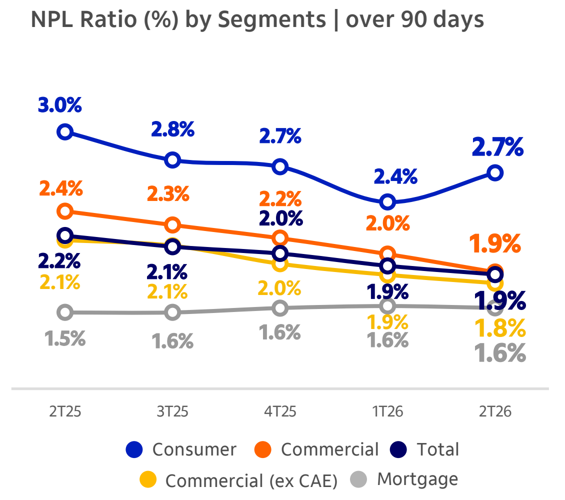
Allowance for Loan Losses and Loan Portfolio
In millions of Ch$ and (%)



[1] Average Loan Portfolio.

Itaú Chile | Asset Quality





The NPL Portfolio totaled Ch$475.0 billion in the second quarter, representing a 1.1% decrease compared with the previous quarter. This variation was explained by a 4.8% decline in NPLs in the commercial segment, partially offset by an increase in the NPL Portfolio of the consumer segment during the period.

Compared with the same period of the previous year, the NPL Portfolio decreased 5.4%, due to the lower NPL balance in the commercial portfolio, which declined 12.1%, together with lower NPL levels in the consumer portfolio, explained by a recomposition of the portfolio mix and a reduction in refinanced and renegotiated loans. These effects were partially offset by an increase in the NPL Portfolio of the mortgage segment, reflecting the strong growth recorded by this segment in recent periods.

In line with this performance, **the NPL Ratio decreased by 7 basis points compared with the previous quarter and by 40 basis points compared with the same period of the previous year.**

Coverage stood at 139% in the second quarter, increasing by 1 percentage point compared with the previous quarter, mainly due to the decline in the NPL Portfolio, partially offset by lower credit risk provisions.

In terms of the NPL Ratio by segment, the consumer portfolio increased by 23 basis points compared with the previous quarter, explained by higher short-term delinquency. Nevertheless, compared with the same period of 2025, the indicator improved by 32 basis points, consistent with the Bank's efforts to preserve the portfolio's credit quality.

The commercial portfolio recorded decreases of 14 basis points compared with the previous quarter and 47 basis points compared with 2Q25, maintaining healthy performance levels. Finally, the mortgage portfolio's delinquency ratio remained stable during the quarter.

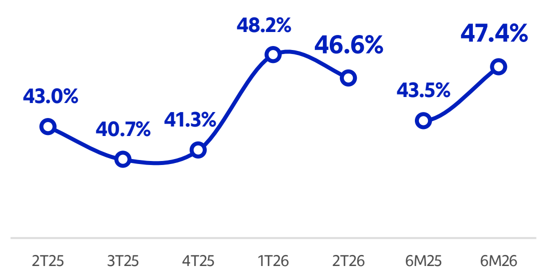
[1] NPL Coverage Ratio includes additional provisions.

Itaú Chile | Non-interest Expenses

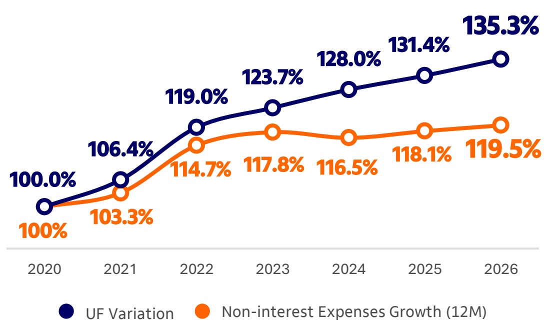
Non-Interest Expenses increased during the quarter, driven by higher personnel and administrative expenses. Nevertheless, the Efficiency Ratio improved compared with the previous quarter, supported by revenue growth that outpaced the increase in expenses.

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
Personnel Expenses	**(68,823)**	(66,674)	-3.2%	(2,149)	(64,995)	-5.9%	(3,828)	**(135,497)**	(127,938)	-5.9%	(7,560)
Administrative Expenses	**(54,978)**	(51,819)	-6.1%	(3,159)	(54,137)	-1.6%	(840)	**(106,797)**	(110,581)	3.4%	3,784
Personnel and Administrative Expenses	**(123,801)**	**(118,493)**	**-4.5%**	**(5,307)**	**(119,133)**	**-3.9%**	**(4,668)**	**(242,294)**	**(238,519)**	**-1.6%**	**(3,775)**
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	**(16,608)**	(16,181)	-2.6%	(427)	(14,576)	-13.9%	(2,032)	**(32,789)**	(29,103)	-12.7%	(3,687)
Total Non-interest Expenses	**(140,409)**	**(134,674)**	**-4.3%**	**(5,735)**	**(133,709)**	**-5.0%**	**(6,700)**	**(275,083)**	**(267,621)**	**-2.8%**	**(7,462)**

Efficiency Ratio (%)



Expenses vs. inflation growth (12M)



During the second quarter, Non-Interest Expenses increased 4.3% compared with the previous quarter, driven by higher Administrative Expenses and Personnel Expenses.

Administrative Expenses increased 6.1% during the period, mainly explained by higher fraud-related losses, increased advisory and consulting expenses, and higher IT and telecommunications costs.

Personnel Expenses increased 3.2% compared with the previous quarter, mainly due to higher severance expenses associated with the reduction in the operation's headcount, higher performance bonus expenses, and increased inflation during the period.

Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, Non-Interest Expenses increased 5.0%.

This increase was explained, on the one hand, by higher Personnel Expenses, mainly associated with the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTI), as a result of the higher average share price during the period. On the other hand, Administrative Expenses were driven by higher marketing expenditures, operational losses, and services related to information technology.

In terms of efficiency, we closed the second quarter with an Efficiency Ratio of 46.6%, a decrease of 168 basis points compared with the first quarter of 2026, as growth in Operating Revenues outpaced the increase in Non-Interest Expenses. Compared with the same period of the previous year, the Efficiency Ratio increased by 353 basis points, mainly explained by the year-over-year decline in the Bank's operating margin.

Itaú Chile | Loan Portfolio

We closed the second quarter of 2026 with loan growth of 2.4% compared with the previous quarter and 9.6% year over year, reflecting broad-based expansion across all segments. Performance was mainly driven by the strong momentum of the mortgage and commercial portfolios, while the consumer portfolio also recorded positive growth during the period.

Loan Portfolio by Products

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

In millions of Ch$, end of period	2Q26	1Q26	Δ	2Q25	Δ
Commercial lending - Chile	**14,372,515**	**14,063,613**	**2.2%**	**13,119,674**	**9.5%**
Retail lending - Chile	**10,862,429**	**10,574,931**	**2.7%**	**9,910,011**	**9.6%**
Residential Mortgage loans	**8,411,272**	**8,066,085**	**4.3%**	**7,471,651**	**12.6%**
Consumer loans	**2,451,157**	**2,508,846**	**-2.3%**	**2,438,360**	**0.5%**
Consumer installment loans	1,621,075	1,597,471	1.5%	1,576,639	2.8%
Current account overdrafts	139,143	141,000	-1.3%	142,577	-2.4%
Credit card debtors	689,785	769,115	-10.3%	717,972	-3.9%
Other loans and receivables	1,155	1,260	-8.3%	1,171	-1.4%
Total Loans[1]	**25,234,944**	**24,638,544**	**2.4%**	**23,029,685**	**9.6%**

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

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, total loans increased 2.4% in nominal terms compared with the previous quarter, driven by favorable trends in the commercial and mortgage portfolios, both of which recorded growth during the period.

The commercial loan portfolio increased 2.2% compared with the previous quarter, supported by growth in commercial loans (+3.1%) and factoring (+13.5%), partially offset by a 5.7% decrease in foreign trade loans. On a year-over-year basis, the portfolio expanded 9.5%, mainly driven by growth in commercial loans (+10.4%), factoring operations (+54.2%) and leasing (+7.3%).

The consumer loan portfolio, in turn, decreased 2.3% compared with the previous quarter, mainly explained by a decline in credit card receivables (-10.3%), partially offset by an increase in installment consumer loans (+1.5%).

On a year-over-year basis, the consumer loan portfolio continued to expand (+1.5%), driven by a 2.8% increase in installment consumer loans, partially offset by a decline in credit card receivables.

The mortgage loan portfolio maintained the momentum observed in previous periods, growing 4.3% compared with the previous quarter and 12.6% year over year. This performance was largely explained by the Bank's strong participation in the Government-sponsored FOGAES program, which has enabled us to steadily gain market share in this segment.

Compared with the second quarter of 2025, total loans recorded nominal growth of 9.6%, above the 6%–8% guidance established for 2026. This performance reflects the Bank's ability to grow above the industry, allowing us to continue gaining market share.

