Itaú Chile

Management Commentary

Third quarter 2025

Contents

To facilitate the reading and analysis of this information, it should be noted that the amounts in U.S. dollars (US$) presented in this report have been converted into Chilean nominal pesos (Ch$) using our exchange rate of $963.28 per dollar, as of September 30, 2025. The industry data contained herein have been obtained from information provided by the Financial Market Commission (hereinafter "CMF") and the Financial Superintendence of Colombia (hereinafter "SFC").

Some figures included in this quarterly report, referring to the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and June 30, 2025, have been rounded for presentation purposes. The percentage figures included in this quarterly report have not, in all cases, been calculated based on such rounded figures but rather on the amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, the percentage amounts in this quarterly report may differ slightly from those obtained when performing the same calculations using our consolidated financial statements and managerial information. Other figures appearing in this quarterly report may not sum exactly due to rounding.

As presented in this Management Commentary Financial Report, the term "billion" means "one million million" (1,000,000,000,000).

General
Considerations

About Itaú

With more than 150 years of history, at Itaú we are distinguished by our focus on continuous evolution, always placing our clients at the center of everything we do.

We are a universal bank headquartered in Chile, with a presence throughout all regions of the country. In addition, we operate in Colombia and Panama, have a branch in New York, United States, and a representative office in Lima, Peru. Our main shareholder is Itaú Unibanco, the largest private bank in Brazil and one of the leading financial institutions in Latin America.

Since our beginnings, we have built a **culture of innovation driven by our clients' needs, with a focus on being simple, digital, and disruptive.**

Assets[1] Trillons of Ch$	35.4	7.7	43.1
Loans[1] Trillons of Ch$	23.5	5.0	28.5
Market Share[2]	9.8%	2.6%	
Headcount[1]	4,735	2,006	6,741
Branches[1,3]	144	65	209

[1] Information as of June 2025 [2] Market share as of August 2025 [3] Includes 14 digital branches. Physical branches include integrated branches.

Corporate Structure

CHILE

ItaúChile – Local Market

- Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Ltda. – 99.99%
- Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. – 99.99%
- Itaú Asesorías Financieras Ltda. – 99.99%
- Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda. – 99.99%
- Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Ltda. – 99.99%

FOREIGN MARKET

ItaúChile – Foreign Market

- Itaú Chile Sucursal de NY – 100%
- Itaú Colombia S.A.[1] – 94.99%
- Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A. – 2.22%
- Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A. – 94.99%
- Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S.[2] – 100%

[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%).

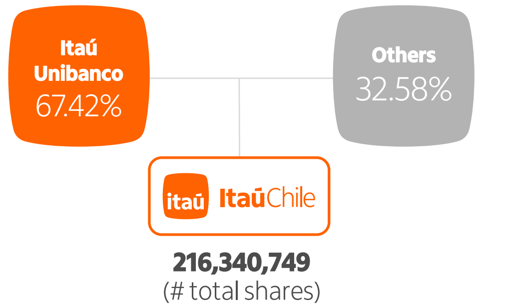
About Itaú | Shareholders structure

Shareholders

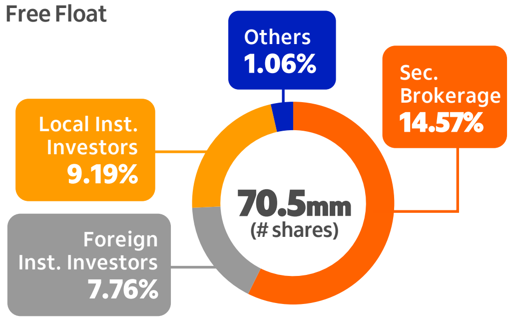
As of September 30, 2025, the Bank's ownership structure is composed of Itaú Unibanco (67.42%) and minority shareholders (32.58%).

Itaú Unibanco is the sole controlling shareholder of the Bank.

% of total share capital | as of September 30, 2025



Others
Free Float



Our Share

The share capital of Banco Itaú Chile is composed of 216,340,749 ordinary shares traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange **(ITAUCL)** and on the Electronic Stock Exchange of Chile as of September 30, 2025.

Market Cap

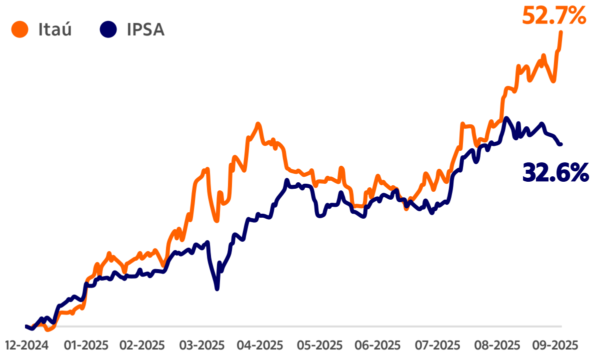
Ch$3.202 millons | US$3.32 billons

Sell-side ratings

6 Buy | 3 Hold | 0 Sell

Source: Bloomberg.

Stock Performance



Price and Volume | in Ch$	ITAUCL (Common shares)
Closing Price at 09/30/2025	14,795.00
Maximum price in the quarter	15,100.00
Average Price in the quarter	13,555.45
Minimum price in the quarter	12,300.00
Closing Price at 09/30/2025	12,900.00
Closing Price at 09/30/2024	10,448.00
Change in 3Q'25	14.69%
Change in LTM	41.61%
Average daily trading volume LTM (million)	2,344.7
Average daily trading volume in 3Q'25 (million)	1,921.2

Shareholder Base and Ratios	3Q25	2Q25	3Q24
Number of outstanding shares (million)	216.34	216.34	216.34
Recurring Diluted Earnings per share in the quarter (Ch$)	510.33	457.15	421.44
Accounting Diluted Earnings per share in the quarter (Ch$)	523.31	441.43	414.91
Book value per share in the quarter (Ch$)[1]	19,562.85	18,984.87	18,006.93
Price[1] / Earnings (P/E)	7.07	8.38	6.30
Price / Tangible Book Value (P/B)	0.86	0.89	0.67

[1] Closing price on the last trading day of each period.

About Itaú | Dividend policy

The distribution of dividends is a key element to ensure an adequate distribution of the bank's profits to its shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Law and the General Banking Law and, at the same time, to maintain a financing base with own resources conducive to a level of capital and solvency in accordance with the relevant regulations and the performance and business expectations of the entity. Under Chile's Corporations Law, public corporations must distribute at least 30% of their profits each year, unless the unanimous consent of our shareholders agrees otherwise.

In the case of any loss of capital or legal reserve, no dividends may be distributed as long as such loss is not recovered from profits or otherwise. Dividends may not be distributed above the legal minimum if doing so would result in the bank exceeding its debt ratio or credit limits.

The Bank's bylaws, Title VII, establish that at least 30% of the net profits of each fiscal year must be distributed annually as a dividend to its shareholders, at the proposal of the Board of Directors and in proportion to their shares. However, a dividend may not be distributed if a part of the capital has been lost, until the loss has been repaired, or in the event that the Bank infringes any of the equity requirements required by the General Banking Law as a result of the distribution. In addition, our Board of Directors Policy for the Proposal of Dividends, governed by the current dividend regulation set forth in the Corporations Law and the General Banking Law, states that dividends will be paid exclusively from the net profits for the year, after absorbing accumulated losses, if any.

For the definition of the Board of Directors' proposal for the distribution of dividends that corresponds to each year, in accordance with the provisions of Article 56 of the General Banking Law, the following variables are taken into consideration, among other variables: (i) the legal or regulatory restrictions linked to the level of compliance with the minimum capital requirements; (ii) minimum dividend distribution requirements established by Law No. 18,046 on Corporations; (iii) level of compliance with the internal capital target and (iv) expectations of financial performance.

The actual amount of dividends will depend on, among other factors, our current level of earnings, capital and statutory rese rve requirements, meeting the internal capital target and market conditions. Therefore, we cannot guarantee the amount or timing of future dividends. However, for the purposes of capital requirements, annual dividends are provisioned at 30%.

Dividend Policy

At our last Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on April 24, 2025, the shareholders approved the payment of an annual dividend for 2025 of $522.26905 per share. The dividend payout ratio was 30% of the 2024 Net Income, equivalent to a dividend yield of 4.24%.[1] The following table shows the dividends per share distributed over the past four years:

Charge to Fiscal Year	Year paid	Net Income (Ch$ mn)[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

[1] Consider the share price at the close of 03/26/2025(date of announcement of the dividend proposal by the Board of Directors of Itaú Chile).
[2] Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)

Our Way

We are building on our transformation to become a simple, agile, efficient, and close bank, with the goal of providing comprehensive financial solutions to our clients. Our mission is to be the main financial partner for individuals and companies in Chile. Our differentiating factors —brand, presence, culture, sustainability, cost control, and capital management— will enable us to leverage our strategy going forward and achieve sustainable results .We are proud to highlight that our brand and our culture are key elements supporting our position. Our unique "itubers" culture, which challenges and inspires our employees to excel, is also at the heart of the levers that allow us to reach our goals.

Mission

To be the main financial partner for individuals and companies in Chile, building deep relationships and being present at key moments, with outstanding experiences and digital solutions that support their everyday lives.

Vision

To be the leading bank in customer experience and high-value digital solutions, supported by an efficient, profitable, and scalable business model.

Company values

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**.

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.**

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.**

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.**

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.**

Ethics is non-negotiable

Strategy

Our strategy is centered on being the main financial partner for individuals and companies in Chile, building deep and long-lasting relationships. We aim to lead in customer experience and high-value digital solutions, supported by an efficient, profitable, and scalable business model. We are constantly evolving to be a simple, agile, and close bank — one that accompanies its customers in their key decisions and in their everyday lives.

Comprehensive Management Model

These pillars comprehensively encompass the objectives we pursue as a bank: customer satisfaction, client primacy, strengthening our brand positioning in the market, growth and deepening of digital distribution, operational cost efficiency, competitive funding, credit cost control, and the development of financial capabilities. We leverage IT enablers, ensure security in our operations and those of our customers, make intensive use of data and artificial intelligence, and foster an organizational culture that supports our strategic goals and values the talent of our employees (itubers).

Our management model in Chile and Colombia involves aligning vision, objectives, and incentives. Our strategic framework is structured around four pillars:

Customer Relationship	Best Financial Solutions	Operational Efficiency	Key Capabilities
Understand • Customer Satisfaction • Principality • Brand	**Levers** • Growth • Digital	**Includes** • Operational Cost Efficiency • Competitive Funding • Credit Cost • Financial Capabilities	**Enablers** • TI • Security • Use of Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) • Culture • Talent

Customer Relationship

Customer satisfaction is the cornerstone of our business success, directly influencing our recommendation rate and customer loyalty. In Itaú Chile, in 2025 we were recognized for the fourth consecutive year as the market leader in customer satisfaction in the retail segment, according to the Servitest survey conducted by Ipsos. We also achieved first place in the corporate and high-income individual segments, and second place among SMEs. In Itaú Colombia, we have achieved an 11 p.p. improvement in our NPS from 2022 through the end of 2024.

Best Financial Solutions

We continuously innovate to optimize and simplify our customers' experience, ensuring an exceptional and differentiated service. In Itaú Chile, we offer a comprehensive range of digital products and services across our entire product chain and infrastructure. By the end of 2024, we had 14 digital branches, and a significant share of our product acquisitions were made through digital channels, including our website and mobile app. Our app was ranked #1 by users across all app stores in both 2023 and 2024. In Itaú Colombia, we increased digital sales performance to 69% and achieved a customer digitalization rate of 54%.

Operational Efficiency

In 2025, we maintained growth in products that reflect progress in the level of transactionality our clients have with us. For example, in Itaú Chile, we achieved a 7.2% increase in current account balances for individuals and a 19.5% growth in Assets under Management (AuM) over the 12 months ending in August 2025, among other significant increases in the adoption of non-credit-related banking services. In addition, we achieved consistent improvements in self-funding ratios and fees as a share of total operating income.

Key Capabilities

To achieve our goals in relation to our strategic levers, we mobilize talent across the bank and foster a culture that promotes development and encourages people's transformative power. In terms of adoption of our institutional culture by our itubers, Itaú Chile achieved an eNPS of 86% as of June 2025, while Itaú Colombia reached an average annual eNPS of 65%.In Chile, we were ranked 2nd place by Great Place to Work as one of the best companies to work for in the country. In addition, throughout 2025 we received recognitions from Merco Talento, Top Employer, Equidad Chile, among others.

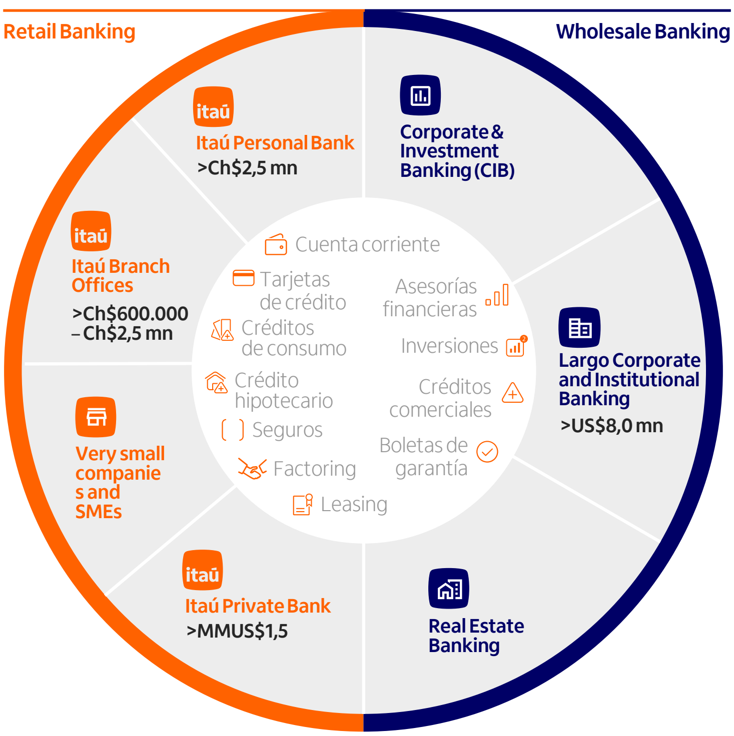
Our Value Proposition

Segmentation Model

Seeking to optimize the level of service, satisfaction, and profitability per client, Itaú has focused on delivering financial solutions that create value for its customers, while recognizing and adapting to new trends and needs.To effectively meet these needs, Itaú organizes its commercial focus into two main business units: **Itaú Corporate (Wholesale Banking) and Retail Banking**. Within these divisions, the delivery of solutions is structured according to the clients' needs, type, size, sector, and behavior.

Itaú offers a wide range of financial solutions, including digital checking accounts, insurance, financial advisory, and foreign trade products. The bank also provides cash management, financing, investment banking, consumer lending, asset management, and treasury services. Each of these products and services is designed to address the specific needs of our clients, ensuring security, efficiency, and personalized support in all their financial transactions.

Through our Retail and Wholesale Banking segments **we offer a wide range of products and services tailored to each client profile**



Our Value Proposition

Segmentation Model | Itaú Corporate (Wholesale Banking)

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)

It serves the largest economic groups in the country. This unit is distinguished by the understanding and knowledge of its clients' business, focusing on serving them with value propositions adapted to their needs, maintaining a constant search for the quality of the services provided and a real concern in the use of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria.

Large Corporates, Multinationals and Institutions

Large Companies, serves clients who are legal entities and/or economic groups, which do not operate in the real estate or construction industries. It stands out for its national presence from the business center of Santiago. In the case of Multinationals, the focus is on developing different value propositions for companies operating in Latin America; while, in the case of Institutional, the focus is on financial and non-financial institutional clients, focusing on financing, non-credit products and services for their daily operations.

Real Estate and Construction Banking

It serves clients who develop and sell real estate, lease commercial, industrial, and residential buildings, and construction companies. It manages the financing of construction and sale of real estate projects, along with the financing of the requirements of construction companies and structuring financial solutions tailored to the financial requirements of companies that are dedicated to real estate rental in the sectors of warehousing, commerce, residential rental and offices, being one of the main players in the market.

Segmentation Model | Retail Banking

Personal Bank

It specializes in high-income clients. This segment has differentiated branches, mobile and web channels. Our model offers specialized and personalized attention with highly qualified executives, with smaller portfolios per executive in relation to the traditional segment and differentiated face to-face branches.

Itaú Branches

It is aimed at individuals with medium-high income levels. This segment offers checking account, debit and credit card products, personal installment loans, mortgage loans, bank insurance, time deposits, and savings accounts in domestic and foreign currency.

Empresas Minoristas y PyMe

It is aimed at small and medium sized legal entity clients, for which we have a wide range of products for this segment: Commercial Credits, Loans with State Guarantees, Comex, Leasing, Factoring and Guarantee Tickets. All of this is leveraged with personalized attention from highly qualified executives, who are located in branches from Arica to Punta Arenas.

Private Bank

It serves high-net-worth and highincome clients. Each customer has a liaison officer who oversees our customer relationship across all product lines. We provide each client with a comprehensive and personalized advisory service to manage their wealth, investments, and banking and credit structuring needs. In addition, we offer tailor-made loan products and specialist advisors to maximize our clients' profits according to their investment profile.

Additionally, Retail Banking contains the Banco Condell segment that serves people with lower incomes, delivering an offer focused mainly on insurance policies and consumer loans.

Our Value Proposition

Considering that at Itaú we act as banking and financial intermediaries, raising funds in the market and transferring them to our clients in the form of loans and investments, assigning interest rates that remunerate the risks of the business and our capital providers, the segmentation of clients based on the Itaú Corporate and Retail units is complemented through the Treasury, this is a unit whose objective is to manage the Bank's market and liquidity risks, as well as to optimize the funding structure and transfer pricing allocation applied to the products managed. In this way, this unit comprises 4 areas responsible for carrying out these objectives:

Treasury

Sales Desk

In charge of the distribution of the Bank's financial products to its customers through specialized personnel and channels.

Liquidity

Responsible for guaranteeing the liquidity of the Bank that allows it to efficiently fulfill its obligations according to internal and external policies and guidelines.

Trading y Market Making

Provides competitive prices to the sales desk (cooperative work model) to sell products in Itaú's different business units. It is also responsible for managing the market risk arising from the commercial activity, participating on a daily basis as an interbank market maker, operating with local and foreign counterparties.

Asset and Liability Management(ALM)

In charge of managing the market risks of the Bank's balance sheet, allocating and attracting financing resources to the different areas of the Bank, and executing the strategies of the Institutional Book.

The Bank's segmentation model is consolidated by subsidiaries, through which more comprehensive financial solutions are delivered. These subsidiaries are made up of:

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

Risk management

At Itaú we are all risk managers

For this reason, we continue to strengthen the mechanisms to monitor, identify and manage the different types of risks to which our organization is exposed.

We have a management system inspired by the Itaú Unibanco model. It has a preventive approach that generates value for the organization, society and our investors. Along with incorporating traditional risks – credit, financial and operational – this method focuses on those risks that arise from new processes, such as the digitalization of the financial industry in which we seek to be pioneers.

Our risk areas play a key role in the face of market challenges, regulatory changes, the climate scenario and new patterns of client behavior. Their role is the construction of robust transformations, along with the design of risk maps and procedures that allow us to face these new challenges and make businesses viable.

In this aspect, 3 lines of defense of the Risk Management Model are defined:

1st line of defense

Business and support areas

Responsible for the identification, measurement, evaluation, 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 the business and support areas in managing financial and nonfinancial risks and ensuring processes comply with current regulations (internal and external)

Credit Risk Control

Responsible for supporting the business and risk management areas of the wholesale portfolio and the process of generating information and analyzing credit risk for decision making.

Financial Risk Control

Responsible for supporting Management Corporate Treasury & Support in market risk management and liquidity

3rd line of defense

Internal Audit

Responsible for independently and regularly assessing the adequacy of processes and risk management procedure, as set out in the audit policy and submit the results to the Audit Committee.

Risk management

Comprehensive risk management

The Corporate Risk Division, which reports to the Chief Executive Officer, seeks to ensure, through comprehensive management, a competitive advantage for the bank that allows the business areas to meet their objectives in an adequate control environment aligned with the defined risk appetite. Among the functions of this administration are:

- **Manage and control the bank's credit risk,** actively participating in all stages of the credit cycle.
- **Define the policies and procedures** in the area of credit risk of the bank.
- **Define and develop credit risk and provisioning methodologies** consistent with the standards and guidelines established by the bank's senior management and external regulators.
- **Manage operational risk** to ensure business continuity, information security control, as well as preventive monitoring, identification and control of fraud.
- **Manage cybersecurity risks,** through policies and procedures to ensure active cyber risk management in all areas of operation of the bank and its subsidiaries.
- **Define and develop methodologies and initiatives for the analysis, control and monitoring of money laundering** (AML) risk in all operations of the bank and its subsidiaries.
- **Manage and control compliance risk,** defining policies, procedures, methodologies and initiatives to ensure alignment and compliance with the legal requirements of the markets where we operate.

Risk Factors

We prioritize risk management in our operations with the objective of identifying, assessing, and implementing control and monitoring measures. Our system adopts a preventive approach that encompasses both traditional risks in the areas of credit, financial, and operational, as well as emerging non-traditional risks such as the digitalization of the financial industry and climate change.

We consider risks within our operations, which include our internal activities and processes, as well as within our credit and investment portfolio, which is directly related to those who use our products or services, whether individuals or legal entities.

The first step of the risk assessment methodology consists of identifying those to which we are exposed, based on measurement and control processes from risk management departments.

The identification process results in a risk inventory, which is updated annually or as new risks are identified.

Financial Risks

→ **Credit Risk:** This is the possibility of economic loss arising from the failure of counterparties to meet obligations under credit agreements.

→ **Market Risk in the Trading Book:** Refers to the current or future risk to earnings or capital due to adverse fluctuations in market factors affecting positions in the trading book, such as interest rates, exchange rates, or other related factors.

→ **Market Risk in the Banking Book:** Refers to the current or future risk to the Bank's earnings or capital due to adverse fluctuations in factors affecting positions in the banking book.

→ **Liquidity Risk:** Refers to the possibility that we may be unable to meet our payment obligations on time, or may only be able to do so at an excessive cost.

Non-Financial Risks

→ **Operational Risk:** Refers to the possibility of losses resulting from failures, deficiencies, or inadequacies in internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events. This includes legal risk associated with deficiencies in contracts signed by Itaú, sanctions due to noncompliance with legal provisions, and compensation for damages to third parties resulting from the institution's activities. Fraud risk is also considered part of operational risk.

→ **Cybersecurity Risk:** Refers to the possibility of an event affecting the Bank's digital security, compromising the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data, and impacting the interests of the Bank and/or its clients.

→ **AML & Compliance Risk:** Refers to the organization's exposure to legal, regulatory, or supervisory breaches under both local and international frameworks. This includes money laundering and terrorism financing, which refers to the risk that the organization may be used to conceal the nature, origin, location, ownership, or control of illicit funds or assets, giving them the appearance of legality. This poses social, economic, reputational, and systemic risks

→ **Strategic Risk:** This is the current or future impact on income and capital that may arise from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or failure to respond effectively to industry changes.

→ **Climate Change Risk:** Refers to the possibility that factors related to climate change—whether physical (e.g., increased severity or frequency of extreme weather) or transitional (e.g., shift to a low-carbon economy)—could significantly impact the various risks to which the Bank is exposed.

→ **Model Risk:** Involves the potential for adverse outcomes resulting from the design, development, implementation, or use of models for risk management. It may originate from inappropriate specifications, incorrect parameter estimates, flawed assumptions, calculation errors, or inaccurate or incomplete data.

Risk Management | Delving into some non-financial risks

Climate and socio-environmental risk

Climate and socio-environmental risk governance

Climate change represents one of the greatest challenges of our time, but also a transformative opportunity to move toward a more resilient and sustainable economic model. At Itaú Chile, we recognize our role as mobilizers of capital to support our clients' transition toward a low-carbon economy, while proactively managing environmental, social, and climate-related risks and impacts.

Itaú Unibanco — the controlling entity of Itaú Chile — is a member of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and supports and discloses the climate management efforts of the entire Itaú group in Brazil and abroad, in alignment with the guidelines of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The Itaú group extends its commitment to achieving Net Zero by 2050 to its subsidiaries. Therefore, at Itaú Chile, we work collaboratively to pursue this climate ambition and align ourselves with the sectoral targets defined by our parent company for its international units.

Operational decarbonization

In Chile, at the operational level, we contribute to this commitment through our Operational Decarbonization Strategy, which aims to reduce CO_2 emissions by 42% across all three scopes by 2030, compared to the 2021 baseline. Additionally, we seek to reduce energy consumption emissions by 25%, water consumption emissions by 25%, and waste generation emissions by 25%.

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

→ **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 2 emissions, we achieved 100% compliance, with reductions of 60% and 70%, respectively — significantly exceeding our 42% target. For Scope 3 emissions, we are in progress, having achieved a 20% reduction to date. Regarding water usage, we fully met our goal, achieving a 44% reduction in consumption. For energy, we are also progressing, with a 39% reduction, considering both internal and external consumption. Finally, in terms of waste management, we have made progress with an 11% reduction, continuing our efforts toward the 25% target.

Description	Target for 2030	Achieved in 2024
Scope 1	-43%	-67%
Scope 2	-42%	-64%
Scope 3	-42%	-15%
Energy	-25%	-32%
Water	-25%	-4%
Waste	-25%	-23%

Total Carbon Footprint*		
	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.

	Year	Carbon Footprint (market-based) [tCO_2e]	Carbon Footprint (location-based) [tCO_2e]
Itaú Chile	2021	15,796	15,796
	2022	9,414	13,210
	2023	7,811	9,966
	2024	**7,449**	**9,256**
Itaú Colombia	2022	5,928	5,928
	2023	5,900	5,900
	2024	**5,046**	**5,114**
Consolidated	2022	15,349	19,138
	2023	13,771	15,866
	2024	**12,495**	**14,370**

In 2025, we renewed the "Huella Chile: Quantification" seal for the 2024 period and, for the first time, received the "Huella Chile: Reduction" seal for 2023 and 2024. These certifications verify that the bank's emissions measurement aligns with international best practices.

Socio-environmental and Climate Risk Policy

The socio-environmental and climate risk (SECR) at Itaú Chile is managed through a structured process that enables the assessment and mitigation of impacts, ensuring informed and responsible decision-making. During 2024, climate governance was strengthened through the definition of specific roles and responsibilities, and the analysis of socio-environmental risk related to credit was deepened both from the client perspective ("Client Vision") and the financial product perspective ("Product Vision"), particularly for operations with known use of proceeds and real estate collateral.

Itaú Chile has a Socio-environmental and Climate Risk Policy, structured around three main pillars: Integrating climate change into the bank's overall strategy; Strengthening internal capabilities at all organizational levels; and Establishing clear rules in accordance with applicable regulations, particularly General Rule No. 461 issued by the Financial Market Commission (CMF).

The policy incorporates specific socio-environmental criteria for client analysis, complementing traditional credit risk methodologies. Additionally, the bank adheres to the Equator Principles, ensuring that financed projects are developed with social and environmental responsibility. Itaú Chile maintains a formal framework through its Climate Change and Socio-environmental Risk Policy, which details the guidelines for assessing the impact of financing and investment operations.

The Board of Directors of Itaú Chile approves policies related to climate and ESG risks and oversees their implementation. At least once a year, the Sustainability Management team presents progress on these matters to the Board. Further information is available in the 2024 Annual Report.

Financed emissions management

In terms of financed emissions, in 2024 we successfully measured 100% of wholesale banking emissions and are working together with the Itaú Group to align with its reduction targets for the most carbon-intensive sectors, as defined by the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) guidelines.

Our financed emissions data — both at the group and country levels — are publicly available in the Itaú Unibanco 2024 Climate Report, which discloses calculation methodologies based on the following categories: i) Asset class, ii) Sector/industry, and iii) Country/region.

Overall, at Itaú Chile, we have consolidated a strategic approach to climate risk management and to accelerating the transition toward a low-carbon economy. We have adopted specific guidelines that gradually phase out financing for coal-intensive activities, while prioritizing sectors and projects aligned with the energy transition.This approach is grounded in technical, regulatory, and territorial criteria, and is implemented through robust socio-environmental assessment processes. Through this policy, we not only mitigate reputational and regulatory risks, but also strengthen our adaptive capacity to face the challenges of climate change, fully aligning with international best practices.

Large-scale sustainable project financing

Itaú Chile incorporates ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) criteria into the financing of large-scale projects, aligning with the Equator Principles and IFC (International Finance Corporation) standards. A specialized Socio-environmental Risk team oversees implementation, requiring external impact assessments to ensure compliance with these standards. In 2024, a total of 19 projects were reviewed under these principles, with 100% approval and no rejections.

Responsible investment policy

The Responsible Investment Policy integrates stewardship practices, including proxy voting at shareholders' meetings and engagement with companies and institutions. Through its Asset Management Division (Administradora General de Fondos, AGF), Itaú Chile actively engages with the companies in which it invests, seeking to influence their ESG performance by promoting best practices and monitoring associated risks. Additionally, the bank participates in collaborative dialogues aimed at fostering the development of sustainable investments in Chile.

Regarding proxy voting, a differentiated approach is applied depending on the type of asset. For active investments, voting rights are exercised based on ESG criteria, while for passive investments, each case is evaluated individually. Itaú also engages with policymakers and other stakeholders, taking part in working groups that promote financial sustainability and the integration of ESG standards in local markets.

For a more detailed view of the metrics and implemented actions, please refer to the 2024 Annual Report.

In 2025, we achieved a score of 81 out of 100 in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), positioning us within the prestigious Sustainability Yearbook and above the industry average. This achievement represents an 11-point increase compared to the previous assessment, highlighting the maturity of the bank's ESG management and reflecting our continued commitment to sustainability, transparency, and best practices in environmental, social, and governance matters.

Cybersecurity and information protection

At Itaú, we recognize our responsibility to safeguard our clients' assets against various threats — including malware, spam, phishing scams, network and web attacks, and data breaches — that increasingly target the banking industry's networks. For this reason, cybersecurity and data protection are among our top priorities and ongoing challenges. We continuously work with specialized teams within the company to evaluate, strengthen, and enhance the defense and protection measures our clients expect and deserve. At the same time, we are strengthening our internal cybersecurity culture through company-wide training programs designed to raise awareness and build resilience across all areas of the organization.

Cybersecurity risk management is based on:

- **Cybersecurity management model**
- **Information security management model**
- **Business continuity and contingency plans**
- **Incident response procedures**

Risk Management

At Itaú, we believe that risk management is an essential tool for optimizing resource use and selecting the best business opportunities to maximize value creation for shareholders. In this context, the risk appetite defines the nature and level of acceptable risks, while the risk culture guides the attitudes and behaviors necessary to manage them effectively.

At the Executive Management level, there are two key committees: the Capital Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee, responsible for managing the bank's capital position and financial risk, respectively. These operate in alignment with local regulatory standards and the Basel I, II, and III frameworks. These principles and standards are applied to ensure comprehensive supervision and management of inherent risks and economic capital principles, as well as to review the effectiveness of the policies, limits, and procedures for managing and controlling risks and capital throughout the bank. Moreover, they ensure the ongoing compliance with all relevant regulatory and internal requirements.

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

Our risk management process includes:

1. Identification and measurement of existing and potential risks in our operations.
2. Alignment of institutional policies for risk management control, procedures, and methodologies in accordance with the Board of Directors' guidelines and our corporate strategies.
3. Management of our portfolio aimed at achieving 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 III Banking Supervision Committee (BIS III), as adopted by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) and the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN).

Current regulatory requirements for these ratios are set at 100% for LCR and 80% for NSFR, with the latter increasing by 10 percentage points annually until reaching 100% in January 2026.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25
High Quality Liquid Assets	3.981.755	4.295.763
Net Potential Cash Outflows	2.133.975	2.482.275
LCR (%)	**186,6%**	**173,1%**
High Quality Liquid Assets	1.218.666	1.208.090
Net Potential Cash Outflows	733.559	870.486
LCR (%)	**166,13%**	**138,8%**

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25
High Quality Liquid Assets	21.212.823	20.959.682
Net Potential Cash Outflows	19.233.544	18.980.312
NSFR (%)	**110,3%**	**110,4%**
High Quality Liquid Assets	4.692.599	4.215.605
Net Potential Cash Outflows	3.761.689	3.475.046
NSFR (%)	**124,75%**	**121,3%**

Notes: The figures for Colombia are expressed in constant currency; therefore, all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted into Chilean pesos at a fixed exchange rate of Ch$0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.

In Chile, the increase in the LCR compared to the previous quarter is mainly due to the growth and renewal of deposits. Meanwhile, in Colombia, the observed increase is primarily explained by bond issuances and deposit inflows.

Regarding NSFR levels, the decrease in Chile is mainly attributable to an increase in loan placements, partially offset by the growth and renewal of term deposits. In contrast, in Colombia, the increase is mainly explained by bond issuances, deposit inflows, and long-term foreign currency financing.

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 Law, we have strengthened our capital structure, incorporating best practices in risk management, capital self-assessment, and market disclosure.

During 2024 and 2025, we carried out AT1 instrument issuances, reinforcing our capital base and consolidating a competitive position within the industry. Currently, our capital adequacy ratio stands at 17.7%, well above the minimum requirement of 11.8%, representing a buffer of approximately 590 basis points.

This performance reflects a disciplined and proactive capital management strategy, enabling us to face regulatory and market challenges with a robust structure, ensuring sustainability and trust for our clients and investors.

Solvency Ratios

In millions of Ch$, at the end of the period	3Q25	2Q25	3Q24
Shareholder's equity	4,232,242	4,107,201	3,895,633
Noncontrolling interest	3,838	3,559	3,309
(—) Goodwill	(492,512)	(492,512)	(492,512)
(—) Other discounts under Basel III	(198,741)	(210,198)	(85,684)
Common Equity Tier1 (CET1)	3,544,827	3,408,050	3,317,437
(+) Additional Tier1 (AT1)	286,822	277,375	-
Tier1	3,831,649	3,685,425	3,317,437
(+) Subordinated bonds	1,185,059	1,189,858	1,150,215
(+) Additional provisions	107,379	107,379	111,232
Tier2	1,292,438	1,297,237	1,261,447
Regulatory Capital	5,124,087	4,982,662	4,578,884
(+) Credit Risk	22,785,924	22,117,455	23,123,038
(+) Market Risk	3,429,533	3,445,727	3,524,517
(+) Operatinal Risk	2,698,397	2,943,485	3,066,068
Risk-Weighted assets (RWA)	28,913,855	28,506,667	29,713,623
Ratios			
CET1	12.26%	11.96%	11.16%
Tier1	13.25%	12.93%	11.16%
Regulatory Capital	17.72%	17.48%	15.41%

Main variations in 3Q25

The solvency ratio reached 17.72% at the end of the quarter, representing an increase of 24 basis points compared to the previous period. This evolution is mainly explained by the growth in core capital, driven by positive quarterly results, which supported the increase in risk-weighted assets (RWA)—particularly in credit risk, due to the expansion of the commercial and mortgage portfolios.

Compared to the same period in 2024, the solvency ratio increased by 231 basis points, reaching 17.72%, reflecting both the reduction in RWAs and the strengthening of core capital, resulting from retained earnings and the issuance of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments.

Macroeconomic context

The Chilean economy showed a mixed performance in 3Q25: total activity contracted by 1.2% quarter-on-quarter (seasonally adjusted), due to temporary disruptions in the mining sector — its steepest decline since 2019 — while non-mining sectors grew 2.1%, driven by manufacturing. The IMACEC indicates a 1.8% year-on-year increase, with trade and services remaining dynamic. Business confidence remains near neutral levels, consolidating the recovery that began in 2023, while credit expansion and a 26% increase in capital goods imports reflect improving investment and financing conditions.

The labor market shows positive signals, with informality declining to 26% (down 0.4 percentage points in one year) and employment growing 0.9% quarter-on-quarter (seasonally adjusted). The unemployment rate fell to 8.4% from 8.9% in the previous quarter, supported by the creation of 121,000 formal jobs, mainly in the private sector, and a gradual reduction in informality. Nonetheless, some slack remains in the labor market following significant labor cost increases in recent years.

The headline CPI closed the quarter at 4.4% year-on-year, while core inflation reached 3.9%. On a sequential basis, annualized general inflation during the quarter was 4.2% (vs. 2.4% in 2Q), and core inflation rose to 5.6% — its highest level since late last year (3.8% in 2Q). Within the core component, services inflation remains elevated at 6.6%, and one of the main recent concerns has been the pass-through of wage increases to inflation.

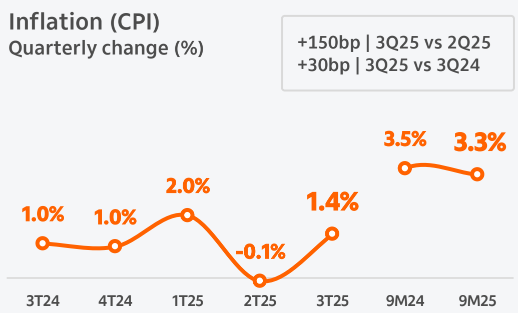
The Chilean peso has remained relatively weak compared to other regional currencies, affected by a low interest rate differential ("carry"), which has reduced its attractiveness to foreign investors despite improved private confidence and a more optimistic investment environment. However, several structural factors support a medium-term appreciation outlook: terms of trade remain near historical highs, the current account deficit has narrowed significantly from the 10% of GDP recorded in 2022, and domestic political and economic uncertainty has eased, supported by progress on pension reform and greater institutional stability.

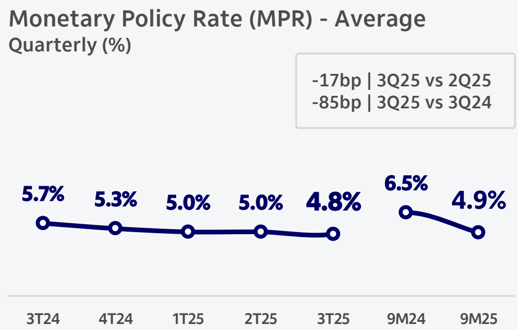
In this context, the Central Bank of Chile decided in September to **maintain the monetary policy rate at 4.75%,** assessing that it is close to its neutral level and that any further adjustments should be carefully evaluated.

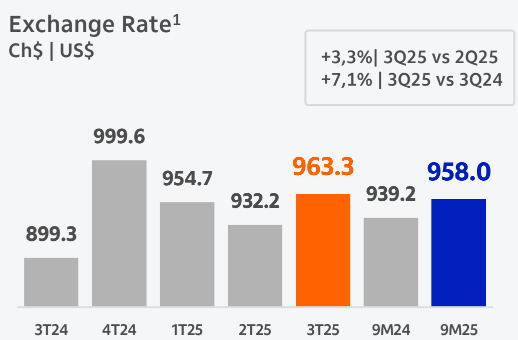
While the market had expected an update to the neutral rate range, the Board decided to postpone this review due to high uncertainty, although several members agreed that the neutral rate is at the upper end of the current range (3.5%–4.5%).