Managerial Results | Breakdown for Colombia

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

	2Q26			1Q26			%	2Q25			%
In millions of Ch$	Nominal Currency	Exchange Rate Effect[1]	Constant Currency	Nominal Currency	Exchange Rate Effect[1]	Constant Currency	Change in Constant Currency	Nominal Currency	Exchange Rate Effect[1]	Constant Currency	Change in Constant Currency
Operating Revenues	**108,851**	**6,662**	**115,513**	**85,569**	**9,307**	**94,877**	**21.8%**	**79,752**	**14,365**	**94,117**	**22.7%**
Managerial Financial Margin	98,334	6,099	**104,433**	77,434	8,425	85,859	21.6%	73,243	13,196	86,439	20.8%
→ Financial Margin with Clients	81,423	5,059	**86,481**	71,761	7,970	79,731	8.5%	69,607	12,545	82,152	5.3%
→ Financial Margin with the Market	16,911	1,040	**17,951**	5,673	455	6,128	192.9%	3,636	651	4,287	318.8%
Commissions and Fees	10,517	563	**11,080**	8,135	882	9,017	22.9%	6,509	1,170	7,679	44.3%
Cost of Credit	**(16,620)**	**(1,239)**	**(17,859)**	**(17,515)**	**(2,709)**	**(20,223)**	**11.7%**	**(16,740)**	**(3,103)**	**(19,844)**	**10.0%**
Provision for Loan Losses	(21,001)	(1,365)	**(22,366)**	(24,498)	(3,304)	(27,802)	19.6%	(26,051)	(4,748)	(30,799)	27.4%
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	4,382	126	**4,508**	6,983	595	7,578	-40.5%	9,311	1,645	10,955	-58.9%
Non-interest Expenses	**(58,115)**	**(3,642)**	**(61,757)**	**(54,939)**	**(6,156)**	**(61,095)**	**-1.1%**	**(54,486)**	**(9,810)**	**(64,296)**	**3.9%**
Personnel Expenses	(30,423)	(1,765)	**(32,188)**	(28,296)	(3,196)	(31,492)	-2.2%	(25,793)	(4,651)	(30,444)	-5.7%
Administrative Expenses	(22,432)	(1,540)	**(23,972)**	(21,508)	(2,383)	(23,891)	-0.3%	(24,097)	(4,332)	(28,429)	15.7%
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	(5,261)	(337)	**(5,598)**	(5,135)	(577)	(5,712)	2.0%	(4,596)	(828)	(5,424)	-3.2%
Income before Tax and Minority Interests	**34,116**	**1,781**	**35,897**	**13,116**	**443**	**13,558**	**164.8%**	**8,526**	**1,452**	**9,978**	**259.8%**
Income Tax Expense	(12,468)	(750)	**(13,217)**	(7,180)	(420)	(7,600)	-73.9%	(2,506)	(416)	(2,923)	-352.3%
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	(985)	(46)	**(1,031)**	186	31	218	-573.3%	123	22	145	-812.9%
Costs of hedge positions	**(1,180)**	**(76)**	**(1,256)**	**(1,001)**	**(109)**	**(1,110)**	**-13.1%**	**(1,770)**	**(364)**	**(2,135)**	**41.2%**
Recurring Net Income	**19,483**	**909**	**20,392**	**5,121**	**(55)**	**5,066**	**302.5%**	**4,372**	**693**	**5,065**	**302.6%**

[1] Refers to eliminating the impact of exchange rate fluctuations by translating the figures for each period analyzed using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

In millions of Ch$	6M26			6M25			%
	Nominal Currency	Exchange Rate Effect[1]	Constant Currency	Nominal Currency	Exchange Rate Effect[1]	Constant Currency	Change in Constant Currency
Operating Revenues	**194,420**	**15,969**	**210,389**	**159,822**	**27,146**	**186,968**	**12.5%**
Managerial Financial Margin	175,768	14,524	**190,292**	145,387	24,716	170,103	11.9%
→ Financial Margin with Clients	153,183	13,029	**166,213**	142,975	24,240	167,215	-0.6%
→ Financial Margin with the Market	22,585	1,495	**24,079**	2,412	476	2,888	733.8%
Commissions and Fees	18,652	1,445	**20,097**	14,435	2,430	16,865	19.2%
Cost of Credit	**(34,134)**	**(3,948)**	**(38,082)**	**(33,571)**	**(5,805)**	**(39,376)**	**3.3%**
Provision for Loan Losses	(45,499)	(4,669)	**(50,168)**	(45,759)	(7,913)	(53,672)	6.5%
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	11,365	722	**12,086**	12,189	2,108	14,296	-15.5%
Non-interest Expenses	**(113,055)**	**(9,797)**	**(122,852)**	**(112,008)**	**(18,995)**	**(131,003)**	**6.2%**
Personnel Expenses	(58,720)	(4,960)	**(63,679)**	(56,179)	(9,475)	(65,654)	3.0%
Administrative Expenses	(43,940)	(3,923)	**(47,863)**	(46,534)	(7,943)	(54,477)	12.1%
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	(10,396)	(914)	**(11,310)**	(9,295)	(1,577)	(10,872)	-4.0%
Income before Tax and Minority Interests	**47,231**	**2,224**	**49,455**	**14,243**	**2,347**	**16,590**	**198.1%**
Income Tax Expense	(19,647)	(1,170)	**(20,817)**	(2,192)	(351)	(2,543)	-718.6%
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	(798)	(15)	**(813)**	109	20	129	-732.0%
Costs of hedge positions	**(2,181)**	**(185)**	**(2,366)**	**(2,726)**	**(501)**	**(3,227)**	**26.7%**
Recurring Net Income	**24,604**	**854**	**25,458**	**9,434**	**1,515**	**10,948**	**132.5%**

[1] Refers to eliminating the impact of exchange rate fluctuations by translating the figures for each period analyzed using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

Itaú Colombia | Managerial Financial Margin

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
→ Financial Margin with Clients	86,481	79,731	8.5%	6,750	82,152	5.3%	4,329	166,213	167,215	-0.6%	(1,002)
→ Financial Margin with the Market	17,951	6,128	192.9%	11,823	4,287	318.8%	13,665	24,079	2,888	733.8%	21,192
Managerial Financial Margin	**104,433**	**85,859**	**21.6%**	**18,574**	**86,439**	**20.8%**	**17,994**	**190,292**	**170,103**	**11.9%**	**20,189**

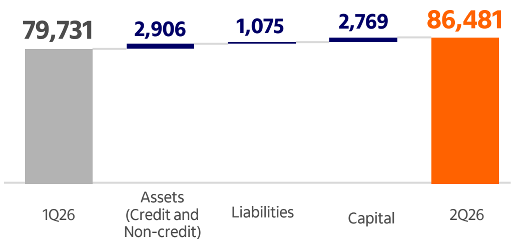
Note: The amounts are presented in constant currency. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

Financial Margin with Clients[1]

Financial Margin with Clients increased, driven by higher loans in the Consumer and Corporate segments, growth in demand deposit balances, and the strong performance of the client desk, together with the positive impact of the higher Monetary Policy Rate on the capital margin and liabilities.

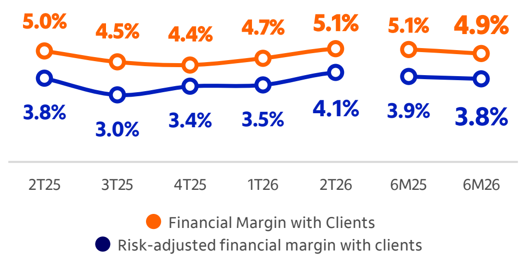
Change in the Financial Margin with Clients Breakdown

In millions of Ch$



Financial Margin with Clients Rate

(% annualized)



In Ch$ millions, end of period	2Q26	1Q26
Financial Margin with Clients	86,481	79,731
Average Balance	6,817,529	6,919,307
Rate of Financial Margin with Clients	5.1%	4.7%
Cost of Credit	(17,859)	(20,223)
Risk-Adjusted Financial Margin with Clients	4.1%	3.5%

In the second quarter of 2026, Financial Margin with Clients increased 8.5% compared with the previous quarter and 5.3% compared with the same period of the previous year. This performance was driven by the strong growth of the loan portfolio, with particularly solid momentum in the Consumer and Corporate segments. In Consumer, growth was mainly concentrated in unrestricted-purpose loans, revolving products and credit cards, while Corporate benefited from increased commercial activity and stronger new business origination.

In addition, progress in client reciprocity and ongoing commercial efforts supported higher deposit volumes, particularly demand deposit balances, partially offsetting pressure on loan spreads in a highly competitive environment.

This was complemented by the strong performance of the client desk, which recorded higher activity in derivatives and foreign-exchange transactions, with a significant improvement compared with both the first quarter of 2026 and the same period of the previous year. Finally, the increase in the Monetary Policy Rate had a positive impact on the capital margin and the remuneration of liabilities.