Expectations

With improved private sector confidence, lower average inflation, and an investment rebound led by the mining sector, economic activity is expected to continue recovering. **We maintain our GDP growth forecast at 2.5% for 2025 and 2.2% for 2026.**







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

Macroeconomic context

Economic activity during the third quarter of 2025 shows a positive outlook, driven by retail trade, coffee production, and manufacturing. Private consumption remains supported by a still-tight labor market, with a seasonally adjusted urban unemployment rate of 8%, the lowest in decades. At the same time, business confidence remained favorable in August, reaching its highest level since mid-2022. We expect GDP growth between 2.8% and 3.5% during the third quarter of 2025.

Sequential inflationary pressures remain a challenge. We estimate that quarterly accumulated inflation reached 5.3% annualized and seasonally adjusted (vs. 5.5% in 2Q25). Core inflation stood at 5.4% annualized (up from 5.3% in 2Q25), reflecting persistent services inflation due to strong domestic demand and food price shocks.

In a split decision, the Central Bank (BanRep) kept its policy rate unchanged at 9.25% in September, marking the third consecutive meeting without changes. Four board members voted to hold rates steady, one favored a 25-bp cut, and two supported a larger 50-bp cut (including the Minister of Finance). The majority of the Board emphasized the need for caution in light of upside inflation risks.

On the fiscal front, tax revenues continue to recover, although they remain below the government's target for 2025. Meanwhile, budget execution remains close to the historical average, leaving little room to achieve the nominal fiscal deficit target of 7.1% of GDP for this year.

Expectations

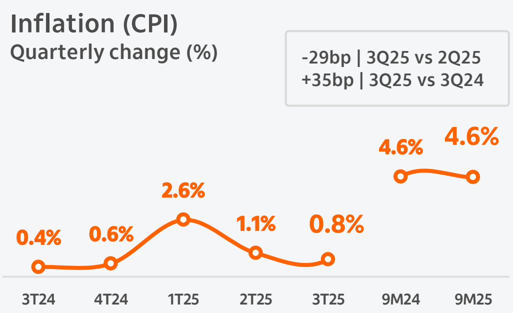
We forecast GDP growth of 2.7% in 2025 and 2.8% in 2026, with trade and services as the main growth drivers, supported by a solid labor market. In contrast, investment continues to show weakness.

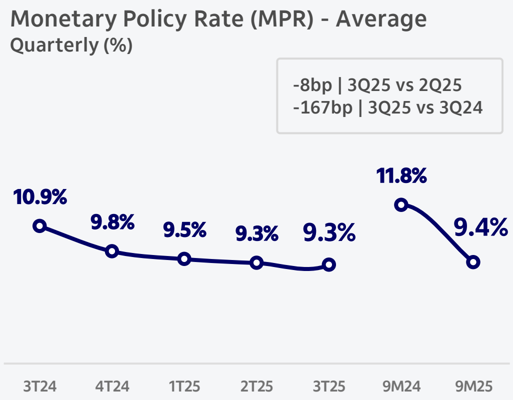
We project an exchange rate of COP 4,000/USD by end-2025, reflecting a weaker global dollar, despite elevated domestic fiscal risks.

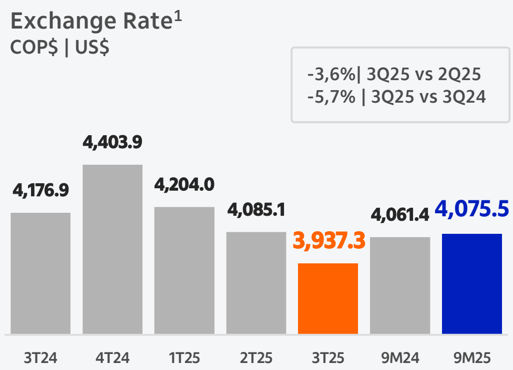
Record-high remittances are supporting a moderate current account deficit (CAD) and dynamic private consumption. Despite a wider trade deficit due to increased imports, remittances have helped contain the deterioration of the external balance. We estimate a current account deficit of 2.8% of GDP in 2025 (vs. 1.8% in 2024) and 3.2% of GDP in 2026.

We project an exchange rate of COP 4,000/USD by end-2025, reflecting a weaker global dollar despite elevated domestic fiscal risks.

Regarding prices, we estimate CPI inflation at 5.2% by end-2025 and 4.2% by end-2026, amid an unfavorable food price dynamic. We expect rate cuts to resume only in the second half of 2026, with a 100-bp easing cycle, which would bring the policy rate down to 8.25%.







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

Environment and Competitive Position| Financial Industry

Activity[1]

In August 2025, **credit activity showed clearer signs of recovery, with total loan placements posting annual nominal growth of 5.3%** (1.3% in real terms) — the strongest real increase of the year. Commercial loans grew 5.0% nominally (1.0% real), marking their first positive variation after 48 consecutive months of contraction. This moderate rebound reflects a gradual recovery in corporate financing demand amid lower interest rates and some normalization in economic activity.

Meanwhile, mortgage loans grew 5.5% nominally (1.5% real), driven in part by the FOGAES Program — a government-backed guarantee and mortgage rate subsidy initiative that has helped partially reactivate new housing loan origination.

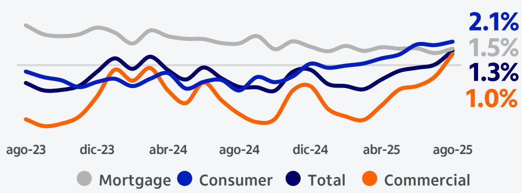
The consumer loan portfolio was the most dynamic segment, with nominal growth of 6.1% (2.1% real). This performance was mainly driven by credit card loans, which accounted for approximately 68% of total segment growth. The expansion in revolving credit reflects higher utilization of available credit lines and a rebound in durable goods spending, amid a gradual improvement in real income.

Total deposits recorded nominal growth of 4.0%, with virtually no real increase. Demand deposits rose 6.2% nominally (2.2% real), mainly driven by households, consistent with the expansion of digital payment methods and remote transactional channels. In contrast, time deposits grew 2.6% nominally, but declined 1.4% in real terms, reflecting their reduced attractiveness following monetary policy rate cuts.

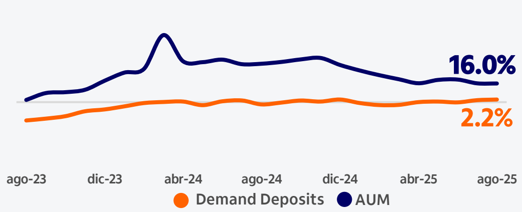
In this context, mutual funds continued to show sustained expansion, with nominal growth of 21% and real growth of 16%. This reflects investors' preference for liquid and low-risk instruments, consolidating mutual funds as a relevant alternative to time deposits.

Finally, the number of checking accounts continued to expand, driven by digitalization and the broadening of the banked customer base. A slight slowdown was observed in the growth rate of individual accounts (16.4%), converging toward the stability seen in corporate accounts (15.9%).

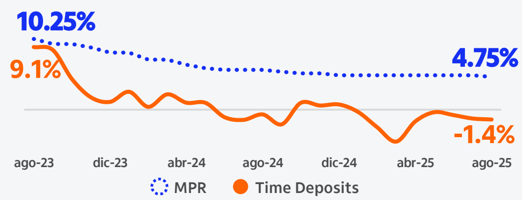
Loans | Real 12-Month Growth



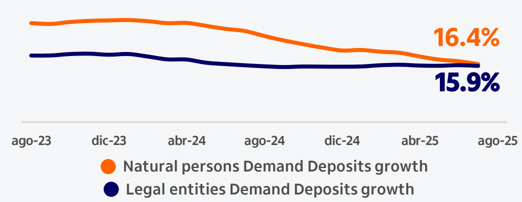
Deposits and AUM | 12-Month Growth



Time Deposits | 12-Month Growth



Demand Deposits | 12-Month Growth



Highlights

July, 2025

- The Central Bank reduces the Monetary Policy Rate (TPM) by 25 bp, from 5.0% to 4.75%.

September, 2025

- Legal merger between BICECORP and Grupo Security; the new financial holding company will operate under the definitive brand "BICE"
- Promulgation of Law No. 21,770 on Sectoral Permits ("Permitting Law"), aimed at reducing timeframes and simplifying procedures for investment projects

[1] Excluye filiales en el exterior

Environment and Competitive Position| Financial Industry

Results and Solvency

The financial industry accumulated a result of Ch$ 3,674,886 million at the end of the first eight months of 2025, representing a 12.1% increase compared to the same period in 2024. This improvement was reflected in a return on tangible equity (RoTE) of 16.5%, exceeding the level recorded in August of the previous year by 55 basis points. In the composition of the observed results, the following stood out:

OPERATIONAL INCOME

4.1%
Δ8M25 vs 8M24

- **+2.0%** Interest & readjustments
- **+9.2%** Comissions
- **+8.7%** Net Financial Result

CREDIT RISK

1.2%
Cost of Credit

2.3%
NPL

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

+3.5%
Δ8M25 vs 8M24

43.4%
Efficiency

PROFITABILITY AND SOLVENCY

1.7%
ROA (ago-25)

16.5%
RoTE (ago-25)

16.9%
CAR (ago-25)

At the income level, the system recorded a total increase of 4.1% as of August 2025. This rise was mainly driven by higher fee and commission income, which grew 9.2%, boosted by card services, investment products, and fund management. Likewise, net financial income rose 8.7% compared with the same period in 2024, reflecting a more demanding comparative base and the recomposition of intermediation margins. In contrast, inflation-adjusted income fell 2.3% due to lower inflation, while net interest income (NII) grew 2.8%, supported by a reduction in funding costs and a gradual recovery in credit activity.

Regarding credit risk, the system recorded accumulated loan loss provisions of Ch$ 1,910,303 million, representing a 2.8% year-on-year increase. This variation is explained by higher provisioning in commercial and consumer portfolios, while there was a greater release of special provisions compared to the previous year. This effect stems from the implementation of the standardized consumer model in January, which increased provisions and led banks to compensate through additional provision releases.

Even so, asset quality indicators show some improvement: non-performing loans over 90 days stood at 2.30%, 7.5 basis points lower than in August 2024, while the total risk index fell 21.1 basis points to 3.43%. The coverage ratio of past-due loans reached 1.49 times, 414 basis points lower in twelve months, reflecting a tighter cushion compared to the previous year.

Total operating expenses amounted to Ch$ 5,074,020 million as of August, with a 3.5% year-on-year increase. Within this total, personnel expenses grew 6.5%, administrative expenses rose 7.8%, and depreciation and amortization increased 3.1%. System efficiency improved by 24 basis points compared to the same period in 2024, reaching a ratio of 43.4%, thanks to income growing at a faster rate than expenses.

In summary, the results accumulated as of August reflect a system that maintains solid profitability, supported by higher fee and financial margins, improving operational efficiency, and stable portfolio quality, despite slightly higher provisioning expenses.

Meanwhile, the financial system continues to show a strong solvency position, reflecting its ability to face risk scenarios with stability. This strength is based on higher profit generation during the year, along with moderate growth in risk-weighted assets (RWA), allowing an improvement in capital indicators without compromising system stability.

The gradual implementation of Basel III standards has been a key factor in this strengthening, particularly regarding minimum capital requirements (Pillar 1) and supervisory review processes (Pillar 2).

Environment and Competitive Position| Financial Industry

Itaú Chile | Performance 2025

As of August 2025, Itaú Chile (excluding Colombia) reached Ch$ 23,216 billion in loans, representing annual growth of 2.6%. The mortgage portfolio stood out, expanding 7.5% year-on-year, 1.4 times faster than the system average, and ranking third in FOGAES applications for new housing. The commercial portfolio showed signs of recovery after years of contraction, while the consumer portfolio remained stable due to more selective origination. As a result, the bank achieved a 9.4% market share in total loans.

In terms of funding, deposits decreased 4.2% year-on-year, driven by a decline in time deposits (-6.0%), partially offset by a 1.2% increase in demand deposits, boosted by individual customers (+7.2%), positioning the bank second among its peers. Managed funds also performed well, while the number of checking accounts grew 14% (the second highest in the peer group), reflecting greater commercial engagement and deeper customer relationships.

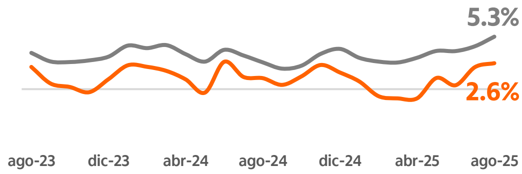
During the first eight months of the year, income showed positive performance, with commission income up 15.6%, driven by mutual funds and credit cards, and a gradual recovery of the Market Financial Margin. This improvement reflects both higher transactional activity and a more diversified income mix, as well as a shift in the Treasury strategy toward more client-focused management.

In terms of credit risk, Itaú Chile showed the strongest improvement within its peer group. The cost of credit decreased 23.8% year-on-year, reaching a ratio of 1.1%, reflecting a significant reduction in provisions and an improvement in portfolio quality.

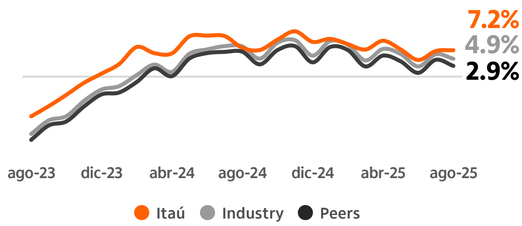
As of August, Itaú's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) stood at 17.5%, representing an increase of 172 basis points compared with December, while the peer group recorded a 30 basis point decline over the same period. This performance reflects strong and disciplined capital management, which has consistently strengthened the Bank's capital levels.

In summary, Itaú Chile is delivering tangible results during the year: sustained growth in fee income, solid credit risk management, and discipline in capital management. These advances confirm the effectiveness of its strategy and progress toward a more balanced and competitive financial performance.

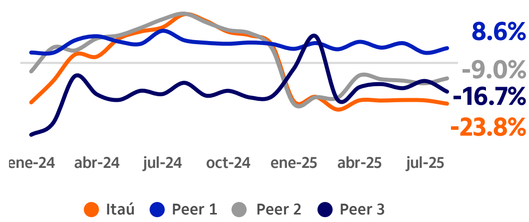
Loans | Itaú vs. Industry
Nominal 12-Month Growth



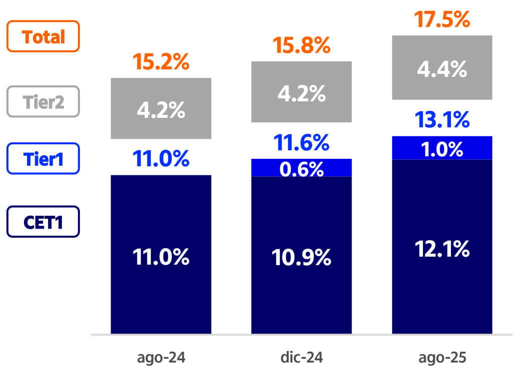
Natural persons Demand Deposits| Itaú vs. Industry and Peers[1]
Nominal 12-Month Growth



Growth in credit expenses| Itaú vs. Peers
var. YTD



Itaú's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)



[1] Peer group: Banco de Chile, Santander, BCI, Scotiabank

Forecast 2025

Historical results, the analysis of observed trends in critical business variables (such as portfolio growth levels, profitability, risk, and expense control, among others), capital requirements, as well as the continuous analysis and review of the overall environment in which the Bank's commercial activity takes place (macroeconomic, social, regulatory, among others), form the basis for defining the financial objectives established during the annual strategic planning process.These objectives ultimately translate into the Forecast measurement, which establishes the baseline framework for the development and focus of the Bank's commercial actions throughout the year.

In this way, for the year 2025, the Bank's Forecast for operations in Chile considers the following:

Expectations 2025

	Expectations 2025	3rd quarter 2025
Loan Growth	**In line with the market**	**Below guidance**
Financial Margin with Clients (Average rate)	**Stable** as interest rates decline	**Above Guidance**
Commissions and Fees (% growth)	Between **5.0% – 10%**	**Above Guidance**
Cost of Credit Risk (% net provisions for credit risk)	Between **1.0% - 1.2%**	On track
Gastos administrativos (% growth)	Below inflation	On track
RoTE	Between **13% - 15%**	On track

Although the growth plans and performance projections presented above are based on management assumptions and information available in the market at the beginning of 2025, these expectations involve uncertainties and risks that are difficult to anticipate, and therefore, actual results or outcomes may differ from those forecasted. This information does not constitute a guarantee of future performance. The use of these expectations should take into account the risks and uncertainties inherent in any business activity, many of which are beyond our control. These risks and uncertainties include—but are not limited to—our ability to perceive political and economic changes, volatility in interest and exchange rates, technological changes, inflation, financial disintermediation, competitive pressures on products and pricing, and changes in tax legislation, among others.

Executive
Summary

Financial information

The financial information included in this report is based on our managerial model that we adjust for non-recurring events and for additional reclassifications of P&L lines in order to provide a better understanding of our performance, Please refer to pages 30 to 35 of this report for further details on our managerial model.

Financial Highlights

We present below selected **consolidated managerial financial information** and operating information of Itaú Chile for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and the twelve months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

In millions of CLP (except where indicated), at the end of the period.	3Q25	2Q25	3Q24	9M25	9M24
Results					
Recurring Net Income	110,390	98,791	91,174	318,069	293,765
Operating Revenues[1]	412,539	391,322	380,745	1,190,543	1,199,289
Managerial Financial Margin	363,427	334,451	331,762	1,033,544	1,055,271
Performance					
Recurring Return on Tangible Avg. assets (RoTAA)[2 3]	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Recurring Return on Tangible Avg. equity (RoTAE)	12.0%	11.1%	10.8%	11.8%	11.7%
Recurring Return on Avg. assets (RoAA)[2]	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Recurring Return on Avg. equity (RoAE)[2 5]	10.9%	9.4%	9.3%	10.4%	10.0%
Risk Index (Loan loss allowances / Total loans)	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%
Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) - Total	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) – Chile	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) - Colombia	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%	3.0%
Coverage Ratio (Loan Losses/NPL 90 days overdue) - Total	120.9%	120.8%	127.2%	120.9%	127.2%
Efficiency Ratio (Non-interest expenses / Operating revenues)	46.5%	48.9%	47.4%	48.5%	46.6%
Risk-Adjusted Efficiency Ratio (RAER)[6]	66.9%	70.0%	74.2%	68.8%	71.5%
Balance Sheet					
Total Assets	43,076,841	41,369,806	42,457,699		
Gross Total Credit Portfolio	28,513,498	27,661,078	27,253,993		
Total Deposits	20,587,654	19,906,451	20,673,268		
Loan Portfolio / Total Deposits	138,5%	139,0%	131,8%		
Shareholders Equity	4,232,242	4,107,201	3,895,633		
Tangible Equity[4]	3,736,905	3,610,451	3,394,644		
Others					
Headcount[7]	6,741	6,750	6,896		
→ Chile	4,735	4,702	4,709		
→ Colombia	2006	2,048	2,187		
Branches[8]	209	210	219		
→ Chile	144	144	147		
→ Colombia	65	66	72		
ATM – Automated Teller Machines	253	255	250		
→ Chile	135	134	134		
→ Colombia	118	121	116		

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.	3Q25	2Q25	3Q24	9M25	9M24
Highlights					
Total Outstanding shares (millions)	216.3	216.3	216.3	216.3	216.3
Book value per share (Ch$)[1]	19,562.9	18,984.9	18,007.2	19,562.9	18,007.2
Diluted Recurring Earnings per share (Ch$)	510.3	456.6	421.4	1,470.2	1,357.9
Accounting Diluted Earnings per share (Ch$)	523.3	442.0	414.9	1,476.6	1,326.5
Dividend (millones de Ch$)	n.a.	112,988	n.a.	112,988	106,466
Dividend per share (Ch$)	n.a.	522.3	n.a.	522.3	492.1
Market capitalization (Ch$ billion)	3,201.8	2,790.8	2,260.3	3,201.8	2,260.3
Market capitalization (US$ billion)	3.32	2.99	2.51	3.32	2.51
Solvency Ratio - BIS Ratio[1]	17.72%	17.48%	15.41%	17.72%	15.41%
Shareholders' equity / Total assets	9.82%	9.93%	9.18%	9.82%	9.18%
Shareholders' equity / Total liabilities	10.90%	11.02%	10.10%	10.90%	10.10%
Indicators					
Ch$ exchange rate for US$1.0	963.28	932.22	899.28	963.28	899.28
COP exchange rate for Ch$1.0	0.2447	0.2282	0.2153	0.2447	0.2153
Monetary Policy Interest Rate - Chile[2]	4.75%	5.00%	5.50%	4.75%	5.50%
Monetary Policy Interest Rate – Colombia[2]	9.25%	9.25%	10.75%	9.25%	10.75%
Quarterly UF variation- Chile[3]	0.56%	0.96%	0.90%	2.75%	3.01%
Quarterly UF variation- Chile	1.40%	-0.10%	1.10%	3.30%	3.50%
Quarterly CPI variation- Colombia	0.79%	1.08%	0.44%	4.47%	4.49%

Notas: (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.