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

Itaú Colombia | Managerial Financial Margin

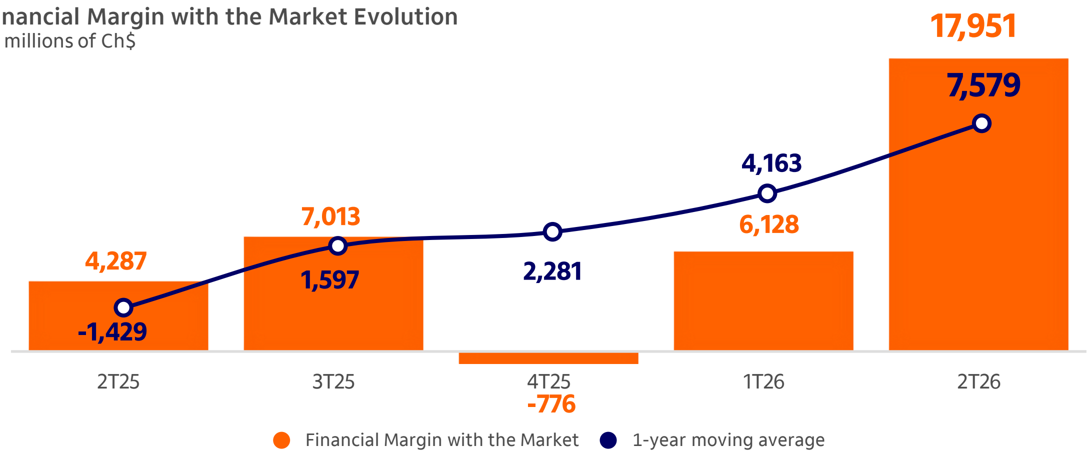
In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**86,481**	79,731	8.5%	6,750	82,152	5.3%	4,329	**166,213**	167,215	-0.6%	(1,002)
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**17,951**	6,128	192.9%	11,823	4,287	318.8%	13,665	**24,079**	2,888	733.8%	21,192
Managerial Financial Margin	**104,433**	**85,859**	**21.6%**	**18,574**	**86,439**	**20.8%**	**17,994**	**190,292**	**170,103**	**11.9%**	**20,189**

Note: The amounts are presented in constant currency. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

Financial Margin with the Market[1]

Financial Margin with the Market delivered an outstanding performance, driven by efficient hedge management in Banking and record results in Trading, supported by declining interest rate curves and positive valuation effects on fixed-income instruments.

Financial Margin with the Market Evolution
In millions of Ch$



Note: Amounts are presented in constant currency. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

During the second quarter of the year, Financial Margin with the Market delivered an outstanding performance, driven by favorable results in both the Banking component and the Trading Desk.

Within Banking, key contributors included more efficient management of hedges associated with the mortgage portfolio, together with positive effects from repurchase transactions involving bonds and certificates of deposit (CDTs). These factors made a significant contribution to the period's results and reflected active management of the balance sheet and hedge positions.

The Trading Desk, in turn, delivered record results during the quarter, supported by effective management of interest rate curves and the decline in rates observed during the period, which generated positive valuation effects on fixed-income instruments. Overall, these results reflect the successful execution of market strategies, both in position management and in the management of risks and hedges.

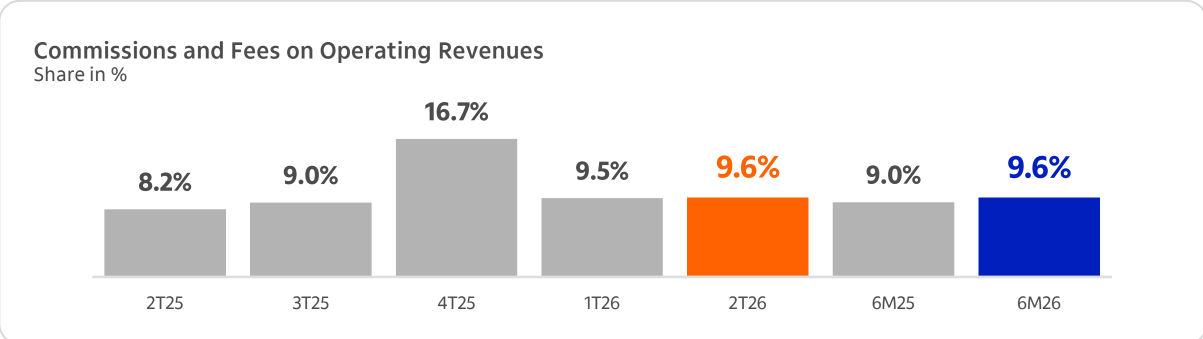
[1] Description of the concept in the **'Glossary and relevant terms' section.**

Itaú Colombia | Commissions and Fees

Higher Commissions and Fees, driven by increased activity in Corporate Finance and Investment Banking, supported by the Itaú Group's regional platform, together with higher income from credit cards, Insurance, Credit and Contingent Operations, and cash management.

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ		2Q25	Δ		6M26	6M25	Δ	
			%	$		%	$			%	$
Insurance Brokerage	**3,222**	3,149	2.3%	73	3,122	3.2%	100	**6,371**	6,187	3.0%	183
Credit Operations and Guarantees Provided	**1,235**	1,138	8.6%	98	1,096	12.7%	139	**2,373**	2,581	-8.1%	(208)
Asset Management	**4,212**	4,297	-2.0%	(85)	3,946	6.7%	266	**8,509**	7,952	7.0%	557
Credit cards and ATMs	**261**	332	-21.4%	(71)	(272)	195.7%	533	**592**	712	-16.8%	(119)
Financial Advisory	**2,102**	1,182	77.8%	919	1,086	93.5%	1,015	**3,284**	1,971	66.6%	1,313
Cash Management	**1,450**	1,265	14.6%	185	1,540	-5.9%	(90)	**2,716**	2,979	-8.8%	(264)
Others	**(1,402)**	(2,345)	40.2%	943	(2,840)	50.6%	1,438	**(3,747)**	(5,516)	32.1%	1,769
Commissions and Fees	**11,080**	**9,017**	**22.9%**	**2,063**	**7,679**	**44.3%**	**3,401**	**20,097**	**16,865**	**19.2%**	**3,232**

Note: Colombia's Commissions and Fees are presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.



During the second quarter of the year, Commissions and Fees increased compared with the previous quarter, mainly driven by strong activity in Corporate Finance and Investment Banking, with higher income from structuring and advisory services. This performance benefited from leveraging the Itaú Group's regional platform, which enabled the Bank to support cross-border transactions and expand business opportunities with Corporate clients.

Additionally, the period included a positive effect from the reversal of provisions associated with credit cards, together with higher Commissions and Fees from Insurance, Credit and Contingent Operations, and cash management services. This performance offset the higher comparison base in the first quarter of 2026, which had included an extraordinary gain related to a loan portfolio assignment.

Itaú Colombia | Cost of Credit

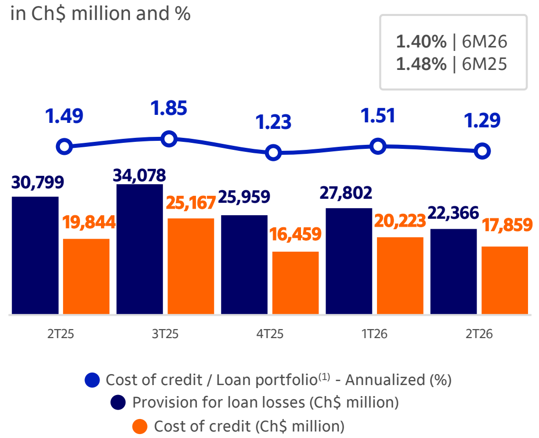
Cost of credit decreased, supported by improved risk indicators, the strong performance of the retail portfolio, and lower provisions in Corporate, partially offset by lower Recoveries of Written-off Loans.

In Ch$ million	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
Provision for Loan Losses	**(22,366)**	(27,802)	19.6%	5,435	(30,799)	27.4%	8,432	**(50,168)**	(53,672)	6.5%	3,504
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**4,508**	7,578	-40.5%	(3,071)	10,955	-58.9%	(6,447)	**12,086**	14,296	-15.5%	(2,210)
Cost of Credit	**(17,859)**	**(20,223)**	**11.7%**	**2,365**	**(19,844)**	**10.0%**	**1,985**	**(38,082)**	**(39,376)**	**3.3%**	**1,293**

Note: Colombia's Cost of credit is presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

Cost of Credit and Loan Portfolio[1]

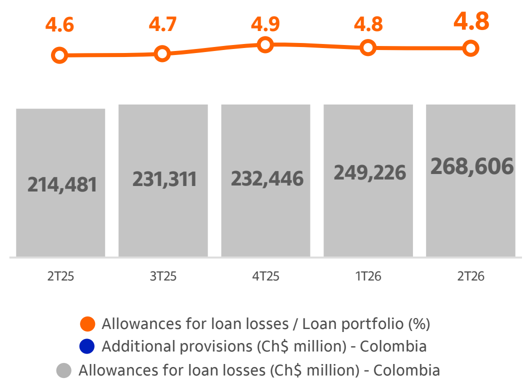
in Ch$ million and %



Note: Colombia's credit loss provisions and Cost of credit are presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Loan Portfolio

in Ch$ million and %



Note: Colombia's credit loss provisions and loan portfolio are presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

During the second quarter of the year, Cost of credit decreased 11.7% compared with the previous quarter and 10.0% compared with the same period of the previous year. This performance was mainly explained by favorable trends, supported by improvements in client risk ratings and the strong performance of the retail portfolio, which maintained healthy delinquency and risk levels.