The monitoring and management of Itaú's performance is carried out through the monitoring of critical financial indicators such as its level of Efficiency, delinquency rates, RoTE and return on capital, among others, which are analyzed in detail in this quarterly disclosure document.

Regarding the measurement of "non-financial" indicators, Itaú continuously monitors key variables within the framework of its vision as a leading bank in sustainable performance and customer satisfaction, highlighting the measurements of NPS (Net Promoter Score, adopted since 2019), staff turnover rates, gender composition, employee satisfaction measurements, shared value and social impact, among others; indicators that are presented and analyzed on a recurring basis in the annual disclosures of the Bank's Annual Report (for more details, see the Integrated Annual Report available at https://ir.itau.cl/.

Net Income and Recurring Net Income

Our recurring net income attributable to shareholders totaled Ch$110,390 million in the third quarter of 2025, compared to an accounting net income of Ch$113,214 million for the same period, as non-recurring items are being subtracted. Figures are presented in the following table:

Non-Recurring Events

In Ch$ million	3Q25	2Q25	3Q24	9M25	9M24
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)	113,214	95,500	89,761	319,444	286,980
Non-Recurring Events	(2,823)	3,291	1,413	(1,375)	6,785
a. Amortization/impairment of intangible generated through business combinations	1,935	1,935	1,935	5,806	9,294
b. Financial cost of perpetual bonds	(5,803)	(5,567)	—	(15,829)	—
c. Transformation and Other Costs		9,904	—	9,904	—
d. Tax Effects	(1,044)	(2,981)	(523)	(1,255)	(2,509)
Recurring Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Managerial)	110,390	98,791	91,174	318,069	293,765

Events that we have considered as non-recurring correspond to:

a. **Amortization/impairment of intangible generated through business combinations:** Amortization of intangibles arising from business combination, such as customer relationships.

b. **Financial cost of perpetual bonds:** Managerial recognition of the accrual of interest on obligations in perpetual bonds (provisioned in equity)

c. **Transformation and Other Costs:** Results considered as non-recurring associated with the Transformation Project in Colombia, discontinued activities and other contingencies.

   It is worth mentioning that the Transformation Project indicated refers to the strategic commercial approach developed in Colombia with respect to the Corporate and retail business, which has resulted in an efficiency plan with implications for the commercial infrastructure, among other effects.

d. **Tax Effects:** Taxes associated with adjustments indicated in letters (a) -(c)

Managerial Income Statement

Our managerial financial model reflects the way management measures and analyzes 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 make adjustments for non-recurring events to the accounting net income (as detailed on the previous page) and apply managerial criteria to present our results. Regarding the latter, our managerial approach affects the composition of results, without impacting net income. Among the managerial adjustments made, we highlight the tax effects of the hedging of our foreign investments—originally recorded as income tax expense—which we subsequently reclassify as Financial Margin; the reclassification of foreign exchange hedge positions on provisions denominated in U.S. dollars; the reclassification of country risk provisions, provisions and write-offs of assets received in payment; as well as the reclassification of provisions associated with our credit card loyalty program. These reclassifications allow us to analyze the business from a management perspective.

With respect to the hedging of foreign investments, our foreign exchange risk management strategy aims to mitigate the effects of exchange rate fluctuations through the use of financial instruments, and includes the impact of all related tax effects.

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

In the third quarter of 2025, the Chilean peso depreciated against the USD (a 3.3% increase in the value of the USD), accumulating a 7.1% increase compared to the same month of the previous year. Meanwhile, against the Colombian peso, it showed a lower value during the quarter (a 7.2% increase in the Ch$/COP) and recorded a devaluation over the twelve-month comparison period. These exchange rate movements impact the composition of our loan portfolio, given that approximately 32% of our portfolio is denominated or indexed to foreign currencies. Below, we present the exchange rate variation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar and the Colombian peso.

For tax purposes, the Chilean Internal Revenue Service (Servicio de Impuestos Internos or "SII") considers that our investment in Colombia is equivalent to the amount in US dollars actually paid for the investment at a fixed exchange rate as of the date of the payment. As a result, the value of our investment in Colombia for fiscal purposes is US$ 2,207 million. This amount considers the acquisition of shares of Itaú Colombia from Helm LLC and Kresge Stock Holding Company announced to the market in December 3th, 2019 for approximately US$334 million and the acquisition of an additional 12.36% share ownership in Itaú Colombia on February 22, 2022 for approximately US$414 million.

Since we have to translate the value of this investment for tax purposes as part of the calculation of our income taxes, foreign exchange volatility impacts our income taxes and therefore the net income attributable to shareholders. In order to mitigate that volatility, management has decided to hedge the income tax exposure to foreign exchange rates. In our managerial income statement, we present the effect of that hedge as part of the income tax line. In the same context, since January 2018 management has decided to hedge its exposure to translation of the valuation of its investment in its New York branch (US$302 million) with derivatives, also to be analyzed along with income tax expenses.

Main foreign exchange variations of the Chilean peso

U.S. dólar
Ch$ 963.28

+3.3% (3Q25 | 2Q25)

+7.1% (3Q25 | 3Q24)

Colombian Peso
Ch$ 0.2447

+7.2% (3Q25 | 2Q25)

+13.6% (3Q25 | 3Q24)

Managerial Income Statement

We present below a detailed reconciliation from our accounting income statements to our managerial income statements before adding/deducting non-recurring events as previously described. Even though the example below has been prepared with 3Q25 figures, it can be used to replicate any period:

3Q25 | Income Statement Reconciliation

	In millions of Ch$	3Q25
1	Interest Income	274,820
1	Interest Expense	4,174
	Net Interest Income	278,995
2	Fees and commission income	80,489
4	Fees and commission expense	(31,752)
	Net fee and commission income	48,736
1	Total financial transactions, net	106,636
1	Result of investments in companies	510
3	Result of non-current assets and disposal groups for sale not admissible as discontinued operations	(8,335)
1	Other operating income	11,985
	Total operating income	438,526
3	Provision for Loan Losses	(98,765)
3	Special Provision for Loan Losses	1,802
3	Recoveries from loans written-off as losses	18,972
3	Impairments due to credit risk	(31)
	Net operating income	360,504
4	Personnel expenses	(95,729)
4	Administrative expenses	(83,015)
4	Depreciation and amortization	(26,694)
1	Impairments	0
4	Other operating expenses	(2,623)
	Total operating expenses	(208,062)
	Earnings from continuing operations before tax	152,442
5	Income tax expense	(39,219)
	Net Income	113,223
6	Minority interests	(10)
	Net Income attributable to Shareholders	113,214

	In millions of Ch$	3Q25
	Operating Revenues	478,613
1	Managerial Financial Margin	398,124
	→ Financial Margin with Clients	317,988
	→ Financial Margin with the Market	80,136
2	Commissions and Fees	80,489
3	Cost of Credit	(86,357)
	Provision for Loan Losses	(105,329)
	Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	18,972
	Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and colla-terals effects)	-
4	Non-interest Expenses	(239,814)
	Personnel expenses	(95,729)
	Administrative expenses	(83,015)
	Fees and commission expense	(31,752)
	Other operational expenses	(2,623)
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(26,694)
	Earnings before tax	152,442
5	Income tax expense	(39,219)
6	Minority interests	(10)
	Net Income attributable to Shareholders	113,214

Managerial Income Statement

Accumulated to September 2025 | Income Statement Reconciliation

	In millions of Ch$	9M25
1	Interest Income	850,048
1	Interest Expense	3,869
	Net Interest Income	853,917
2	Fees and commission income	243,412
4	Fees and commission expense	(89,460)
	Net fee and commission income	153,952
1	Total financial transactions, net	133,720
1	Result of investments in companies	3,148
3	Result of non-current assets and disposal groups for sale not admissible as discontinued operations	(12,103)
1	Other operating income	19,159
	Total operating income	1,151,794
3	Provision for Loan Losses	(284,702)
3	Special Provision for Loan Losses	(3,626)
3	Recoveries from loans written-off as losses	54,087
3	Impairments due to credit risk	(44)
	Net operating income	917,509
4	Personnel expenses	(287,125)
4	Administrative expenses	(243,094)
4	Depreciation and amortization	(78,080)
1	Impairments	(2)
4	Other operating expenses	(7,825)
	Total operating expenses	(616,125)
	Earnings from continuing operations before tax	301,385
5	Income tax expense	18,091
	Net Income	319,475
6	Minority interests	(31)
	Net Income attributable to Shareholders	319,444

	In millions of Ch$	9M25
	Operating Revenues	1,253,356
1	Managerial Financial Margin	1,009,944
	→ Financial Margin with Clients	999,767
	→ Financial Margin with the Market	10,177
2	Commissions and Fees	243,412
3	Cost of Credit	(246,387)
	Provision for Loan Losses	(300,474)
	Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	54,087
	Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and colla-terals effects)	
4	Non-interest Expenses	(705,583)
	Personnel expenses	(287,125)
	Administrative expenses	(243,094)
	Fees and commission expense	(89,460)
	Other operational expenses	(7,825)
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(78,080)
5	Earnings before tax	301,385
6	Income tax expense	18,091
	Minority interests	(31)
	Net Income attributable to Shareholders	319,444

Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

3Q25 | Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

In Ch$ million	Accounting	Managerial Reclassifications	Tax Effect of Hedge	Non-recurring Events	Managerial
Operating Revenues	478,613	(32,584)	(27,687)	(5,803)	412,539
Managerial Financial Margin	398,124	(1,208)	(27,687)	(5,803)	363,427
→ Financial Margin with Clients	317,988	10,487	—	—	328,476
→ Financial Margin with the Market	80,136	(11,695)	(27,687)	(5,803)	34,951
Commissions and Fees	80,489	(31,376)	—	—	49,113
Cost of Credit	(86,357)	2,566	—	—	(83,790)
Provision for Loan Losses	(105,329)	(2,316)	—	—	(107,644)
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	18,972	5,052	—	—	24,024
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	-	(170)	—	—	(170)
Non-interest Expenses	(239,814)	45,847	—	1,935	(192,032)
Personnel expenses	(95,729)	4,048	—	—	(91,681)
Administrative expenses	(117,391)	37,213	—	—	(80,179)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(26,694)	4,587	—	1,935	(20,172)
Earnings before tax	152,442	15,830	(27,687)	(3,868)	136,717
Income tax expense	(39,219)	(15,410)	27,687	1,044	(25,898)
Minority interests	(10)	(419)	—	—	(429)
Recurring Net Income	113,214	—	—	(2,823)	110,390

Main Managerial Reclassifications

Financial Margin with Clients: Managerial reclassification of results from the management of client derivative positions and foreign exchange transactions, which are recorded under 'net financial operations result' (or 'result from financial transactions') in the accounting statements, among others.

Financial Margin with Market: Effect of the tax exemption associated with capital gains from fixed-income investments pursuant to Article 104 of the Income Tax Law (LIR), in addition to the reclassification of results recognized in financial transactions arising from positions maintained to hedge volatility due to exchange rate or interest rate effects in different lines of the income statement (P&L). Examples include obligations contracted in USD (Administrative Expenses) and credit provisions on USD-denominated loans (Credit Cost).

Fees and Commissions: Inclusion of commission expenses that were initially recorded under administrative expenses.

Credit Cost: Primarily includes provisions, write-offs, and recoveries of assets received in payment; impacts from the sale of written-off loan portfolios and CVA, among others.

Administrative Expenses: Reclassification of commission expenses and movements between expense items (from personnel to administrative) according to the nature of the expenses and the applied managerial view.

Income Tax: Reclassification of the effect of the tax exemption associated with capital gains from fixed-income investments, pursuant to Article 104 of the Income Tax Law (LIR), to Financial Margin with Market, together with the effect of hedging related to income tax on foreign investments.

Starting from Q1 2025, disbursements associated with derivative and interbank operations are included within 'Managerial Reclassifications'. As they pertain to commercial operations, they are considered as 'income reducers' to better reflect the associated profitability. As has been done in previous instances, for a correct comparison of the results reported in this quarterly disclosure, we have applied this change homogeneously to the results of the compared previous periods

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	(18,372)	18,191	(5,567)	391,322
Managerial Financial Margin	311,924	9,903	18,191	(5,567)	334,451
→ Financial Margin with Clients	330,853	1,401	—	—	332,254
→ Financial Margin with the Market	(18,929)	8,502	18,191	(5,567)	2,197
Commissions and Fees	85,146	(28,275)	—	—	56,870
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)	30,783	—	11,839	(191,510)
Personnel expenses	(97,215)	(1,240)	—	7,668	(90,788)
Administrative expenses	(111,215)	27,429	—	2,236	(81,550)
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	—	—	3,291	98,791

3Q24 | Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

In Ch$ million	Accounting	Managerial Reclassifications	Tax Effect of Hedge	Non-recurring Events	Managerial
Operating Revenues	303,280	38,906	42,474	—	384,659
Managerial Financial Margin	227,377	63,015	42,474	—	332,866
→ Financial Margin with Clients	332,130	3,884	—	—	336,014
→ Financial Margin with the Market	(104,753)	59,131	42,474	—	(3,148)
Commissions and Fees	75,903	(24,109)	—	—	51,794
Cost of Credit	(47,747)	(54,322)	—	—	(102,069)
Provision for Loan Losses	(64,340)	(56,959)	—	—	(121,299)
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	16,593	2,780	—	—	19,373
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	—	(143)	—	—	(143)
Non-interest Expenses	(216,028)	29,891	—	1,935	(184,202)
Personnel expenses	(87,251)	355	—	—	(86,896)
Administrative expenses	(103,446)	25,066	—	—	(78,380)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(25,332)	4,470	—	1,935	(18,926)
Earnings before tax	39,505	14,474	42,474	1,935	98,388
Income tax expense	50,288	(14,213)	(42,474)	(523)	(6,921)
Minority interests	(31)	(261)	—	—	(293)
Recurring Net Income	89,761	—	—	1,413	91,174

Starting from Q1 2025, disbursements associated with derivative and interbank operations are included within 'Managerial Reclassifications'. As they pertain to commercial operations, they are considered as 'income reducers' to better reflect the associated profitability. As has been done in previous instances, for a correct comparison of the results reported in this quarterly disclosure, we have applied this change homogeneously to the results of the compared previous periods

3Q25 | Income Statement

We present below the managerial income statements with the reclassification and non-recurring adjustments described above:

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
Operating Revenues	412,539	391,322	5.4%	21,218	380,745	8.4%	31,794	1,190,543	1,199,289	-0.7%	(8,746)
Managerial Financial Margin	363,427	334,451	8.7%	28,975	331,762	9.5%	31,665	1,033,544	1,055,271	-2.1%	(21,728)
→ Financial Margin with Clients	328,476	332,254	-1.1%	(3,779)	336,014	-2.2%	(7,538)	993,813	1,029,257	-3.4%	(35,444)
→ Financial Margin with the Market	34,951	2,197	n.m.	32,754	(4,252)	-922.0%	39,203	39,731	26,014	52.7%	13,716
Commissions and Fees	49,113	56,870	-13.6%	(7,758)	48,983	0.3%	130	156,999	144,017	9.0%	12,982
Cost of Credit	(83,790)	(82,571)	-1.5%	(1,219)	(102,069)	17.9%	18,279	(241,567)	(299,469)	19.3%	57,902
Provision for Loan Losses	(107,644)	(107,256)	-0.4%	(388)	(121,299)	11.3%	13,655	(306,311)	(382,426)	19.9%	76,115
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	24,024	24,993	-3.9%	(969)	19,373	-24.0%	4,650	64,491	84,027	23.3%	(19,537)
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	(170)	(308)	45.0%	139	(143)	-18.8%	(27)	254	(1,070)	123.7%	1,324
Non-interest Expenses	(192,032)	(191,510)	-0.3%	(522)	(180,288)	-6.5%	(11,744)	(577,924)	(558,340)	-3.5%	(19,584)
Personnel expenses	(91,681)	(90,788)	-1.0%	(893)	(86,896)	-5.5%	(4,785)	(275,798)	(267,687)	-3.0%	(8,111)
Administrative expenses	(80,179)	(81,550)	1.7%	1,371	(74,465)	-7.7%	(5,713)	(243,557)	(230,869)	-5.5%	(12,688)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(20,172)	(19,172)	-5.2%	(1,000)	(18,926)	-6.6%	(1,246)	(58,570)	(59,784)	2.0%	1,215
Earnings before tax	136,717	117,240	16.6%	19,477	98,388	39.0%	38,329	371,052	341,480	8.7%	29,572
Income tax expense	(25,898)	(18,570)	-39.5%	(7,328)	(6,921)	-274.2%	(18,977)	(52,660)	(47,382)	-11.1%	(5,278)
Minority interests	(429)	121	-454.4%	(550)	(293)	-46.4%	(136)	(323)	(333)	3.0%	10
Recurring Net Income	110,390	98,791	11.7%	11,599	91,174	21.1%	19,217	318,069	293,765	8.3%	24,304

Results | Itaú Consolidated

Net income analysis presented below is based on the Managerial Income Statement with the adjustments shown on pages 30 to 35:

3Q25 | Highlights

		vs 2Q25	vs 3Q24
Recurring Net Income	Ch$110.4 billions	▲ 11.7%	▲ 21.1%
Managerial Financial Margin	Ch$363.4 billions	▲ 8.7%	▲ 9.5%
Commissions and Fees	Ch$49.1 billions	▼ 13.6%	▲ 0.3%
Cost of Credit	Ch$83.8 billions	▲ 1.5%	▼ 17.9%
Efficiency Ratio	46.5%	▼ 2.4 p.p	▼ 0.8 p.p
RoTE (Return on Average Tangible Equity)	12.0%	▲ 0.9 p.p	▲ 1.2 p.p
Solvency	17.7%	▲ 0.2 p.p	▲ 2.3 p.p

In the third quarter of the year, Itaú's Recurring Net Income totaled Ch$110.4 billion, representing an increase of 11.7% compared to the previous quarter and 21.1% higher than in the same period of 2024. Revenues rose, driven by a stronger result in the Financial Margin with Market, which was partially offset by lower fee income observed during the quarter. This, combined with a stable credit cost and administrative expenses growing below inflation, contributed to the overall improvement.

Revenue generation (represented in the Banking Product line) showed a 5.4% increase compared to the previous quarter, driven by better results in the Financial Margin—particularly the Financial Margin with Market—achieving the highest results in both Chile and Colombia over the past 12 months. This performance aligns with the bank's strategy of building a client-centered treasury platform designed to enhance the quality and consistency of the solutions delivered to its clients.

On the commissions side, there was a 13.6% decrease compared to the previous quarter, mainly explained by seasonality in the financial advisory segment, partially offset by higher activity in mutual fund commissions. Despite this, the commissions line showed a positive variation of 17.9% versus the third quarter of 2024, representing an increasingly significant share of the bank's total revenues.

In terms of Credit Cost, stability was observed compared to the previous quarter; while in Chile there was an improvement of 7.0%, driven by a recomposition of the mix and management of renegotiated and refinanced portfolios in the consumer segment. In Colombia, there was an increase of 26.8%, mainly explained by lower recovery levels and rating changes in the wholesale portfolio. In line with this, the credit cost showed an improvement of 17.9% compared to the same period in 2024, achieving in Chile a credit cost rate of 1.05% during the quarter, at the lower end of the guidance provided for the year.

Maintaining a focus on operational efficiency and controlled expense growth, in the third quarter, recurring administrative expenses decreased by 1.7% compared to the previous quarter (mainly due to lower personnel expenses), driving a 2.4 percentage point improvement in efficiency and reaching in Chile the highest efficiency levels of the past twelve months. Meanwhile, compared to the same period in 2024, expenses grew as a result of inflationary effects that directly impacted personnel costs, and due to increased administrative expenses primarily associated with marketing and brand recognition investments carried out by the Bank. Despite this, consolidated efficiency levels improved by 0.8 percentage points year over year.

Finally, it is important to highlight the solid solvency levels achieved during the quarter, supported by strong capital management discipline, keeping the Bank among the highest levels in the industry.

Results | Itaú Consolidated

Accumulated to September 2025 | Highlights

Recurring Net Income		Managerial Financial Margin		Commissions and Fees		Cost of Credit	
Ch$ 318.1 billions	▲ 8.3% vs 9M24	Ch$ 1,033.5 billions	▼ 2.1% vs 9M24	Ch$ 157.0 billions	▲ 9.0% vs 9M24	Ch$ 241.6 billions	▼ 19.3% vs 9M24

Efficiency Ratio		RoTE (Return on Average Tangible Equity)		Solvency	
48.5%	▲ 1.9 p.p 9M24	11.8%	▲ 0.1 p.p vs 9M24	17.7%	▲ 0.2 p.p vs 9M24

Itaú's Recurring Net Income totaled Ch$318.1 billion in the first nine months of the year, representing growth of 8.3% compared to the same period in 2024. This increase occurred in a context of lower commercial activity, an effect that has been offset by stronger commission generation throughout the year, solid performance in credit risk management, and efficient cost control.

Revenue generation (represented in the Banking Product line) showed a 0.7% decrease compared to the previous year, explained in part by lower commercial dynamism, reflected in negative real loan growth during the year, together with lower interest rates and their impact on the portfolio's average spreads and the cost of funding of commercial activities. This was offset by better results in the Financial Margin with Market, **achieving the highest results in both Chile and Colombia over the past 12 months**, consistent with the Bank's strategy of building a client-centered treasury platform designed to enhance the quality and consistency of the solutions delivered to clients.

Additionally, revenue generation has been driven by growth in commissions (+9.0%), highlighting the performance of AuM-related fees from Mutual Funds and credit card fees, in the context of the Bank's continued development of its value proposition in services complementary to credit activity.

Effective control of the portfolio's Credit Cost, both in Chile and Colombia, has been a key factor behind the results achieved to date. This performance has been influenced by the lower commercial activity and solid portfolio management in Chile, especially in the consumer segment, driven by the recomposition of the mix and the proper administration of renegotiated and refinanced portfolios.

This has been reinforced by the favorable evolution of loan delinquency in Chile, particularly in the consumer segment, where the Bank recorded a 2.76% delinquency ratio as of September, representing a 43 basis point decrease compared to the same period in 2024.

The focus on operational efficiency and controlled expense growth has allowed recurring administrative expenses to increase by only 3.5% during the first nine months of the year compared to the same period in 2024, remaining below inflation. The efficiency ratio stood at 48.5% as of the end of September, reflecting a 1.9 percentage point increase, mainly explained by a slowdown in revenues rather than a significant rise in expenses. It is worth noting that, since this is a managerial expense analysis, it does not include the impact of non-recurring events recorded in Colombia in June (expenses associated with the Transformation Project).

Finally, in terms of profitability, the first nine months of the year closed with a Return on Tangible Equity (ROTE) of 11.8%, showing year-over-year stability. In terms of solvency, the Bank closed September with a Capital Ratio of 17.7%, achieving the highest level of capital generation over the past twelve months, supported by strong capital management discipline.

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 clear view of each operation's contribution to the consolidated financial results, we have reclassified from Chile to Colombia the following items:

- The cost of derivative structures used to hedge the investment and its related tax effects; and
- Other results and overhead costs from Colombia in Chile.

For more details on managerial information, please refer to pages 30 to 35 of this report

In this section, we present and analyze separately our results from operations in Chile and Colombia for 3Q25, 2Q25, and 3Q24:

In millions of Ch$	3Q25 Consolidated	3Q25 Chile	3Q25 Colombia[1]	2Q25 Consolidated	2Q25 Chile	2Q25 Colombia[1]	Change Consolidated	Change Chile	Change Colombia[1]
Operating Revenues	412,539	330,253	82,286	391,322	313,994	77,327	5.4%	5.2%	6.4%
Managerial Financial Margin	363,427	288,503	74,923	334,451	263,633	70,818	8.7%	9.4%	5.8%
→ Financial Margin with Clients	328,476	259,617	68,858	332,254	262,647	69,607	-1.1%	-1.2%	-1.1%
→ Financial Margin with the Market	34,951	28,886	6,065	2,197	986	1,211	n.m.	n.m.	400.8%
Commissions and Fees	49,113	41,750	7,363	56,870	50,361	6,509	-13.6%	-17.1%	13.1%
Cost of Credit	(83,790)	(61,251)	(22,539)	(82,571)	(65,831)	(16,740)	-1.5%	7.0%	-34.6%
Provision for Loan Losses	(107,644)	(77,171)	(30,474)	(107,256)	(81,205)	(26,051)	-0.4%	5.0%	-17.0%
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	24,024	16,089	7,935	24,993	15,682	9,311	-3.9%	2.6%	-14.8%
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	(170)	(170)	—	(308)	(308)	—	45.0%	45.0%	—
Non-interest Expenses	(192,032)	(136,231)	(55,801)	(191,510)	(137,024)	(54,486)	-0.3%	0.6%	-2.4%
Personnel expenses	(91,681)	(64,331)	(27,350)	(90,788)	(64,995)	(25,793)	-1.0%	1.0%	-6.0%
Administrative expenses	(80,179)	(56,628)	(23,551)	(81,550)	(57,453)	(24,097)	1.7%	1.4%	2.3%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(20,172)	(15,271)	(4,901)	(19,172)	(14,576)	(4,596)	-5.2%	-4.8%	-6.6%
Earnings before tax	136,717	132,771	3,946	117,240	111,139	6,101	16.6%	19.5%	-35.3%
Income tax expense	(25,898)	(24,532)	(1,366)	(18,570)	(16,719)	(1,851)	-39.5%	-46.7%	26.2%
Minority interests	(429)	(29)	(399)	121	(2)	123	-454.4%	n.m.	-424.4%
Recurring Net Income	110,390	108,209	2,181	98,791	94,419	4,372	11.7%	14.6%	-50.1%
RoTe	12.0%	14.5%	1.2%	11.1%	12.9%	2.7%	97 bp	158 bp	-153 bp

[1] In nominal currency.

In millions of Ch$	3Q25 Consolidated	3Q25 Chile	3Q25 Colombia[1]	3Q24 Consolidated	3Q24 Chile	3Q24 Colombia[1]	Change Consolidated	Change Chile	Change Colombia[1]
Operating Revenues	412,539	330,253	82,286	380,745	303,092	77,653	8.4%	9.0%	6.0%
Managerial Financial Margin	363,427	288,503	74,923	331,762	261,711	70,051	9.5%	10.2%	7.0%
→ Financial Margin with Clients	328,476	259,617	68,858	336,014	261,283	74,731	-2.2%	-0.6%	-7.9%
→ Financial Margin with the Market	34,951	28,886	6,065	(4,252)	428	(4,680)	-922.0%	n.m.	-229.6%
Commissions and Fees	49,113	41,750	7,363	48,983	41,381	7,602	0.3%	0.9%	-3.1%
Cost of Credit	(83,790)	(61,251)	(22,539)	(102,069)	(79,786)	(22,283)	17.9%	23.2%	-1.1%
Provision for Loan Losses	(107,644)	(77,171)	(30,474)	(121,299)	(93,948)	(27,351)	11.3%	-17.9%	-11.4%
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	24,024	16,089	7,935	19,373	14,305	5,068	24.0%	12.5%	56.6%
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	(170)	(170)	—	(143)	(143)	—	-18.8%	-18.8%	—
Non-interest Expenses	(192,032)	(136,231)	(55,801)	(180,288)	(130,268)	(50,020)	-6.5%	-4.6%	-11.6%
Personnel expenses	(91,681)	(64,331)	(27,350)	(86,896)	(61,979)	(24,918)	-5.5%	-3.8%	-9.8%
Administrative expenses	(80,179)	(56,628)	(23,551)	(74,465)	(53,824)	(20,642)	-7.7%	-5.2%	-14.1%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(20,172)	(15,271)	(4,901)	(18,926)	(14,466)	(4,460)	-6.6%	-5.6%	-9.9%
Earnings before tax	136,717	132,771	3,946	98,388	93,037	5,350	39.0%	42.7%	-26.2%
Income tax expense	(25,898)	(24,532)	(1,366)	(6,921)	(6,432)	(490)	-274.2%	-281.4%	-178.7%
Minority interests	(429)	(29)	(399)	(293)	(2)	(291)	-46.4%	n.m.	-37.1%
Recurring Net Income	110,390	108,209	2,181	91,174	86,604	4,570	21.1%	24.9%	-52.3%
RoTe	12.0%	14.5%	1.2%	10.8%	12.8%	2.9%	121 bp	175 bp	-166 bp

[1] In nominal currency.

[1] En moneda funcional del estado financiero.

Accounting and Managerial Net Income Statement Reconciliation

The Accounting and Managerial Net Income Statement Reconciliation for 3Q25, 1225 and 3Q24 is presented below:

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	3Q4	9M25	9M24
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)	111,822	96,673	84,216	313,891	280,837
Non-recurring events (a)	(2,823)	(2,651)	1,413	(7,317)	6,785
Other results and overhead costs from Colombia in Chile (b)	(852)	(1,372)	1,037	(2,853)	(648)
Costs of fiscal hedge of the investment in Colombia (c)	62	1,768	(62)	2,734	5,057
Recurring Net Income	108,209	94,419	86,604	306,454	292,030

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	3Q4	9M25	9M24
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)	1,392	(1,173)	5,545	5,553	6,413
Non-recurring events (a)	—	5,942	—	5,942	—
Other results and overhead costs from Colombia in Chile (b)	852	1,372	(1,037)	2,853	648
Costs of fiscal hedge of the investment in Colombia (c)	(62)	(1,768)	62	(2,734)	(5,057)
Recurring Net Income	2,181	4,372	4,570	11,615	1,734

Managerial reclassifications:

a **Non-recurring events:** revenues/costs that for the purposes of a more faithful representation of the management carried out are incorporated/excluded from the managerial results vision, even when this may not be contained in the accounting vision of the same. Among the most important items that make up this concept is the amortization of intangible assets generated in the business combination and costs per Transformation Project (expenses in Colombia at the end of June 2025), among others.

b **Other results and overhead costs from Colombia in Chile:** other results and overhead costs incurred by the administration in Chile and managerially assigned to Colombia.

c **Cost of fiscal hedge:** cost of the derivative structure used for the fiscal hedge of the investment in Colombia, currently booked in Chile.

Managerial Results | Breakdown for Chile

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

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
Operating Revenues	330,253	313,994	5.2%	16,258	303,092	9.0%	27,161	952,169	966,234	-1.5%	(14,065)
Managerial Financial Margin	288,503	263,633	9.4%	24,870	261,711	10.2%	26,792	816,968	848,298	-3.7%	(31,330)
→ Financial Margin with Clients	259,617	262,647	-1.2%	(3,030)	261,283	-0.6%	(1,665)	781,980	776,257	0.7%	5,723
→ Financial Margin with the Market	28,886	986	n.m.	27,900	428	n.m.	28,457	34,988	72,041	-51.4%	(37,054)
Commissions and Fees	41,750	50,361	-17.1%	(8,612)	41,381	0.9%	369	135,201	117,936	14.6%	17,266
Cost of Credit	(61,251)	(65,831)	7.0%	4,580	(79,786)	23.2%	18,535	(185,457)	(238,308)	22.2%	52,851
Provision for Loan Losses	(77,171)	(81,205)	5.0%	4,034	(93,948)	17.9%	16,778	(230,078)	(284,598)	19.2%	54,519
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	16,089	15,682	2.6%	407	14,305	12.5%	1,784	44,367	47,359	-6.3%	(2,992)
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	(170)	(308)	45.0%	139	(143)	-18.8%	(27)	254	(1,070)	123.7%	1,324
Non-interest Expenses	(136,231)	(137,024)	0.6%	794	(130,268)	-4.6%	(5,962)	(410,115)	(385,336)	-6.4%	(24,779)
Personnel expenses	(64,331)	(64,995)	1.0%	664	(61,979)	-3.8%	(2,353)	(192,269)	(182,181)	-5.5%	(10,088)
Administrative expenses	(56,628)	(57,453)	1.4%	825	(53,824)	-5.2%	(2,804)	(173,472)	(159,998)	-8.4%	(13,474)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(15,271)	(14,576)	-4.8%	(696)	(14,466)	-5.6%	(805)	(44,374)	(43,157)	-2.8%	(1,217)
Earnings before tax	132,771	111,139	19.5%	21,632	93,037	42.7%	39,733	356,597	342,589	4.1%	14,008
Income tax expense	(24,532)	(16,719)	-46.7%	(7,814)	(6,432)	-281.4%	(18,101)	(50,110)	(50,554)	0.9%	443
Minority interests	(29)	(2)	n.m.	(28)	(2)	n.m.	(27)	(33)	(5)	-562.8%	(28)
Recurring Net Income	108,209	94,419	14.6%	13,790	86,604	24.9%	21,605	306,454	292,030	4.9%	14,424

Itaú Chile | Managerial Financial Margin

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
→ Financial Margin with Clients	259,617	262,647	-1.2%	(3,030)	261,283	-0.6%	(1,665)	781,980	776,257	0.7%	5,723
→ Financial Margin with Market	28,886	986	n.m.	27,900	428	n.m.	28,457	34,988	72,041	-51.4%	(37,054)
Managerial Financial Margin	288,503	263,633	9.4%	24,870	261,711	10.2%	26,792	816,968	848,298	-3.7%	(31,330)

Financial Margin with Clients[1]

Margin with clients impacted by lower volumes and spread compression due to the natural repricing of the portfolio, offset by better results from client derivatives.

The Financial Margin with clients decreased by 1.2% compared to the previous quarter, affected by lower commercial activity during the period, mainly in the consumer loan segment. Additionally, lower spread levels were observed due to the natural repricing effect in a declining interest rate environment.

In addition, during the quarter, a reduction in capital remuneration was observed as a result of the lower Monetary Policy Rate (TPM) in effect during the period.

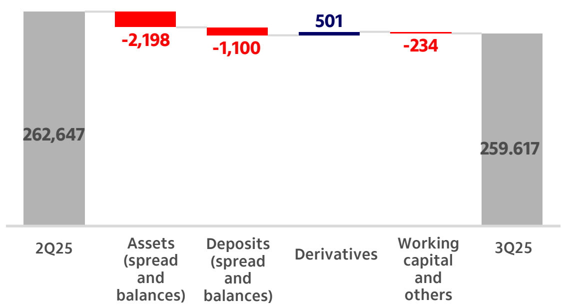
Counterbalancing the impacts mentioned above, the third quarter showed positive results in client derivative management and foreign exchange operations, in line with the Bank's strategy of building a client-centered treasury platform.

Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, the Financial Margin with Clients showed a slight decrease of 0.6%, mainly due to a volume effect in the consumer segment, consistent with the management of refinanced and renegotiated loans, and to a lesser extent in commercial loans. This, combined with a decrease in spreads caused by the natural repricing effect in a lower interest rate environment.

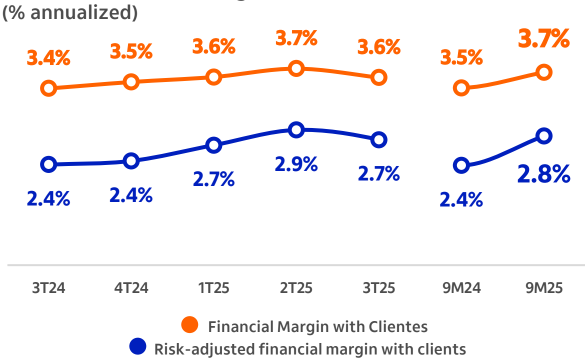
These effects were offset by higher income from client derivative and foreign exchange operations.

Thus, for the period accumulated through September, the Financial Margin with Clients recorded an increase of 0.7% compared to the same period of the previous year.

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



Rate of Financial Margin with Clients
(% annualized)



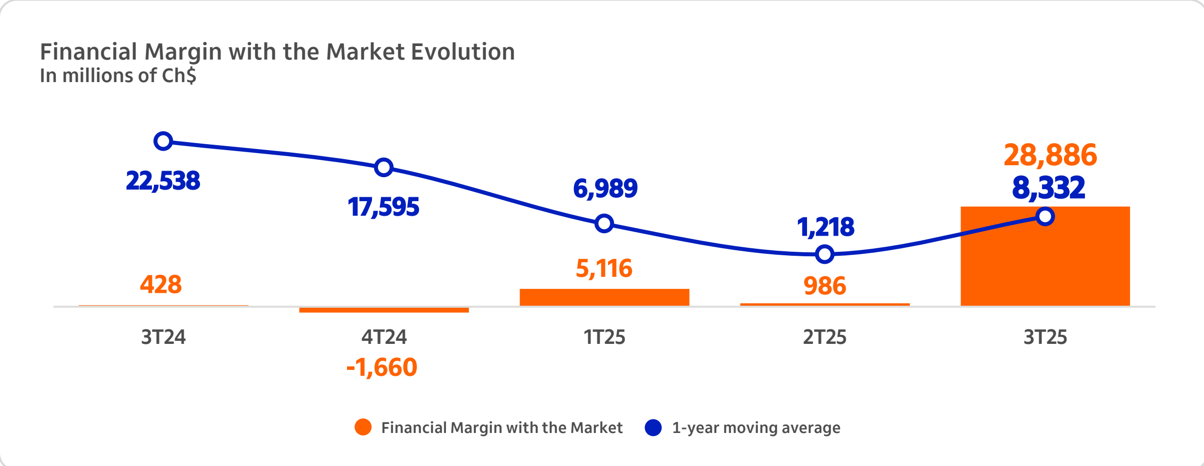
[1] Description of the concept in the 'Glossary and relevant terms' section'

Itaú Chile | Managerial Financial Margin

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
→ Financial Margin with Clients	259,617	262,647	-1.2%	(3,030)	261,283	-0.6%	(1,665)	781,980	776,257	0.7%	5,723
→ Financial Margin with Market	28,886	986	n.m.	27,900	428	n.m.	28,457	34,988	72,041	-51.4%	(37,054)
Managerial Financial Margin	288,503	263,633	9.4%	24,870	261,711	10.2%	26,792	816,968	848,298	-3.7%	(31,330)

Financial Margin with Market[1]

An increase in trading results—mainly in rates management—and ALM activities led to the best Financial Margin with Market performance of the past 12 months, in line with the strategic shift toward a client-oriented approach.