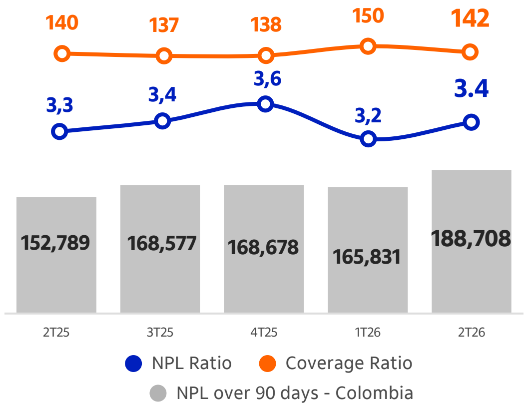
The Corporate segment also made a positive contribution, associated with lower Assets Received in Lieu of Payment following the sale of equity securities related to a client in this segment, resulting in provision releases and lower country risk provisions.

These effects were partially offset by a lower level of Recoveries of Written-off Loans during the period. Overall, the performance of Cost of credit reflects sound portfolio quality and active risk management, remaining at levels consistent with those observed in recent periods.

[1] Average Loan Portfolio

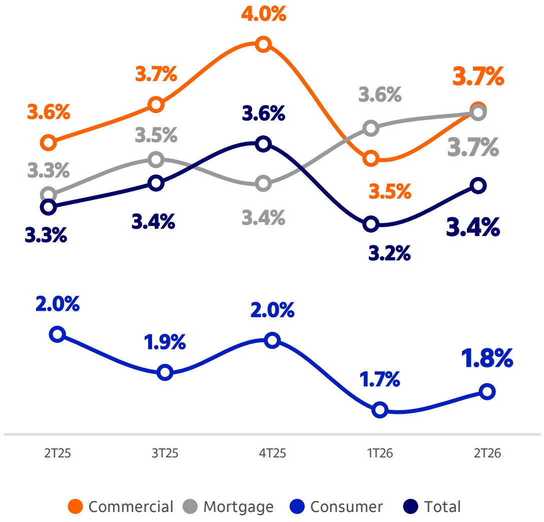
Itaú Colombia | Asset Quality

Non-Performing Loans, NPL Ratio and Coverage Ratio[1]
in Ch$ million and %



Note: Colombia's NPL Portfolio is presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

NPL Ratio (%) by Segments | over 90 days



The NPL Portfolio reached Ch$188.7 billion in the second quarter of 2026, increasing 13.8% compared with the previous quarter. Although delinquency increased during the period, mainly in the commercial and consumer portfolios, NPL levels remained within stable ranges and were consistent with those observed in previous periods. NPL Coverage stood at 142% in the second quarter, declining compared with the previous period, mainly as the increase in delinquent loans exceeded the growth in credit risk provisions.

In this context, the NPL Ratio increased by 17 basis points during the second quarter, reaching 3.38%, mainly explained by a broad-based increase in delinquency across the different portfolios. Compared with the same period of 2025, the indicator increased by 9 basis points, although it remained at contained levels and consistent with sound portfolio quality.

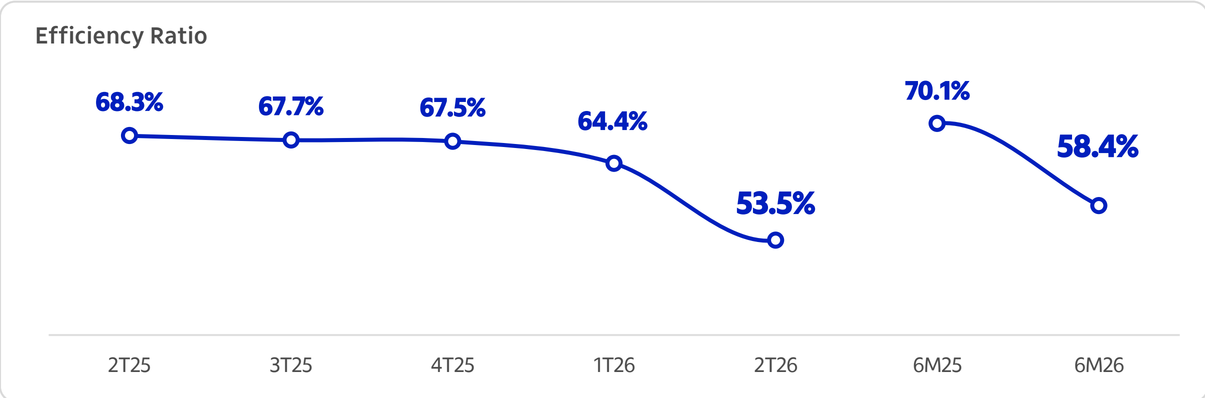
[1] Coverage Ratio includes additional provisions

Itaú Colombia | Non-interest Expenses

Non-Interest Expenses remained under control, declining year over year and posting limited growth compared with the previous quarter, while the Efficiency Ratio reached 53.5%, its best level in recent periods, supported by higher revenues and disciplined expense management.

In millions of Ch$	2Q26	1Q26	Δ %	Δ $	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	6M26	6M25	Δ %	Δ $
Personnel Expenses	**(32,188)**	(31,492)	-2,2%	(696)	(30,444)	-5.7%	(1,744)	**(63,679)**	(65,654)	3.0%	1,975
Administrative Expenses	**(23,972)**	(23,891)	-0.3%	(81)	(28,429)	15.7%	4,457	**(47,863)**	(54,477)	12.1%	6,614
Personnel and Administrative Expenses	**(56,159)**	**(55,383)**	**-1.4%**	**(777)**	**(58,872)**	**4.6%**	**2,713**	**(111,542)**	**(120,131)**	**7.1%**	**8,589**
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	**(5,598)**	(5,712)	2.0%	114	(5,424)	-3.2%	(174)	**(11,310)**	(10,872)	-4.0%	(438)
Total Non-interest Expenses	**(61,757)**	**(61,095)**	**-1.1%**	**(663)**	**(64,296)**	**3.9%**	**2,539**	**(122,852)**	**(131,003)**	**6.2%**	**8,151**

Note: Colombia's Managerial Results are presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.



In the second quarter of 2026, Non-Interest Expenses in Colombia increased 1.1% compared with the previous quarter and decreased 3.9% compared with the same period of 2025. Excluding the effects associated with the Transformation Plan, recurring business expenses continued to show a favorable trend, declining year over year and posting limited growth compared with the first quarter of 2026, in line with the ongoing pursuit of efficiencies and more disciplined resource management.

In this context, the Efficiency Ratio stood at 53.5% in the second quarter of 2026, reaching its best level in recent periods. This improvement was supported by disciplined expense control and growth in Operating Revenues, reflecting tangible progress toward a more efficient operating model aligned with the transformation of the business in Colombia.

Itaú Colombia | Loan Portfolio

The loan portfolio in Colombia recorded nominal growth, on a constant-currency basis, of 2.4% compared with the previous quarter and 2.2% year over year, mainly explained by the 2.8% quarterly and 2.0% year-over-year increase in the commercial portfolio, in line with the Bank's strategy of further strengthening its focus on the Corporate segment.

Loan Portfolio by Products

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

In millions of Ch$, end of the period	2Q26	1Q26	Δ	2Q25	Δ
Commercial lending – Colombia	**3,802,625**	**3,700,164**	**2.8%**	**3,728,855**	**2.0%**
Retail lending - Colombia	**1,774,039**	**1,746,900**	**1.6%**	**1,725,493**	**2.8%**
Residential Mortgage loans	**812,731**	804,882	1.0%	835,075	-2.7%
Consumer loans	**961,307**	942,018	2.0%	890,418	8.0%
Consumer installment loans	**659,757**	653,134	1.0%	616,516	7.0%
Current account overdrafts	**1,097**	1,168	-6.1%	1,235	-11.2%
Credit card debtors	**218,083**	210,614	3.5%	208,572	4.6%
Leasing	**42**	71	-40.5%	184	-77.2%
Other loans	**82,328**	77,031	6.9%	63,911	28.8%
Total Loans[1]	**5,576,663**	**5,447,064**	**2.4%**	**5,454,348**	**2.2%**

Note: Colombia's loan portfolio is presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2679 per COP as of June 30, 2026.

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the loan portfolio recorded nominal growth, on a constant-currency basis, of 2.4% compared with the previous quarter. This increase was mainly explained by the 2.8% expansion in the commercial portfolio, in line with the Bank's strategy of further strengthening its focus on the Corporate segment.

Regarding the Retail portfolio, growth reached 1.6% during the second quarter, including a 2.0% increase in the consumer portfolio, mainly driven by installment consumer loans and credit card receivables, as well as a 1.0% increase in the mortgage portfolio.

Compared with the same period of the previous year, Itaú Colombia's loan portfolio recorded nominal growth, on a constant-currency basis, of 2.2%, explained by a 2.0% expansion in the commercial portfolio and 8.0% growth in the consumer portfolio, driven by the installment consumer loan segment.