During the third quarter of the year, the Financial Margin with Market recorded a significant increase compared to both the previous quarter and the same period in 2024, achieving the highest result of the past 12 months.

This growth was mainly driven by stronger results from the Trading Desk, particularly in interest rate management and, to a lesser extent, in FX operations. In addition, positive results were achieved by the ALM area in its efforts to optimize the Bank's funding structure, highlighted by the repurchase of outstanding bonds carried out during the quarter.

These results are in line with the Bank's **strategy of building a client-centered treasury platform** designed to enhance the quality and consistency of the solutions delivered to clients.

As of September, the Financial Margin with Market showed a decrease of 51.4% compared to the same period in 2024 (equivalent to Ch$37,054 million). This variation was mainly explained by lower income from the FX desk and reduced results from ALM. This decline, however, was partially offset by improved results from the Treasury operations in New York.

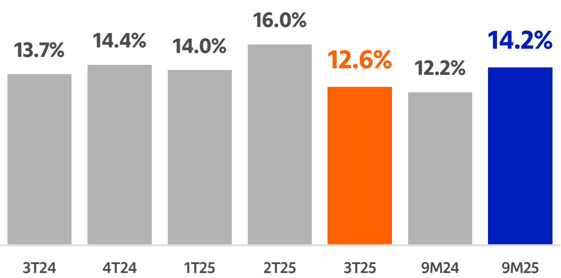
[1] Description of the concept in the 'Glossary and relevant terms' section'
Additionally, as indicated on page 34 of this report, a managerial reclassification is made to recognize the effect of the tax exemption associated with capital gains from fixed-income investments covered under Article 104 of the Income Tax Law (LIR) within the Financial Margin with Market. This reclassification is carried out to more consistently reflect the management of the Bank's investment portfolios. For proper comparison of the results disclosed in this quarterly report, we have applied this change consistently to the results of prior periods.

Itaú Chile | Commissions and Fees

Fees continued to show positive performance, growing above guidance and representing a larger share of the Banking Product, despite the seasonal impact on the advisory segment during the quarter.

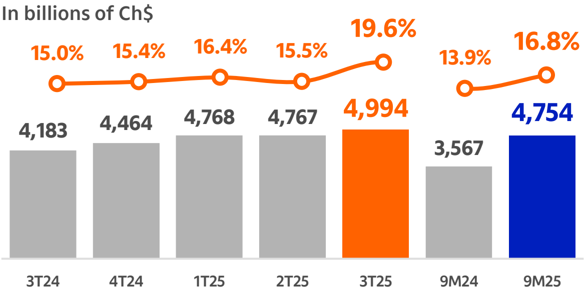
In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
Insurance Brokerage	8,201	7,810	5.0%	391	6,766	21.2%	1,435	24,454	22,914	6.7%	1,541
Credit Operations and Guarantees Provided	10,925	12,808	-14.7%	(1,883)	9,935	10.0%	991	34,316	29,335	17.0%	4,980
Current Account Services and Overdraft Fees	4,001	3,754	6.6%	247	4,240	-5.6%	(238)	11,636	12,275	-5.2%	(638)
Asset Management	8,201	7,783	5.4%	418	6,199	32.3%	2,002	22,778	16,447	38.5%	6,331
Financial Advisory	338	6,304	-94.6%	(5,966)	4,811	-93.0%	(4,473)	9,527	9,106	4.6%	421
Credit cards and ATMs	4,445	6,629	-33.0%	(2,185)	3,921	13.4%	524	15,442	11,115	38.9%	4,327
Cash Management	1,509	1,747	-13.6%	(238)	1,384	9.0%	125	5,365	4,111	30.5%	1,254
Collection	3,456	3,244	6.5%	212	3,173	8.9%	283	9,822	9,419	4.3%	403
Others	673	281	139,.%	392	952	-29.3%	(279)	1,861	3,214	-42.1%	(1,353)
Total Commissions and Fees	**41,750**	**50,361**	**-17.1%**	**(8,612)**	**41,381**	**0.9%**	**369**	**135,201**	**117,936**	**14.6%**	**17,266**

Commissions and Fees on Operating Revenues



Asset Management Commissions on Total Commissions and AUM[1]

In billions of Ch$



During the third quarter, fee income decreased by 17.1%, equivalent to Ch$8,612 million, while increasing by 0.9% compared to the same quarter in 2024. The quarter-over-quarter decline was largely explained by the Financial Advisory segment and its seasonal pattern, with activity concentrated in the first half of the year. It is important to note that on a year-to-date basis, advisory fee income increased by 4.6% in 2025, supported by the development of a regional platform for our clients.

In the case of credit cards, the 33.0% decrease versus the previous quarter was mainly due to a higher comparative base and the release of provisions associated with point redemptions during the second quarter.

In terms of Assets under Management (AuM), there was an increase of 4.8% compared to the second quarter, which allowed the positive trend in fee income from this segment to continue, reaching 19.6% of total fees to date.

As a result, **year-to-date 2025 fee income exceeded that of the same period in 2024 by 14.6%.** This result continues to be driven mainly by the strong performance of credit card fees, as well as solid results from cash management services, mutual fund fees, and commissions recorded under "Loan and Contingent Operations."

[1] Assets under Management (AUM) of mutual funds.

Itaú Chile | Cost of Credit

Efficiency and focus on credit risk control and portfolio quality have allowed the Bank to achieve Credit Cost levels of 1.0%, at the lower end of the guidance range for the year.

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
Net Provision for Loan Losses	(61,082)	(65,523)	6.8%	4,441	(79,644)	23.3%	18,562	(185,711)	(237,238)	21.7%	51,527
Provision for Loan Losses	(77,171)	(81,205)	5.0%	4,034	(93,948)	17.9%	16,778	(230,078)	(284,598)	19.2%	54,519
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	16,089	15,682	2.6%	407	14,305	12.5%	1,784	44,367	47,359	-6.3%	(2,992)
Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects)	(170)	(308)	45.0%	139	(143)	-18.8%	(27)	254	(1,070)	123.7%	1,324
Cost of Credit	**(61,251)**	**(65,831)**	**7.0%**	**4,580**	**(79,786)**	**23.2%**	**18,535**	**(185,457)**	**(238,308)**	**22.2%**	**52,851**

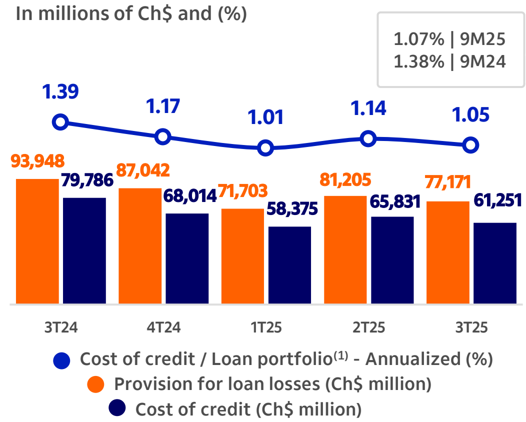
The Bank's Credit Cost during the third quarter maintained the downward trend observed over the past 12 months, decreasing by 7.0% and remaining at the lower end of the 2025 guidance range. Among the main drivers of this decrease were lower provisioning levels, particularly in the consumer segment, consistent with improved portfolio quality (NPL ratio down 8.5% during the quarter).

Recoveries from written-off loans continued their upward trend throughout 2025, in line with the Bank's strengthened collections management approach.

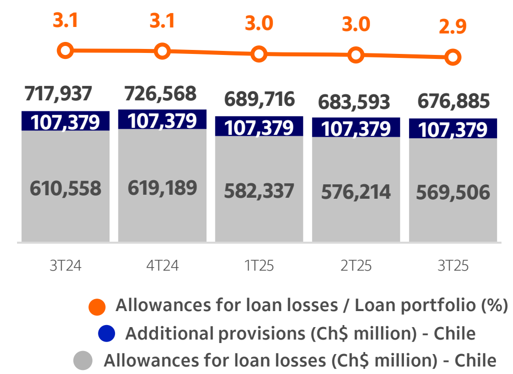
Compared to the same period in 2024, the Bank's Credit Cost decreased by 23.2%, equivalent to a reduction of 34 basis points in the rate. This decline was driven by a 17.9% drop in credit loss provisions, which allowed the provisions-to-loans ratio (see Figure 2) to fall from 3.1% to 2.9% in the last quarter, continuing its downward trajectory over the past 12 months.

The solid performance observed this year is explained by lower delinquency levels in the loan portfolio—particularly in the consumer segment—along with the positive effects derived from the management of renegotiated and refinanced portfolios. These actions have had a significant impact on improving the credit risk profile of consumer loans.

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

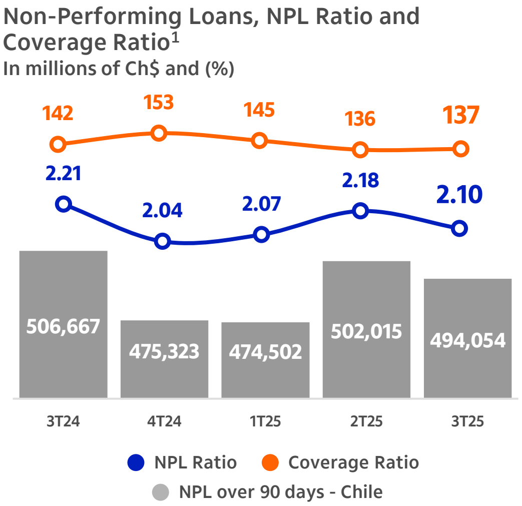


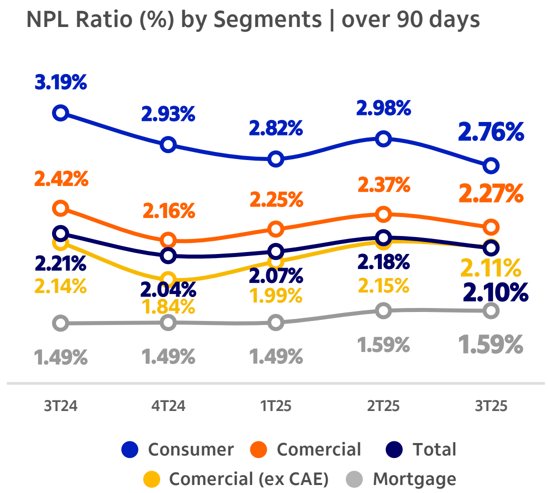
Allowance for Loan Losses and Loan Portfolio
In millions of Ch$ and (%)



[1] Average Loan Portfolio.

Itaú Chile | Credit Quality





The NPL portfolio totaled Ch$494.1 billion in the third quarter, representing a 1.6% decrease compared to the previous quarter. This decline was mainly explained by an 8.5% reduction in the consumer NPL portfolio and, to a lesser extent, a 1.3% decrease in the commercial portfolio, consistent with the normalization of delinquency levels, particularly among Itaú Corporate clients.

Compared to the third quarter of the previous year, the NPL portfolio decreased by 2.5%, primarily due to lower NPL balances in the commercial and consumer portfolios, partially offset by higher NPL levels in the mortgage portfolio—a trend observed over the past 12 months.

As a result, **the NPL ratio decreased both quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year by 8 and 11 basis points, respectively**, reaching 2.10%, attributable to lower delinquency levels combined with loan portfolio growth.

Meanwhile, **the coverage ratio stood at 137% during the third quarter, showing no significant change from the previous quarter**, explained by the decrease in NPL portfolio balances and minor variations during the period.

In line with the previous discussion, the NPL ratio decreased by 2 basis points compared to the second quarter, mainly explained by a reduction in the NPL portfolio of the consumer and commercial segments, along with loan growth in the commercial portfolio and, to a lesser extent, in the mortgage portfolio. We particularly highlight the strong performance of the consumer segment, which recorded the lowest delinquency ratio in the past 12 months, consistent with the Bank's management efforts focused on preserving the credit risk quality of the portfolio.

Compared to the same period last year, similar trends were observed, with a decline in the NPL ratio of the consumer portfolio, mainly explained by the recomposition of the mix and the active management of renegotiated and refinanced portfolios, together with improved performance of the commercial portfolio. This was partially offset by higher delinquency in the mortgage portfolio, which has been affected by the adjustment in interest rates—particularly impacting mixed-rate mortgage loans.

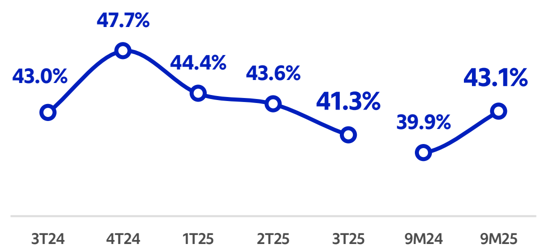
[1] Coverage ratio includes additional provisions.

Itaú Chile | Non-interest Expenses

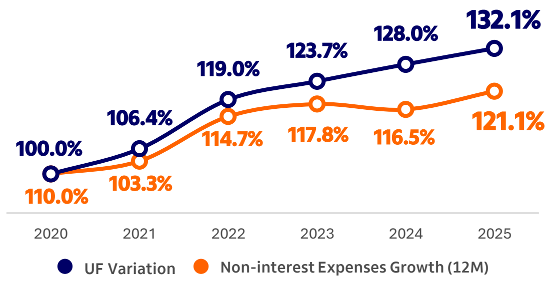
A decrease in expenses during the quarter, combined with growth in the Bank's revenues, led to the highest efficiency level of the past 12 months.

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
Personnel Expenses	(64,331)	(64,995)	1.0%	664	(61,979)	-3.8%	(2,353)	(192,269)	(182,181)	-5.5%	(10,088)
Administrative Expenses	(56,628)	(57,453)	1.4%	825	(53,824)	-5.2%	(2,804)	(173,472)	(159,998)	-8.4%	(13,474)
Personnel and Administrative Expenses	(120,959)	(122,448)	1.2%	1,489	(115,802)	-4.5%	(5,157)	(365,741)	(342,179)	-6.9%	(23,562)
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	(15,271)	(14,576)	-4.8%	(696)	(14,466)	-5.6%	(805)	(44,374)	(43,157)	-2.8%	(1,217)
Total Non-interest Expenses	(136,231)	(137,024)	0.6%	794	(130,268)	-4.6%	(5,962)	(410,115)	(385,336)	-6.4%	(24,779)

Efficiency Ratio (%)



Expenses vs. inflation growth (12M)



During the third quarter, administrative expenses showed a slight decrease, falling by 0.6% compared to the previous quarter, in line with the efficiency plans announced by the Bank.

Personnel expenses decreased by 1.0% during the quarter, mainly due to lower severance payments during the period, despite the impact of salary adjustments.

Administrative expenses decreased by 1.4% compared to the previous quarter, mainly as a result of lower marketing expenses and lower operational losses (net of recoveries), partially offset by higher advisory and consulting fees, as well as increased legal expenses.

Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, administrative expenses increased by 4.6%. Personnel expenses rose by 3.8%, slightly below inflation levels, while administrative expenses grew by 5.2%, mainly due to higher expenses related to technology, operational, and marketing expenses, in line with brand recognition efforts. This increase was partially offset by lower expenses related to advisory and consulting services.

Accordingly, administrative expenses rose by 6.4% compared to the first nine months of 2024, driven by inflationary effects impacting the expense base—mainly personnel costs—along with higher marketing expenditures aimed at strengthening brand positioning, increased IT expenses, and higher operational loss-related costs, partially offset by lower operating expenses.

In this context, the slight decrease in expenses observed during the quarter, combined with a 5.2% increase in the Bank's revenues, led to the **best efficiency levels of the past 12 months**, closing the third quarter with an efficiency ratio of 41.3%, representing a 239-basis-point improvement compared to the previous quarter and 173 basis points lower than the same period in the prior year.

Itaú Chile | Credit Portfolio

The third quarter of the year showed signs of recovery in lending activity in Chile, driven mainly by the commercial and mortgage segments, where the Bank continues to expand and post higher growth than the industry.

Credit Portfolio by Products

In the following table, the loan portfolio is split into two groups: Commercial and Retail lending. For a better understandin g of the performance of these portfolios, the main product groups of each segment are presented below:

In millions of Ch$, end of period	3Q25	2Q25	Δ	3Q24	Δ
Commercial lending - Chile	13,531,320	13,104,997	3.3%	13,432,946	0,7%
Retail lending - Chile	10,018,039	9,910,011	1.1%	9,459,376	5.9%
Residential Mortgage loans	7,612,092	7,471,651	1.9%	7,045,836	8.0%
Consumer loans	2,405,947	2,438,360	-1.3%	2,413,540	-0.3%
Consumer installment loans	1,564,098	1,576,639	-0.8%	1,583,617	-1.2%
Current account overdrafts	142,185	142,577	-0.3%	146,571	-3.0%
Credit card debtors	698,385	717,972	-2.7%	682,074	2.4%
Other loans and receivables	1,279	1,171	9.2%	1,278	0.1%
Total Loans[1]	23,549,360	23,015,008	2.3%	22,892,322	2.9%

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

As of September 30, 2025, the loan portfolio showed a nominal increase of 2.3% compared to the previous quarter. This growth was partly explained by a 3.3% rise in the commercial segment, specifically in commercial loans, foreign trade financing, and factoring operations, partially offset by a decline in state-guaranteed student loans (CAE). On the other hand, consumer loans decreased by 1.3%, showing trends similar to those observed in the previous quarter, while mortgage loans recorded a nominal increase of 1.9% (1.3% excluding the effect of UF variation).

Compared to the same period of the previous year, Itaú Chile's total loans increased by 2.9% in nominal terms. This growth reflects an improvement in lending half of the year—a trend observed across the financial industry—this increase was mainly driven by growth in the retail portfolio, particularly in the mortgage segment, which showed a nominal increase of 8.0% (4.0% excluding the effect of UF variation). In this regard, the Bank's commercial loans again posted year-over-year nominal growth, in line with increases in commercial loans, leasing operations, and factoring, partially offset by a decline in the foreign trade segment and the natural reduction of state-guaranteed student loans (CAE), which fell by 17.0% over the past 12 months (Ch$74.7 billion).