[1] Total Loans exclude amounts due to banks

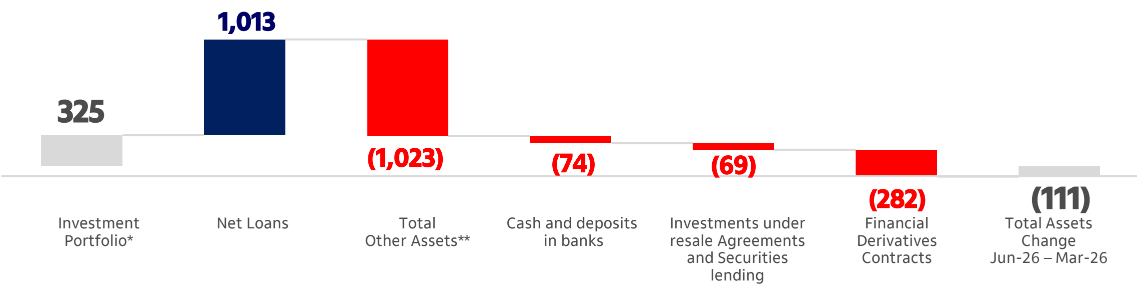
Itaú Consolidated | Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets

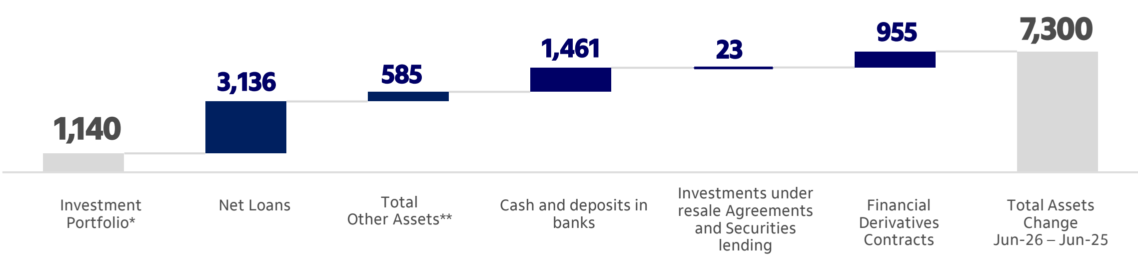
In millions of Ch$, end of period	2Q26	1Q26	Δ	2Q25	Δ
Cash and deposits in banks	**3,268,102**	3,342,468	-2.2%	1,806,886	80.9%
Cash items in process of collection	**751,163**	849,170	-11.5%	482,029	55.8%
Trading investments	**1,175,595**	1,068,092	10.1%	963,910	22.0%
Investments under resale agreements	**201,529**	270,381	-25.5%	178,764	12.7%
Financial derivatives contracts	**4,371,192**	4,653,096	-6.1%	3,416,212	28.0%
Interbank loans, net	**18,210**	12,799	42.3%	4,322	321.3%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances	**29,990,748**	28,992,926	3.4%	26,885,060	11.6%
Available-for-sale investments	**5,541,500**	5,214,956	6.3%	4,472,151	23.9%
Held-to-maturity investments	**885,439**	994,191	-10.9%	1,026,718	-13.8%
Investments in associates and other companies	**56,722**	49,019	15.7%	45,005	26.0%
Intangible assets[1]	**689,457**	686,074	0.5%	682,050	1.1%
Property, plant and equipment	**145,771**	144,303	1.0%	159,034	-8.3%
Current taxes	**76,584**	**74,114**	**3.3%**	**113,716**	**-32.7%**
Deferred taxes	**382,461**	**409,108**	**-6.5%**	**390,592**	**-2.1%**
Other assets	**1,129,832**	2,034,199	-44.5%	758,033	49.0%
Total Assets	**48,684,305**	**48,794,897**	**-0.2%**	**41,384,483**	**17.6%**

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

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, our total assets amounted to Ch$48.7 trillion, representing a 0.2% decrease compared with the previous quarter, reflecting the following:



Compared with the second quarter of 2025, total assets increased by Ch$7.3 trillion, or 17.6%. The main items explaining the change between these quarters are presented below:



***Securities Investment portfolio:** Trading investments, available-for-sale investments and held-to-maturity investments
****Total Others Assets**: Investments in other companies, Intangible assets, Property, plant and equipment, Current taxes, Deferred taxes and Other assets

Itaú Consolidated | Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets

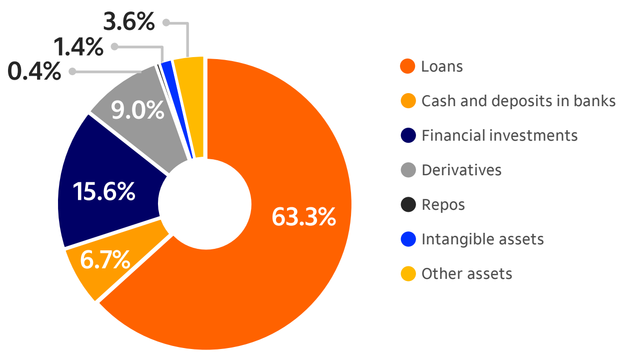
In millions of Ch$, end of period	2Q26	1Q26	Δ	2Q25	Δ
Cash and deposits in banks	**3,268,102**	3,342,468	-2.2%	1,806,886	80.9%
Cash items in process of collection	**751,163**	849,170	-11.5%	482,029	55.8%
Trading investments	**1,175,595**	1,068,092	10.1%	963,910	22.0%
Investments under resale agreements	**201,529**	270,381	-25.5%	178,764	12.7%
Financial derivatives contracts	**4,371,192**	4,653,096	-6.1%	3,416,212	28.0%
Interbank loans, net	**18,210**	12,799	42.3%	4,322	321.3%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances	**29,990,748**	28,992,926	3.4%	26,885,060	11.6%
Available-for-sale investments	**5,541,500**	5,214,956	6.3%	4,472,151	23.9%
Held-to-maturity investments	**885,439**	994,191	-10.9%	1,026,718	-13.8%
Investments in associates and other companies	**56,722**	49,019	15.7%	45,005	26.0%
Intangible assets[1]	**689,457**	686,074	0.5%	682,050	1.1%
Property, plant and equipment	**145,771**	144,303	1.0%	159,034	-8.3%
Current taxes	**76,584**	**74,114**	**3.3%**	**113,716**	**-32.7%**
Deferred taxes	**382,461**	**409,108**	**-6.5%**	**390,592**	**-2.1%**
Other assets	**1,129,832**	2,034,199	-44.5%	758,033	49.0%
Total Assets	**48,684,305**	**48,794,897**	**-0.2%**	**41,384,483**	**17.6%**

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

Asset Breakdown | June 2026

Ch$ 48.7 trillion

▼ - 0.2% (Jun-26 vs. Mar-26)
▲ + 17.6% (Jun-26 vs. Jun-25)



Composition of Assets: Chile and Colombia

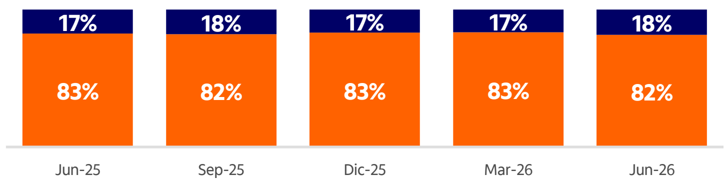
Ch$ 39.9 trillion

▼ - 2.2% (Jun-26 vs. Mar-26)
▲ + 16.3% (Jun-26 vs. Jun-25)

Ch$ 8.9 trillion

▲ + 9.9% (Jun-26 vs. Mar-26)
▲ + 23.8% (Jun-26 vs. Jun-25)

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



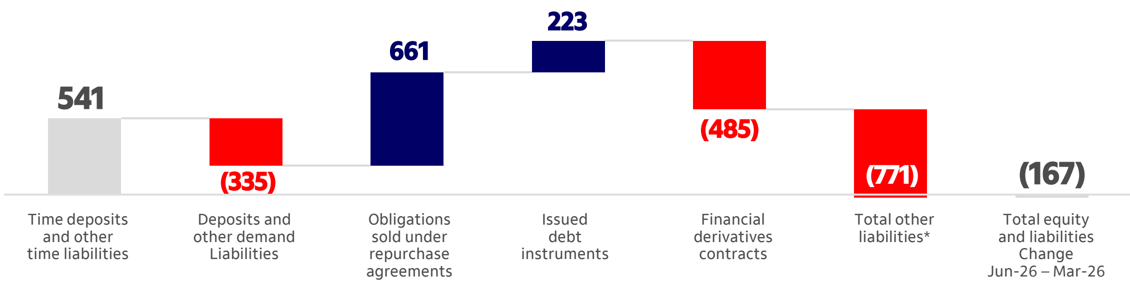
Itaú Consolidated | Consolidated Balance Sheet

Liabilities

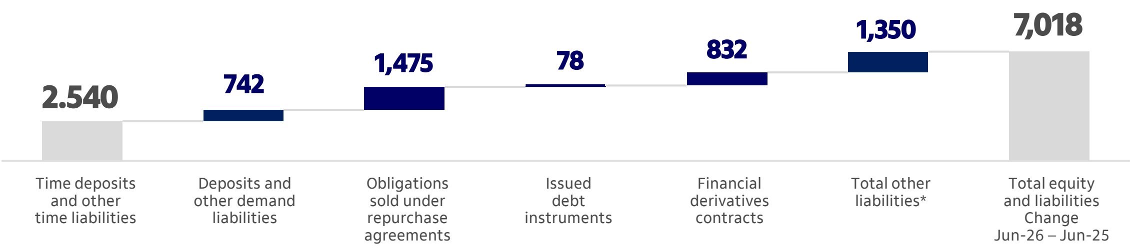
In Ch$ million, end of period	2Q26	1Q26	Δ	2Q25	Δ
Deposits and other demand liabilities	**7,021,899**	7,356,471	-4.5%	6,279,446	11.8%
Cash items in process of being cleared	**740,219**	954,072	-22.4%	456,093	62.3%
Obligations sold under repurchase agreements	**2,484,632**	1,823,703	36.2%	1,009,751	146.1%
Time deposits and other time liabilities	**16,167,464**	15,626,477	3.5%	13,627,005	18.6%
Financial derivatives contracts	**4,102,161**	4,587,443	-10.6%	3,269,770	25.5%
Interbank borrowings	**2,238,603**	2,378,920	-5.9%	1,629,970	37.3%
Issued debt instruments	**8,872,855**	8,650,046	2.6%	8,794,820	0.9%
Other financial liabilities	**1,156,501**	681,748	69.6%	877,810	31.7%
Current taxes	**1,343**	5,001	-73.1%	1,158	16.0%
Deferred taxes	**—**	—	—	—	—
Provisions	**344,725**	426,114	-19.1%	361,302	-4.6%
Other liabilities[1]	**1,161,331**	1,968,274	-41.0%	966,599	20.1%
Total Liabilities	**44,291,734**	**44,458,267**	**-0.4%**	**37,273,722**	**18.8%**
Attributable to Shareholders	**4,388,279**	**4,332,702**	**1.3%**	**4,107,201**	**6.8%**
Non-controlling interest	**4,292**	3,927	9.3%	3,559	20.6%
Total Equity and Liabilities	**48,684,305**	**48,794,897**	**-0.2%**	**41,384,483**	**17.6%**

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

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



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



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

Itaú Consolidated | Balance Sheet by Currency

Assets

June, 2026

In Ch$ million, end of period	consolidated*	Chile	Ch$	UF	FX	Colombia
Cash and deposits in banks	**3,268,102**	2,339,403	457,011	—	1,882,393	928,699
Cash items in process of collection	**751,163**	748,789	262,946	—	485,844	2,374
Trading investments	**1,175,595**	228,230	225,275	2,082	873	947,365
Investments under resale agreements	**201,529**	166,670	166,201	—	469	34,859
Financial derivatives contracts	**4,371,192**	3,863,832	3,848,468	—	15,364	507,359
Interbank loans, net	**18,210**	-248	—	—	-248	18,459
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances	**29,990,748**	24,682,691	7,549,934	12,691,221	4,441,535	5,308,057
Available-for-sale investments	**5,541,500**	5,147,472	3,379,786	1,351,677	416,009	394,028
Held-to-maturity investments	**885,439**	544,311	488,393	393	55,526	341,127
Investments in associates other companies	**56,722**	28,721	28,538	—	183	28,001
Intangible assets	**689,457**	633,276	632,812	—	464	56,181
Property, plant and equipment	**145,771**	123,316	120,050	—	3,267	22,455
Current taxes	**76,584**	9,014	7,084	—	1,929	67,570
Deferred taxes	**382,461**	274,742	270,693	—	4,049	107,719
Other assets	**1,129,832**	1,010,252	258,552	4,801	746,899	119,581
Total Assets	**48,684,305**	**39,800,472**	**17,695,743**	**14,050,173**	**8,054,555**	**8,883,833**

Liabilities

June, 2026

In Ch$ million, end of period	consolidated*	Chile	Ch$	UF	FX	Colombia
Deposits and other demand liabilities	**7,021,899**	4,653,974	3,382,790	54,549	1,216,635	2,367,925
Cash items in process of being cleared	**740,219**	740,217	509,519	—	230,698	2
Obligations sold under repurchase agreements	**2,484,632**	1,853,014	1,852,446	—	568	631,619
Time deposits and other time liabilities	**16,167,464**	13,063,827	9,331,228	1,004,549	2,728,050	3,103,637
Financial derivatives contracts	**4,102,161**	3,641,080	3,631,834	-	9,246	461,081
Interbank borrowings	**2,238,603**	1,564,086	-	-	1,564,086	674,517
Issued debt instruments	**8,872,855**	8,274,663	378,648	7,619,706	276,309	598,192
Other financial liabilities	**1,156,501**	1,156,501	75,408	—	1,081,093	—
Current taxes	**1,343**	1,343	701	—	642	—
Deferred taxes	**—**	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions	**344,725**	282,369	249,726	—	32,643	62,356
Other liabilities	**1,161,331**	973,820	271,770	344,472	357,578	187,511
Total Liabilities	**44,291,734**	**36,204,894**	**19,684,070**	**9,023,275**	**7,497,548**	**8,086,840**
Capital	**2,687,951**	2,070,542	2,070,542	—	—	617,408
Reserves	**236,039**	98,050	98,050	—	—	137,989
Valuation adjustment	**181,022**	143,849	143,224	—	625	37,173
Retained Earnings	**1,283,267**	**1,279,184**	**994,783**	**247,269**	**37,132**	**4,084**
Retained earnings or prior years	**1,159,494**	1,171,349	1,159,494	—	11,856	(11,856)
Income for the period	**179,638**	163,699	(108,847)	247,269	25,276	15,939
Minus: Provision for mandatory dividend	**(55,864)**	(55,864)	(55,864)	—	—	—
Equity attributable to shareholders	**4,388,279**	**3,591,625**	**3,306,599**	**247,269**	**37,757**	**796,654**
Non-controlling interest	**4,292**	3,953	3,952	—	0	339
Total Equity	**4,392,571**	**3,595,578**	**3,310,551**	**247,269**	**37,757**	**796,993**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**48,684,305**	**39,800,472**	**22,994,621**	**9,270,545**	**7,535,306**	**8,883,833**

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

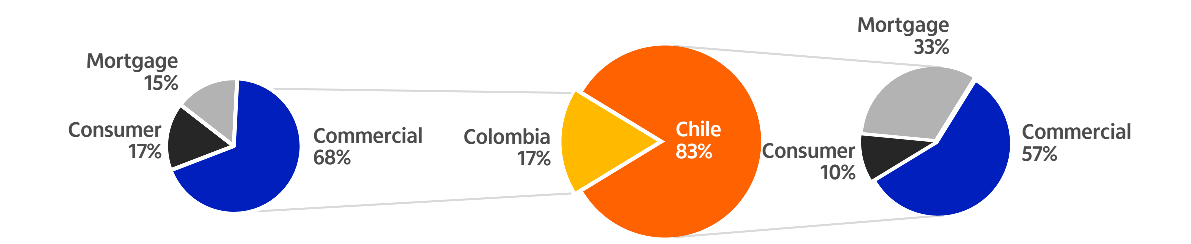
Itaú Consolidated | Loan Portfolio

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the Bank's loan portfolio totaled Ch$30.8 trillion, representing growth of 3.4% compared with the previous quarter and 11.3% compared with the same period of 2025. Compared with the previous quarter, the increase in consolidated loans was explained by growth in both Chile and Colombia. In Colombia, broad-based expansion was recorded across the different segments, largely influenced by the 5.6% appreciation of the Colombian peso against the Chilean peso during 2Q26. In Chile, growth was mainly driven by the mortgage and commercial portfolios. On a year-over-year basis, loan growth was also supported by the performance of both operations. Chile recorded an expansion of 9.6%, outperforming both the industry and the Bank's guidance. Colombia, in turn, posted growth of 20.0%, supported by the 17.4% appreciation of the Colombian peso against the Chilean peso compared with 2Q25, as well as by the expansion of the commercial portfolio—in line with the strategic focus on this segment—and the retail portfolio.