Itaú Colombia | 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 42:

In millions of Ch$	3Q25 Nominal Currency	3Q25 Exchange Rate Effect[1]	3Q25 Constant Currency	2Q24 Nominal Currency	2Q24 Exchange Rate Effect[1]	2Q24 Constant Currency	% Change in Constant Currency	3Q24 Nominal Currency	3Q24 Exchange Rate Effect[1]	3Q24 Constant Currency	% Change in Constant Currency
Operating Revenues	82,346	2,175	84,521	79,752	6,198	85,950	-1.7%	77,568	7,858	85,427	-1.1%
Managerial Financial Margin	74,983	1,948	76,931	73,243	5,695	78,938	-2.5%	69,966	7,122	77,088	-0.2%
→ Financial Margin with Clients	68,858	1,736	70,594	69,607	5,416	75,023	-5.9%	74,731	7,544	82,275	-14.2%
→ Financial Margin with the Market	6,124	212	6,337	3,636	279	3,915	61.9%	(4,765)	(422)	(5,187)	-222.2%
Commissions and Fees	7,363	227	7,590	6,509	503	7,012	8.2%	7,602	736	8,338	-9.0%
Cost of Credit	(22,539)	(445)	(22,984)	(16,740)	(1,381)	(18,122)	-26.8%	(22,283)	(2,433)	(24,716)	7.0%
Provision for Loan Losses	(30,474)	(648)	(31,122)	(26,051)	(2,075)	(28,126)	-10.7%	(27,351)	(2,953)	(30,304)	-2.7%
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	7,935	203	8,138	9,311	694	10,005	18.7%	5,068	520	5,588	45.6%
Non-interest Expenses	(55,801)	(1,400)	(57,201)	(54,486)	(4,231)	(58,717)	2.6%	(50,020)	(5,056)	(55,076)	-3.9%
Personnel Expenses	(27,350)	(688)	(28,038)	(25,793)	(2,009)	(27,802)	-0.8%	(24,918)	(2,509)	(27,427)	-2.2%
Administrative Expenses	(23,551)	(588)	(24,139)	(24,097)	(1,865)	(25,962)	7.0%	(20,642)	(2,095)	(22,737)	-6.2%
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	(4,901)	(124)	(5,025)	(4,596)	(357)	(4,953)	-1.4%	(4,460)	(452)	(4,912)	-2.3%
Income before Tax and Minority Interests	4,005	330	4,336	8,526	586	9,112	-52.4%	5,266	369	5,635	-23.1%
Income Tax Expense	(1,382)	(121)	(1,503)	(2,506)	(163)	(2,669)	43.7%	(467)	7	(460)	-227.1%
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	(399)	(8)	(407)	123	9	132	-408.5%	(291)	(19)	(310)	-31.3%
Costs of hedge positions	(43)	(94)	(137)	(1,770)	(179)	(1,949)	93.0%	62	79	140	-197.6%
Recurring Net Income	2,181	107	2,288	4,372	253	4,626	-50.5%	4,570	435	5,005	-54.3%

[1] Refers to the elimination of the impact of exchange rate fluctuations by converting the figures for each analyzed period to a single exchange rate: Ch$0.2447 per COP as of September 30, 2025.

In millions of Ch$	9M25 Nominal Currency	9M25 Exchange Rate Effect[1]	9M25 Constant Currency	9M24 Nominal Currency	9M24 Exchange Rate Effect[1]	9M24 Constant Currency	% Change in Constant Currency
Operating Revenues	242,167	13,097	255,264	239,982	9,995	249,977	2.1%
Managerial Financial Margin	220,370	11,903	232,272	213,900	9,067	222,967	4.2%
→ Financial Margin with Clients	211,833	11,465	223,298	253,000	9,605	262,605	-15.0%
→ Financial Margin with the Market	8,536	437	8,974	(39,100)	(539)	(39,639)	-122.6%
Commissions and Fees	21,798	1,194	22,992	26,082	928	27,010	-14.9%
Cost of Credit	(56,109)	(2,833)	(58,943)	(61,160)	(3,078)	(64,238)	8.2%
Provision for Loan Losses	(76,233)	(3,903)	(80,136)	(97,828)	(3,989)	(101,817)	21.3%
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	20,124	1,070	21,194	36,668	911	37,579	-43.6%
Non-interest Expenses	(167,809)	9,027	(176,836)	(173,004)	(6,474)	(179,478)	1.5%
Personnel Expenses	(83,529)	(4,466)	(87,995)	(85,506)	(3,281)	(88,787)	0.9%
Administrative Expenses	(70,085)	(3,803)	(73,888)	(70,871)	(2,670)	(73,541)	-0.5%
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	(14,196)	(758)	(14,953)	(16,627)	(523)	(17,150)	12.8%
Income before Tax and Minority Interests	18,248	1,237	19,486	5,818	443	6,261	211.2%
Income Tax Expense	(3,574)	(252)	(3,825)	1,302	(4)	1,297	-394.9%
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	(291)	1	(290)	(328)	(21)	(349)	16.9%
Costs of hedge positions	(2,769)	(315)	(3,084)	(5,057)	(13)	(5,070)	39.2%
Recurring Net Income	11,615	671	12,286	1,735	405	2,139	474.3%

[1] Refers to the elimination of the impact of exchange rate fluctuations by converting the figures for each analyzed period to a single exchange rate: Ch$0.2447 per COP as of September 30, 2025.

Itaú Colombia | Managerial Financial Margin

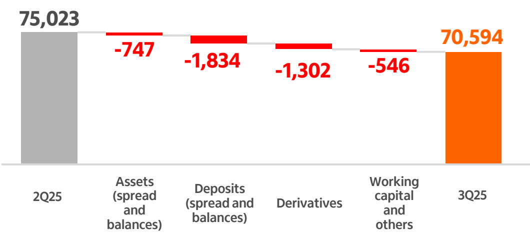
In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
→ Financial Margin with Clients	70,594	75,023	-5.9%	-4,429	82,275	-14.2%	-11,681	223,298	262,605	-15.0%	-39,307
→ Financial Margin with the Market	6,337	3,915	61.9%	2,422	-5,187	-222.2%	11,523	8,974	-39,639	-122.6%	48,613
Managerial Financial Margin	76,931	78,938	-2.5%	-2,007	77,088	-0.2%	-158	232,272	222,967	4.2%	9,306

Nota: Figures are expressed in constant currency, thus all figures from each of the periods analyzed were converted into Chilean Pesos at a single foreign exchange rate of Ch$ 0,2447 as of september 30, 2025.

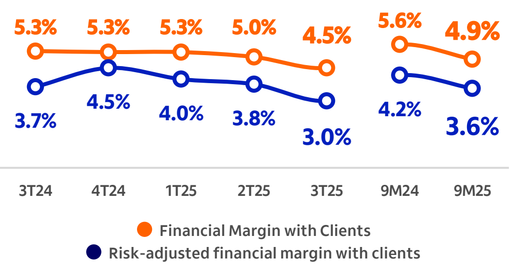
Financial Margin with Clients[1]

Decrease in quarterly results, mainly due to lower interest rates, changes in the loan portfolio mix, and slower growth in funding.

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



Financial Margin with Clients Rate
(% annualized)



In Ch$ millions, end of period	3Q25	2Q24
Financial Margin with Clients	70,594	75,023
Average Balance	6,214,732	6,033,393
Rate of Financial Margin with Clients	4.5%	5.0%
Cost of Credit	(22,984)	(18,122)
Risk-Adjusted Financial Margin with Clients	3.0%	3,8%

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

The Financial Margin with Clients decreased by 5.9% during the third quarter, as a result of the **natural repricing of the loan portfolio in response to the downward trend in the Monetary Policy Rate**, and the change in mix arising from the declared commercial strategy, which places greater focus on the Wholesale portfolio. This was complemented by a negative volume effect due to lower levels of demand deposits, which, although offset by an increase in time deposits, showed a decline in the liability margin given the differences in remuneration rates applied. Likewise, the quarter recorded a decrease in foreign exchange and derivatives activity from clients, mainly from Itaú Corporate.

Compared to the same quarter in 2024, the Financial Margin with Clients fell by 14.2%, impacted by stagnation in loan portfolio growth which, although showing signs of recovery, has not yet offset the decreases observed mainly during the first quarter of the year. This was further affected by the reduction in the Monetary Policy Rate, to which the remuneration of liabilities and capital is indexed.

The Financial Margin with Clients accumulated a 15.0% decrease compared to the same date in 2024, due to the lower growth mentioned above, as well as the effects of declining rates and associated spreads, together with changes in the loan portfolio mix aimed at increasing focus on the Wholesale segment.

Itaú Colombia | Managerial Financial Margin

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
→ Financial Margin with Clients	70,594	75,023	-5.9%	-4,429	82,275	-14.2%	-11,681	223,298	262,605	-15.0%	-39,307
→ Financial Margin with the Market	6,337	3,915	61.9%	2,422	-5,187	-222.2%	11,523	8,974	-39,639	-122.6%	48,613
Managerial Financial Margin	76,931	78,938	-2.5%	-2,007	77,088	-0.2%	-158	232,272	222,967	4.2%	9,306

Note: The amounts are expressed in constant currency; therefore, all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted to Chilean pesos at a single exchange rate of Ch$ 0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.

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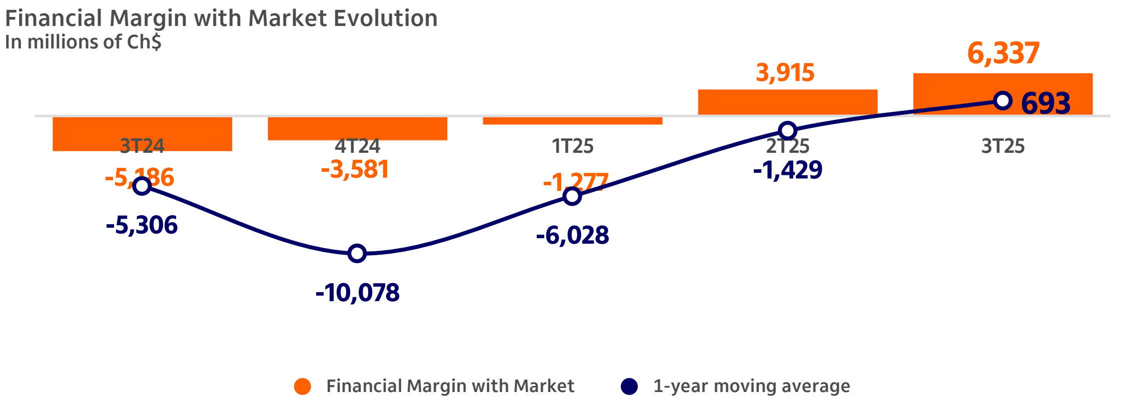
Financial Margin with Market[1]

Positive result for the second consecutive quarter, driven by improved performance in rate and margin management on the ALM side.



Note: The amounts are expressed in constant currency; therefore, all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted to Chilean pesos at a single exchange rate of Ch$ 0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.

For the second consecutive quarter, t**he result from the Financial Margin with Market recorded net gains and showed a 61.9% increase compared to the previous quarter, reflecting strong performance in rate management and stable margins achieved by the Balance Sheet desk**. ALM management has been influenced by the trend in interest rates and its impact on the Bank's funding cost, which has, in turn, been complemented by self-funding levels that have remained stable despite slower growth.

Compared to the third quarter of 2024, the Financial Margin with Market showed a significant improvement, moving from a loss of Ch$5,187 million to a net gain of Ch$6,337 million. This reflects the optimization of the Bank's funding mix amid lower growth, with an increased focus on client primacy, achieving growth in customer deposits, mainly in demand account balances.

[1] Descripción del concepto en sección **'Glosario y términos relevantes'**.

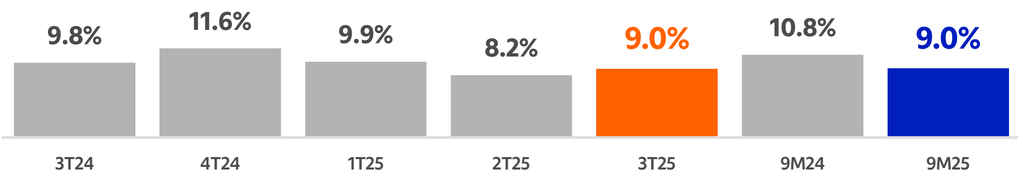
Itaú Colombia | Commissions and Fees

Commission income driven by improved commercial dynamism observed during the quarter, which translates into higher credit card transactionality.

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
Insurance Brokerage	3,168	2,851	11.1%	317	2,906	9.0%	262	8,819	8,610	2.4%	208
Credit Operations and Guarantees Provided	1,447	1,001	44.6%	446	1,492	-3.0%	(45)	3,804	4,842	-21.4%	(1,038)
Asset Management	3,795	3,603	5.3%	192	3,385	12.1%	410	11,057	9,665	14.4%	1,392
Credit cards and ATMs	342	(249)	237.6%	591	508	-32.7%	(166)	992	2,843	-65.1%	(1,850)
Financial Advisory	1,029	992	3.7%	37	1,754	-41.3%	(725)	2,829	3,651	-22.5%	(821)
Cash Management	1,403	1,407	-0.3%	(4)	1.238	13.3%	165	4,123	3,908	5.5%	215
Others	(3,594)	(2,593)	-38.6%	(1,001)	(2,914)	-23.3%	(680)	(8,631)	(6,477)	-33.3%	(2,154)
Commissions and Fees	7,590	7.012	8.2%	578	8,369	-9.3%	(779)	22,992	27,041	-15.0%	(4,049)

Note: Commissions from Colombia are expressed in constant currency in order to eliminate the impact of exchange rate variation, so all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted to Chilean pesos at a single exchange rate of Ch$ 0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.

Commissions and Fees on Operating Revenues
Share in %



Commissions for the third quarter amounted to Ch$7,590 million, showing an increase of 8.2% compared to the previous quarter. **This improved performance is supported by higher credit activity, mainly in foreign trade** (portfolio growth of 4.6% in the last quarter), which was complemented by greater credit card transactionality observed in 3Q25.

In turn, compared to the same quarter in 2024, net commissions totaled a reduction of 9.3%, a variation mainly due to the **slower pace of growth in commercial activity recorded to date, affecting the overall performance of credit commissions**, with a notable decrease in insurance commissions and those related to structuring services (financial advisory).

Likewise, the higher result obtained in mutual fund commissions stands out, driven by growth in the average volume of assets under management, boosted by the greater focus on relationship-building developed both in Chile and Colombia, consistent with the Bank's principal objectives.

As previously indicated, in the comparison of accumulated results to date, net commissions total a reduction of 15.0%, marked by lower commercial dynamism. Although efforts have been focused on generating "non-credit" income by deepening client relationships, this has not yet managed to offset the effects of lower credit results.

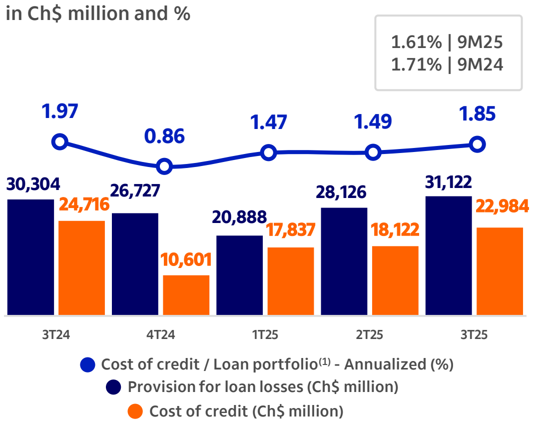
Itaú Colombia | Cost of Credit

Lower level of recoveries and portfolio sales due to a base effect, combined with higher levels of provisions and delinquency resulting from specific effects in the commercial portfolio.

In Ch$ million	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
Provision for Loan Losses	(31,122)	(28,126)	-10.7%	(2,995)	(30,304)	-2.7%	(818)	(80,136)	(10,1817)	21.3%	21,681
Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses	8,138	10,005	-18.7%	(1,867)	5,588	45.6%	2,550	21,194	37,579	-43.6%	(16,386)
Cost of Credit	(22,984)	(18,122)	-26.8%	(4,862)	(24,716)	7.0%	1,732	(58,943)	(64,238)	8.2%	5,295

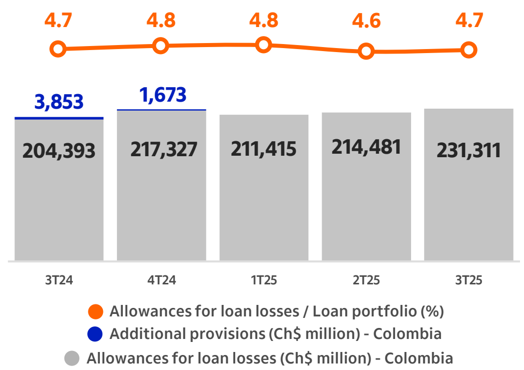
Note: The Credit Cost of Colombia is expressed in constant currency in order to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Therefore, all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$ 0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.

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



Note: Provisions for credit risk and the credit cost of Colombia are expressed in constant currency in order to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Consequently, all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025

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



Note: Provisions for credit risk and the loan portfolio of Colombia are expressed in constant currency in order to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Therefore, all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.

In the third quarter of the year, the credit cost showed an increase of 26.8%, mainly explained by lower recoveries of commercial loans recognized during the quarter. This reflects that in 2Q25, specific recoveries were recorded within this portfolio. In addition, there were higher gains from the sale of foreclosed assets in the previous quarter.

Furthermore, in recent months, some rating adjustments were recognized in specific Wholesale portfolio cases, leading to higher provisioning. Nevertheless, at the delinquency level, the consolidated portfolio remains stable, with the consumer segment showing a persistent downward trend throughout the year.

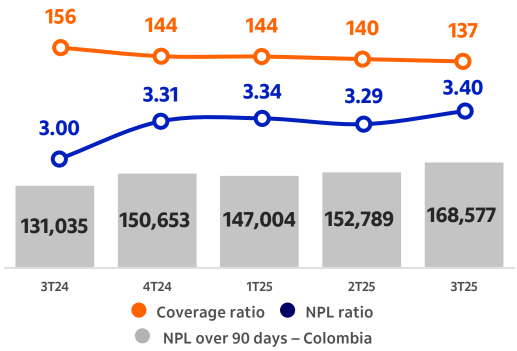
Compared to the same quarter in 2024, the net credit cost expense decreased by 7.0%, driven by higher recoveries resulting from an increased level of sales of repossessed assets. In addition, the net provisioning expense has remained stable, offsetting the natural increase associated with higher business activity in recent months, while delinquency has been contained and even showed notable improvement, mainly in consumer loans.

As a result, the year-to-date credit cost compares favorably with the same period of the previous year, showing a decline in the average credit cost rate from 1.71% to 1.61% in 2025.

[1] Average Loan Portfolio

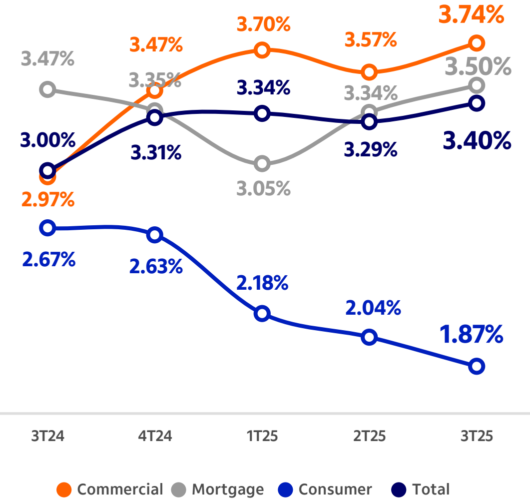
Itaú Colombia | Credit Quality

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



Note: The NPL portfolio of Colombia is expressed in constant currency in order to eliminate the impact of exchange rate variation, so all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted to Chilean pesos at a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.

NPL Ratio (%) by Segments | over 90 days



The NPL portfolio reached Ch$168.6 billion in the third quarter of 2025, showing an increase of 10.3% compared to the previous quarter. This variation is due to specific cases of clients belonging to Itaú Corporate who entered into delinquency greater than 90 days in the last quarter. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, this portfolio showed a growth of 28.7%, which is due to an increase in commercial portfolio delinquency resulting from operations of Itaú Corporate clients who entered into delinquency greater than 90 days during the third quarter of the previous year. This was offset by the good performance in terms of delinquency that the consumer portfolio has had during the year.

In this context, the **NPL ratio** rose by 11 basis points in the last quarter, totaling 3.40%. However, in the 12-month comparison, an increase of 40bp was observed in the indicator, as a consequence of the growth in the delinquent portfolio (commercial loans indicated in the previous paragraph).

The coverage ratio stood at 137% in the third quarter of the year, registering a slight decrease compared to the previous quarter, given the 10.4% growth in the delinquent portfolio, as indicated above, offset by higher provisions. Meanwhile, compared to the third quarter of 2024, a decrease of 19 percentage points was observed, due to the growth in the level of the commercial NPL portfolio previously mentioned.