In Ch$ million, end of period	2Q26	1Q26	Δ	2Q25	Δ
Commercial lending	**18,175,140**	**17,569,031**	**3.4%**	**16,295,952**	**11.5%**
Chile	**14,372,515**	14,063,613	2.2%	13,119,674	9.5%
Colombia	**3,802,625**	3,505,418	8.5%	3,176,278	19.7%
Retail lending	**12,636,468**	**12,229,889**	**3.3%**	**11,379,803**	**11.0%**
Chile	**10,862,429**	10,574,931	2.7%	9,910,011	9.6%
Consumer loans	**2,451,157**	2,508,846	-2.3%	2,438,360	0.5%
Residential mortgage loans	**8,411,272**	8,066,085	4.3%	7,471,651	12.6%
Colombia	**1,774,039**	1,654,958	7.2%	1,469,793	20.7%
Consumer loans	**961,307**	892,438	7.7%	758,467	26.7%
Residential mortgage loans	**812,731**	762,520	6.6%	711,326	14.3%
Total Loans	**30,811,608**	**29,798,920**	**3.4%**	**27,675,755**	**11.3%**
Chile	**25,234,944**	24,638,544	2.4%	23,029,685	9.6%
Colombia	**5,576,663**	5,160,376	8.1%	4,646,070	20.0%

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

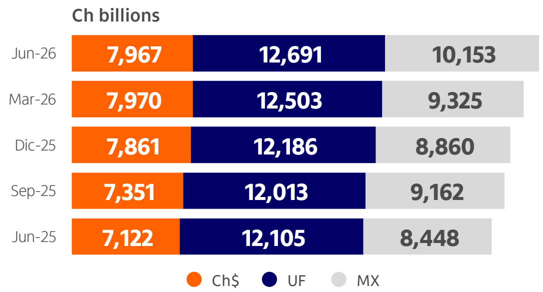
Loan Portfolio | Breakdown



Loan Portfolio | Currency Breakdown

As of June 30, 2026, Ch$10,153 billion of our total loan portfolio was denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies.

This portion represented 33.0% of total loans. In this regard, it should be noted that, during the second quarter of 2026, the USD/Ch$ exchange rate decreased by 0.9%, equivalent to approximately Ch$8.0 per US dollar.



Itaú Consolidated | Funding

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

With respect to debt instruments, the Bank maintains a policy of diversifying its funding sources, while seeking to extend available maturities and maintain liquidity levels consistent with current regulatory requirements, Basel III guidelines and the risk appetite established by Senior Management. In this context, during the rolling twelve-month period from June 2025 to June 2026, the Bank issued bonds in the local market for a total amount equivalent to UF 18,845,606, comprising series denominated in both Chilean pesos and Unidades de Fomento (UF).

In addition, during the period, Itaú Chile debuted in the international markets through its MTN Program, placing the equivalent of US$198 million. Of these transactions, the first public issuance in the Swiss market was particularly noteworthy, consisting of a CHF 120 million issuance with a five-year maturity and an interest rate of 1.3725%. For further details regarding the issuances completed during the quarter, please refer to Note 22 to the Financial Statements, available at https://ir.itau.cl/.

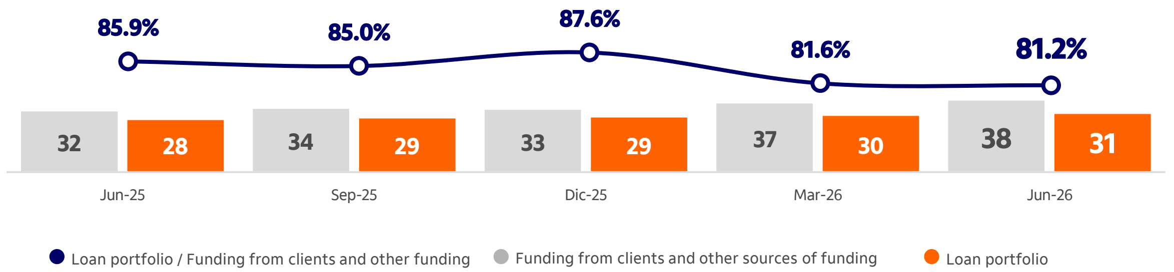
Total funding amounted to Ch$37.9 trillion at the end of the second quarter of 2026, increasing 4% compared with the previous quarter and 18% compared with the same period of 2025. The main changes in the quarterly comparison included a 36% increase in repurchase agreements and securities lending, a 70% increase in other financial obligations and a 3% increase in time deposits and other time funding.

Compared with the same period of 2025, the increase in funding sources was mainly attributable to a 146% increase in repurchase agreements and securities lending, a 37% increase in due to banks, and increases of 12% and 19% in demand deposits and time deposits, respectively.

In Ch$ million, end of period	2Q26	1Q26	Δ	2Q25	Δ
Funding from Clients (A)	**25,673,996**	**24,806,651**	**3.5%**	**20,916,201**	**22.7%**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	**7,021,899**	7,356,471	-4.5%	6,279,446	11.8%
Time deposits and other time funding	**16,167,464**	15,626,477	3.5%	13,627,005	18.6%
Investments sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending	**2,484,632**	1,823,703	36.2%	1,009,751	146.1%
Other Funding (B)	**12,267,959**	**11,710,713**	**4.8%**	**11,302,600**	**8.5%**
Letters of credit	**4,556**	4,719	-3.4%	6,901	-34.0%
Bonds	**7,334,426**	7,149,174	2.6%	7,296,374	0.5%
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	**1,533,873**	1,496,153	2.5%	1,491,545	2.8%
Interbank borrowings	**2,238,603**	2,378,920	-5.9%	1,629,970	37.3%
Other financial liabilities	**1,156,501**	681,748	69.6%	877,810	31.7%
Total Funding (A) + (B)	**37,941,955**	**36,517,364**	**3.9%**	**32,218,801**	**17.8%**

Loans and Funding

The ratio of the loan portfolio to funding from clients and other sources reached 81.2% in the second quarter of 2026:



Additional
Information

Managerial Income Statement

Below, we present a detailed reconciliation from our Accounting Income Statement to our Managerial Results, before adding or deducting the non-recurring events described above. Although the following example has been prepared using 2Q26 figures, it can be used to replicate the reconciliation for any period:

2Q26 | Income Statement Reconciliation

	In millions of Ch$	2Q26
1	Net Interest Income	264,362
1	Net Income from Readjustments	6,778
	Net Income from interest and readjustments	271,140
2	Fees and commission income	94,299
4	Fees and commission expense	(31,377)
	Net fee and commission income	62,922
1	Total financial transactions, net	65,430
1	Result of investments in companies	1,194
3	Result of non-current assets and disposal groups for sale not admissible as discontinued operations	4,978
1	Other operating income	7,301
	Total operating income	412,966
3	Provision for Loan Losses	(97,285)
3	Special Provision for Loan Losses	(5,006)
3	Recoveries from loans written-off as losses	16,550
3	Impairments due to credit risk	(6)
	Net operating income	327,219
4	Personnel expenses	(98,937)
4	Administrative expenses	(86,073)
4	Depreciation and amortization	(26,525)
1	Impairments	(0)
4	Other operating expenses	(2,446)
	Total operating expenses	(213,981)
	Earnings from continuing operations before tax	113,239
5	Income tax expense	(2,735)
	Net Income	110,503
6	Minority interests	(106)
	Net Income attributable to Shareholders	110,397

	In millions of Ch$	2Q26
	Operating Revenues	439,364
1	Managerial Financial Margin	345,065
	→ Financial Margin with Clients	351,550
	→ Financial Margin with the Market	(6,485)
2	Commissions and Fees	94,299
3	**Cost of Credit**	(80,768)
	Provision for Loan Losses	(97,319)
	Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	16,550
	Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	
4	Non-interest Expenses	(245,358)
	Personnel expenses	(98,937)
	Administrative expenses	(86,073)
	Fees and commission expense	(31,377)
	Other operational expenses	(2,446)
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(26,525)
	Earnings before tax	113,239
5	Income tax expense	(2,735)
6	Minority interests	(106)
	Recurring Net Income	110,398

Managerial Income Statement

1st Semester | Income Statement Reconciliation

	In millions of Ch$	1S26
1	Net Interest Income	532,558
1	Net Income from Readjustments	7,497
	Net Income from interest and readjustments	540,056
2	Fees and commission income	178,227
4	Fees and commission expense	(61,585)
	Net fee and commission income	116,641
1	Total financial transactions. net	133,744
1	Result of investments in companies	2,265
3	Result of non-current assets and disposal groups for sale not admissible as discontinued operations	5,268
1	Other operating income	10,928
	Total operating income	808,902
3	Provision for Loan Losses	(196,003)
3	Special Provision for Loan Losses	(427)
3	Recoveries from loans written-off as losses	33,570
3	Impairments due to credit risk	(69)
	Net operating income	645,974
4	Personnel expenses	(193,735)
4	Administrative expenses	(175,878)
4	Depreciation and amortization	(54,424)
1	Impairments	(0)
4	Other operating expenses	(5,129)
	Total operating expenses	(429,167)
	Earnings from continuing operations before tax	216,807
5	Income tax expense	(37,084)
	Net Income	179,724
6	Minority interests	(86)
	Net Income attributable to Shareholders	179,638

	In millions of Ch$	1S26
	Operating revenues	865,220
1	Managerial Financial Margin	686,993
	→ Financial Margin with Clients	676,732
	→ Financial Margin with the Market	10,262
2	Commissions and Fees	178,227
3	**Cost of Credit**	(157,660)
	Provision for Loan Losses	(191,231)
	Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	33,570
	Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	
4	Non-interest Expenses	(490,752)
	Personnel expenses	(193,735)
	Administrative expenses	(175,878)
	Fees and commission expense	(61,585)
	Other operational expenses	(5,129)
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(54,424)
	Earnings before tax	216,807
5	Income tax expense	(37,084)
6	Minority interests	(86)
	Recurring Net Income	179,638

Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

2Q26 | Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

In Ch$ million	Accounting	Managerial Reclassifications	Tax Effect of Hedge	Non-recurring Events	Managerial
Operating Revenues	**439,364**	**(33,429)**	**7,485**	**(4,667)**	**408,753**
Managerial Financial Margin	**345,065**	791	7,485	(4,667)	**348,675**
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**351,550**	(15,801)	—	—	**335,749**
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**(6,485)**	16,593	7,485	(4,667)	**12,926**
Commissions and Fees	**94,299**	(34,220)	—	—	**60,079**
Cost of Credit	**(80,768)**	**5,773**	**—**	**—**	**(74,995)**
Provision for Loan Losses	**(97,319)**	(1,556)	—	—	**(98,874)**
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**16,550**	6,263	—	—	**22,814**
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	**—**	1,066	—	—	**1,066**
Non-interest Expenses	**(245,358)**	**43,600**	**—**	**3,233**	**(198,524)**
Personnel expenses	**(98,937)**	(309)	—	—	**(99,246)**
Administrative expenses	**(119,896)**	39,253	—	3,233	**(77,410)**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	**(26,525)**	4,656	—	(0)	**(21,869)**
Earnings before tax	**113,239**	**15,944**	**7,485**	**(1,433)**	**135,234**
Income tax expense	**(2,735)**	(15,064)	(7,485)	(33)	**(25,317)**
Minority interests	**(106)**	(881)	—	—	**(987)**
Recurring Net Income	**110,397**	**(0)**	**—**	**(1,467)**	**108,930**

Main Managerial Reclassifications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1Q26 | Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

In Ch$ million	Accounting	Managerial Reclassifications	Tax Effect of Hedge	Non-recurring Events	Managerial
Operating Revenues	**425,855**	**(37,094)**	**(20,565)**	**(4,851)**	**363,345**
Managerial Financial Margin	**341,928**	(3,611)	(20,565)	(4,851)	**312,901**
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**325,181**	(7,705)	—	—	**317,477**
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**16,747**	4,094	(20,565)	(4,851)	**(4,576)**
Commissions and Fees	**83,927**	(33,483)	—	—	**50,444**
Cost of Credit	**(76,892)**	**1,453**	**—**	**—**	**(75,439)**
Provision for Loan Losses	**(93,912)**	(2,174)	—	—	**(96,086)**
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**17,020**	4,362	—	—	**21,382**
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	**-**	(734)	—	—	**(734)**
Non-interest Expenses	**(245,394)**	**43,514**	**—**	**12,266**	**(189,614)**
Personnel expenses	**(94,799)**	(172)	—	—	**(94,971)**
Administrative expenses	**(122,696)**	39,038	—	10,331	**(73,327)**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	**(27,900)**	4,648	—	1,935	**(21,317)**
Earnings before tax	**103,569**	**7,873**	**(20,565)**	**7,415**	**98,292**
Income tax expense	**(34,348)**	(8,038)	20,565	6	**(21,816)**
Minority interests	**20**	165	—	—	**185**
Recurring Net Income	**69,240**	**0**	**—**	**7,421**	**76,662**

2Q25 | Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

In Ch$ million	Accounting	Managerial Reclassifications	Tax Effect of Hedge	Non-recurring Events	Managerial
Operating Revenues	**397,070**	**(21,688)**	**18,191**	**(5,567)**	**388,006**
Managerial Financial Margin	**311,924**	9,102	18,191	(5,567)	**333,651**
→ Financial Margin with Clients	**330,853**	1,401	—	—	**332,254**
→ Financial Margin with the Market	**(18,929)**	7,701	18,191	(5,567)	**1,396**
Commissions and Fees	**85,146**	(30,790)	—	—	**54,355**
Cost of Credit	**(83,809)**	1,238	—	—	**(82,571)**
Provision for Loan Losses	**(104,170)**	(3,086)	—	—	**(107,256)**
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	**20,361**	4,632	—	—	**24,993**
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	**-**	(308)	—	—	**(308)**
Non-interest Expenses	**(234,131)**	**34,098**	**—**	**11,839**	**(188,194)**
Personnel expenses	**(97,215)**	(1,240)	—	7,668	**(90,788)**
Administrative expenses	**(111,215)**	30,744	—	2,236	**(78,234)**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	**(25,701)**	4,594	—	1,935	**(19,172)**
Earnings before tax	**79,129**	**13,648**	**18,191**	**6,272**	**117,240**
Income tax expense	**16,364**	(13,762)	(18,191)	(2,981)	**(18,570)**
Minority interests	**7**	114	—	—	**121**
Recurring Net Income	**95,500**	**(0)**	**—**	**3,291**	**98,791**

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

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

Additional Information

Employees

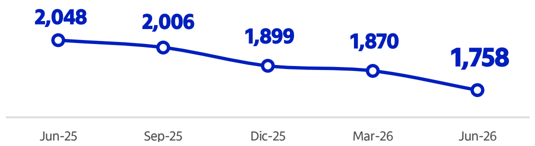
4,637 Employees in Chile and NY

▼ -1.1% (2Q26/1Q26)
▼ - 1.4% (2Q26/2Q25)

The total number of employees, including Itaú's New York Branch, reached 4,637 at the end of the second quarter of 2026, representing a 1.1% decrease compared with the previous quarter and a 1.4% decline compared with the same period of 2025, in line with our commitment to operational efficiency and the headcount adjustment implemented.

1,758 Employees in Colombia and Panamá

▼ - 6.0% (2Q26/1Q26)
▼ -14.2% (2Q26/2Q25)

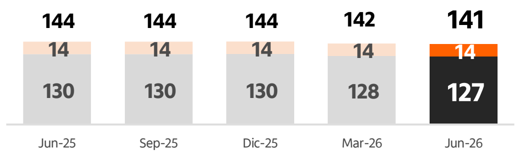


The total number of employees, including Itaú Panama, reached 1,758 in the second quarter of 2026, representing a 6.0% decrease compared with the previous quarter and a 14.3% decline compared with the same period of 2025. These changes reflect the ongoing implementation of the Bank's Transformation Project in Colombia.

Branches[1]

141 Branches — 127 physical, 14 digital

▼ - 0.7% (2Q26/1Q26)
▼ - 2.1% (2Q26/2Q25)

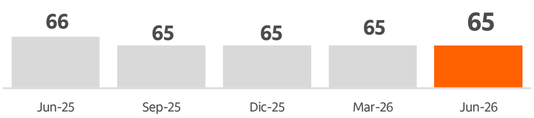


At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the Bank had 141 branches, representing a 0.7% decrease compared with the previous quarter and a 2.1% decline compared with the same quarter of 2025. This is consistent with the Bank's digital transformation strategy and the resulting optimization of its service channel structure.

[1] Physical branches include integrated branches.

65 Branches

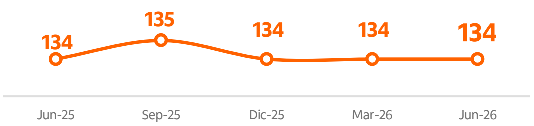
0.0% (2Q26/1Q26)
▼ - 1.5% (2Q26/2Q25)



As of June 30, 2026, Itaú had 65 branches under its brand across its consolidated Colombia operations, including Panama, unchanged from the previous quarter and representing a 1.5% decrease compared with the same date in 2025. As with the changes in headcount, this variation reflects the implementation of the Itaú Colombia Transformation Project, as previously mentioned.

ATMs

0.0% (2Q26/1Q26) | 0.0% (2Q26/2Q25)



At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the number of ATMs in Chile totaled 134, unchanged from both the previous quarter and the same period of 2025. Through our agreement with Redbanc, our clients have access to more than 7,500 ATMs across Chile.

0.0% (2Q26/1Q26) | ▼ - 8.3% (2Q26/2Q25)

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, the number of ATMs in Colombia totaled 111, unchanged from the previous quarter and representing an 8.3% decrease compared with the same period of 2025. Our clients continue to have access to more than 16,000 ATMs through Colombian financial institutions.

Additional Information | Credit Risk Ratings

Local Credit Risk Rating

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

Detailed local ratings are presented below:

Feller Rate	Rating
Long-term issuer credit rating	AAA
Senior unsecured bonds	AAA
Letters of credit	AAA
Long-term deposits	AAA
Subordinated bonds	AA+
Short-term deposits	Nivel 1+
Shares	1ª Clase nivel 1
Outlook	Stable

ICR Chile	Rating
Solvency	AAA
Short-term deposits (up to 1 year)	N1+
Long-term deposits (more than 1 year)	AAA
Letters of Credit	AAA
Bonds	AAA
Subordinated bonds	AA+
Outlook	Stable

International Credit Risk Rating

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

Detailed international ratings are presented below:

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

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

Additional Information | Stakeholder Engagement

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

This is how we engage

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

Additional Information | Glossary and relevant terms

Operating Revenues

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

Managerial Financial Margin

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commissions and Fees

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

Cost of credit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Interest Expenses

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

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

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

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

Efficiency Ratio: Relationship between expenses and income, calculated as Non-Income Expenses divided by Operating Revenues.

Capital Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

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