At the end of September, the total NPL ratio experienced a slight increase compared to the previous quarter (an increase of 11bp), driven by the commercial portfolio due to the effects mentioned above and, to a lesser extent, by the mortgage segment, which was offset by the decrease in consumer delinquency recorded in the last year.

Compared to the same quarter of 2024, the NPL ratio showed an increase of 40bp, due to specific cases of Itaú Corporate clients that affected the level of the commercial NPL loan portfolio, as previously indicated.

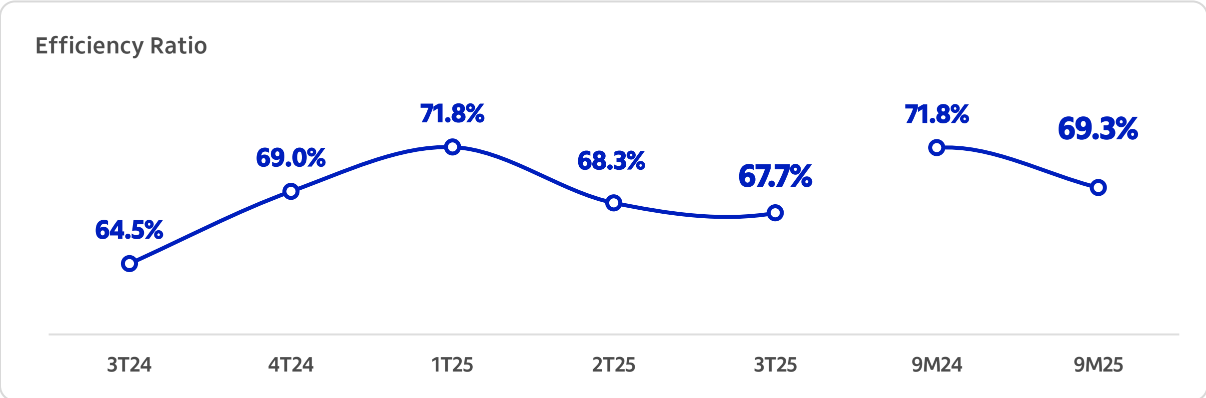
[1] Índice de Cobertura incluye provisiones adicionales

Itaú Colombia | Non-interest Expenses

Lower administrative expenses, driven by a decrease in marketing and rental costs, along with personnel expenses growing below inflation in line with the transformation plan, have allowed for a reduction in total expenses and an improvement in efficiency levels.

In millions of Ch$	3Q25	2Q25	Δ %	Δ $	3Q24	Δ %	Δ $	9M25	9M24	Δ %	Δ $
Personnel Expenses	(28,038)	(27,802)	-0.8%	(236)	(27,427)	-2.2%	(611)	(87,995)	(88,787)	0.9%	792
Administrative Expenses	(24,139)	(25,962)	7.0%	1,823	(22,737)	-6.2%	(1,401)	(73,888)	(73,541)	-0.5%	(347)
Personnel and Administrative Expenses	(52,176)	(53,763)	3.0%	1,587	(50,164)	-4.0%	(2,012)	(161,883)	(162,327)	0.3%	445
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	(5,025)	(4,953)	-1.4%	(72)	(4,912)	-2.3%	(113)	(14,953)	(17,150)	12.8%	2,197
Total Non-interest Expenses	(57,201)	(58,717)	2.6%	1,515	(55,076)	-3.9%	(2,125)	(176,836)	(179,478)	1.5%	2,642

Note: The Managerial Results of Colombia are expressed in constant currency in order to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Therefore, all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.



In the third quarter of the year, administrative expenses recorded a decrease of 2.6%, equivalent to Ch$1,515 million. This reduction is explained by lower marketing expenses, as higher disbursements were recognized in the second quarter related to commercial campaigns, as well as a decline in rental expenses and the effects of infrastructure optimization initiatives that have been underway since the previous year.

Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, administrative expenses increased by 3.9%, mainly reflecting the effects of inflation that impact across the various expense categories, along with the impact of consulting fees and general expenses, which are understood within the context of the Bank's transformation plan.

As a result, in the comparison of accumulated results, expenses show a 1.5% decrease, driven by changes in the commercial infrastructure implemented since the previous year (a 9.5% reduction in the number of branches) and the impact of the write-off of technology investments carried out in the first quarter of the previous year, which increased the recognition of D&A expenses.

Itaú Colombia | Credit Portfolio

In the third quarter of the year, Colombia's loan portfolio showed a slight nominal decline, explained by a commercial portfolio in line with consolidated performance and a retail portfolio that remains challenged by the macroeconomic environment.

Credit Portfolio by Products

In the following table, the loan portfolio is split into two groups: Commercial lending and Retail lending. For a better understanding of the performance of these portfolios, the main product groups of each segment are presented below:

In millions of Ch$, end of the period	3Q25	2Q25	Δ	3Q24	Δ
Commercial lending – Colombia	3,390,614	3,405,273	-0.4%	3,326,566	1.9%
Retail lending - Colombia	1,573,524	1,575,758	-0.1%	1,629,738	-3.4%
Residential Mortgage loans	751,513	762,609	-1.5%	815,786	-7.9%
Consumer loans	822,010	813,149	1.1%	813,952	1.0%
Consumer installment loans	573,989	563,016	1.9%	569,938	0.7%
Current account overdrafts	1,097	1,128	-2.8%	1,286	-14.8%
Credit card debtors	183,732	190,472	-3.5%	191,236	-3.9%
Leasing	271	168	60.8%	15	1670.7%
Other loans	62,922	58,365	7.8%	51,476	22.2%
Total Loans[1]	**4,964,138**	**4,981,031**	**-0.3%**	**4,956,304**	**0.2%**

Note: The loan portfolio of Colombia is expressed in constant currency in order to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Therefore, all figures for each of the analyzed periods were converted into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2447 per COP, as of September 30, 2025.

As of September 30, 2025, the loan portfolio showed a nominal decrease of 0.3% compared to the previous quarter. This decline is mainly explained by a 0.4% decrease in the commercial portfolio, in line with a slight contraction in the segments of commercial loans and leasing operations, partially offset by an increase in the current account debtors segment. On the retail side, during the third quarter, the portfolio showed a nominal variation with no significant change, while the mortgage portfolio decreased by 1.5% quarter-over-quarter, while the consumer loan portfolio increased by 1.1%, driven by growth in the installment consumer credit segment.

Compared to the same period of the previous year, Itaú Colombia's total loans posted a nominal increase of 0.2%, explained by a stronger performance in the commercial portfolio, which grew 1.9% in nominal terms. This was offset by a decline in the retail portfolio, consistent with still challenging macroeconomic conditions.

[1] Total Loans do not include balances owed to Banks..

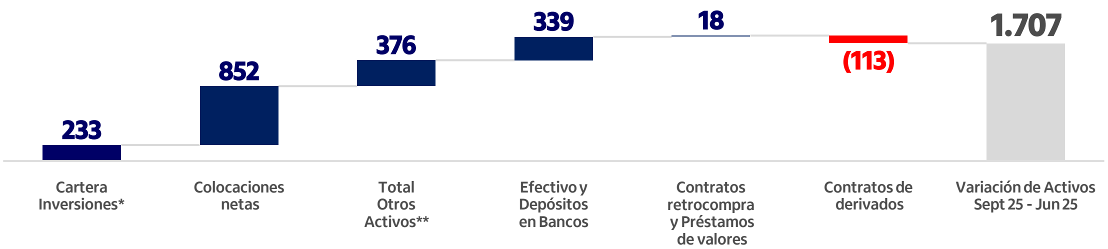
Itaú Consolidated | Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets

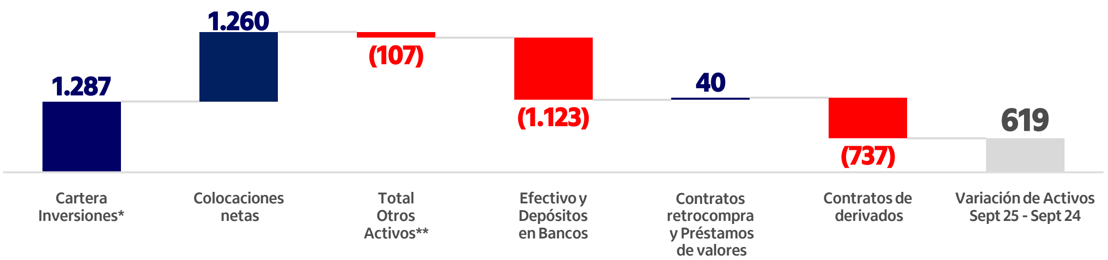
In millions of Ch$, end of period	3Q25	2Q25	Δ	3Q24	Δ
Cash and deposits in banks	2,146,239	1,806,886	18.8%	3,269,291	-34.4%
Cash items in process of collection	832,040	482,029	72.6%	886,066	-6.1%
Trading investments	1,054,710	963,910	9.4%	719,238	46.6%
Investments under resale agreements	197,015	178,764	10.2%	157,060	25.4%
Financial derivatives contracts	3,303,529	3,416,212	-3.3%	4,040,480	-18.2%
Interbank loans, net	48,415	4,322	1,020.1%	125,670	-61.5%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances	27,712,681	26,870,383	3.1%	26,442,894	4.8%
Available-for-sale investments	4,577,169	4,472,151	2.3%	3,528,681	29.7%
Held-to-maturity investments	1,064,336	1,026,718	3.7%	1,161,393	-8.4%
Investments in associates and other companies	45,675	45,005	1.5%	38,049	20.0%
Intangible assets[1]	685,092	682,050	0.4%	678,713	0.9%
Property, plan and equipment	151,562	159,034	-4.7%	170,086	-10.9%
Current taxes	135,990	113,716	19.6%	73,968	83.8%
Deferred taxes	365,445	390,592	-6.4%	326,342	12.0%
Other assets	756,942	758,033	-0.1%	839,767	-9.9%
Total Assets	**43,076,841**	**41,369,806**	**4.1%**	**42,457,699**	**1.5%**

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

As of the end of the third quarter of the year, our total assets amounted to Ch$43.1 trillion, showing an increase compared to the previous quarter (+4.1%), a variation that reflects:



Compared to the third quarter of 2024, total assets increased by Ch$619 billion, or 1.5%. The main items explaining the variation 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

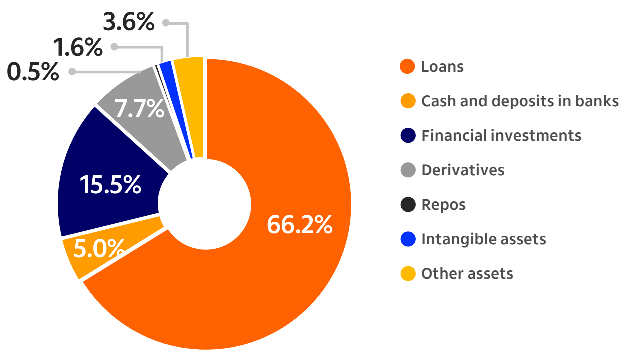
In millions of Ch$, end of period	3Q25	2Q25	Δ	3Q24	Δ
Cash and deposits in banks	2,146,239	1,806,886	18.8%	3,269,291	-34.4%
Cash items in process of collection	832,040	482,029	72.6%	886,066	-6.1%
Trading investments	1,054,710	963,910	9.4%	719,238	46.6%
Investments under resale agreements	197,015	178,764	10.2%	157,060	25.4%
Financial derivatives contracts	3,303,529	3,416,212	-3.3%	4,040,480	-18.2%
Interbank loans, net	48,415	4,322	1,020.1%	125,670	-61.5%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances	27,712,681	26,870,383	3.1%	26,442,894	4.8%
Available-for-sale investments	4,577,169	4,472,151	2.3%	3,528,681	29.7%
Held-to-maturity investments	1,064,336	1,026,718	3.7%	1,161,393	-8.4%
Investments in associates and other companies	45,675	45,005	1.5%	38,049	20.0%
Intangible assets[1]	685,092	682,050	0.4%	678,713	0.9%
Property, plan and equipment	151,562	159,034	-4.7%	170,086	-10.9%
Current taxes	135,990	113,716	19.6%	73,968	83.8%
Deferred taxes	365,445	390,592	-6.4%	326,342	12.0%
Other assets	756,942	758,033	-0.1%	839,767	-9.9%
Total Assets	**43,076,841**	**41,369,806**	**4.1%**	**42,457,699**	**1.5%**

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

Asset Breakdown | September, 2025

Ch$ 43.1 billones

▲ + 4.1% (Sept-25 vs. Jun-25)
▲ + 1.5% (Sept-25 vs. Sept-24)



Composition of Assets: Chile and Colombia

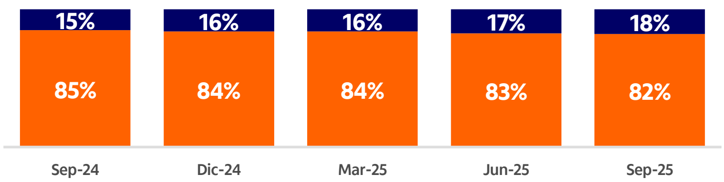
Ch$ 35.4 billons

▲ + 3.6% (Sept-25 vs. Jun-25)
▼ - 1.7% (Sept-25 vs. Sept-24)

Ch$ 7.7 billons

▲ + 6.7% (Sept-25 vs. Jun-25)
▲ + 19.1% (Sept-25 vs. Sept-24)

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



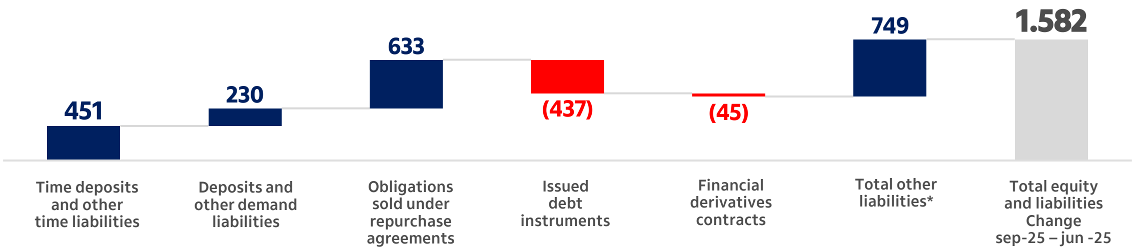
Itaú Consolidated | Consolidated Balance Sheet

Liabilities

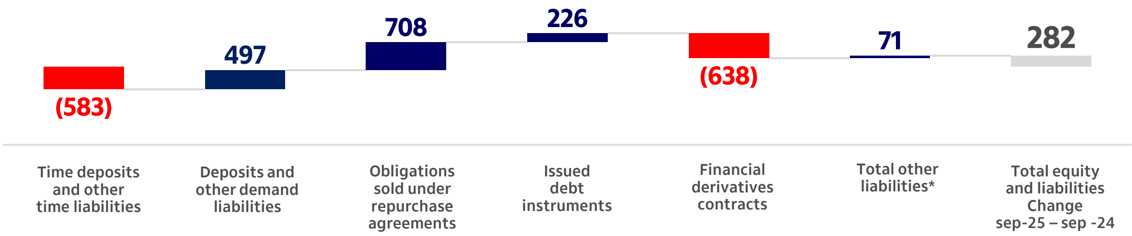
In Ch$ million, end of period	3Q25	2Q25	Δ	3Q24	Δ
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,509,342	6,279,446	3.7%	6,011,982	8.3%
Cash items in process of being cleared	829,207	456,093	81.8%	851,436	-2.6%
Obligations sold under repurchase agreements	1,643,128	1,009,751	62.7%	935,278	75.7%
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,078,313	13,627,005	3.3%	14,661,286	-4.0%
Financial derivatives contracts	3,225,032	3,269,770	-1.4%	3,862,978	-16.5%
Interbank borrowings	2,113,541	1,629,970	29.7%	1,738,291	21.6%
Issued debt instruments	8,357,970	8,794,820	-5.0%	8,131,502	2.8%
Other financial liabilities	861,598	877,810	-1.8%	685,675	25.7%
Current taxes	2,155	1,158	86.0%	3,385	-36.3%
Deferred taxes	0	0	—	0	—
Provisions	406,304	361,302	12.5%	385,613	5.4%
Other liabilities[1]	814,172	951,922	-14.5%	1,291,332	-37.0%
Total Liabilities	38,840,761	37,259,046	4.2%	38,558,758	0.7%
Attributable to Shareholders	4,232,242	4,107,201	3.0%	3,895,633	8.6%
Non-controlling interest	3,838	3,559	7.8%	3,309	16.0%
Total Equity and Liabilities	43,076,841	41,369,806	4.1%	42,457,699	1.5%

[1] Incluye pasivos por arrendamiento que surgen de la adopción de la NIIF 16 desde enero de 2019

Below are the main changes in liabilities in the comparison of the third quarter of 2025 with the previous period:



Compared to the second quarter of 2024, 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

September, 2025

In Ch$ million, end of period	Consolidated*	Chile	Ch$	UF	FX	Colombia
Cash and deposits in banks	2,146,239	1,751,476	420,410	—	1,331,066	394,763
Cash items in process of collection	832,040	830,899	301,878	—	529,021	1,141
Trading investments	1,054,710	311,703	124,974	186,566	163	743,007
Investments under resale agreements	197,015	97,797	97,797	—	—	99,218
Financial derivatives contracts	3,303,529	3,125,259	3,090,814	—	34,444	178,270
Interbank loans, net	48,415	-252	—	—	-252	48,668
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances	27,712,681	22,979,854	6,921,332	12,001,276	4,057,246	4,732,827
Available-for-sale investments	4,577,169	3,828,219	2,790,893	655,403	381,923	748,951
Held-to-maturity investments	1,064,336	774,072	487,679	228,352	58,040	290,265
Investments in associates other companies	45,675	25,845	25,648	—	197	19,830
Intangible assets	685,092	637,273	636,584	—	689	47,819
Property, plant and equipment	151,562	125,963	121,736	—	4,227	25,599
Current taxes	135,990	18,720	16,750	—	1,970	117,270
Deferred taxes	365,445	254,316	248,432	—	5,884	111,129
Other assets	756,942	661,078	201,828	5,587	453,663	95,864
Total Assets	**43,076,841**	**35,422,221**	**15,486,756**	**13,077,184**	**6,858,281**	**7,654,620**

Liabilities

September, 2025

In Ch$ million, end of period	Consolidated*	Chile	Ch$	UF	FX	Colombia
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,509,342	4,291,190	3,088,411	57,962	1,144,817	2,218,152
Cash items in process of being cleared	829,207	829,206	494,500	—	334,706	1
Obligations sold under repurchase agreements	1,643,128	1,051,445	1,048,016	—	3,429	591,683
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,078,313	11,492,202	8,031,597	686,118	2,774,487	2,586,111
Financial derivatives contracts	3,225,032	3,071,860	3,066,410	192	5,259	153,172
Interbank borrowings	2,113,541	1,410,656	100,000	-	1,310,656	702,885
Issued debt instruments	8,357,970	7,835,704	191,102	7,355,618	288,984	522,266
Other financial liabilities	861,598	861,598	63,039	—	798,560	—
Current taxes	2,155	1,693	1,513	—	180	462
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions	406,304	339,390	302,263	—	37,127	66,914
Other liabilities	814,172	713,937	255,211	280,112	178,615	100,234
Total Liabilities	**38,840,761**	**31,898,880**	**16,642,062**	**8,380,000**	**6,876,818**	**6,941,881**
Capital	2,687,951	2,124,009	2,124,009	—	—	563,941
Reserves	236,039	102,791	102,791	—	—	133,248
Valuation adjustment	86,795	56,319	53,773	—	2,546	30,476
Retained Earnings	**1,221,457**	**1,236,671**	**862,574**	**309,353**	**64,745**	**-15,215**
Retained earnings or prior years	1,001,618	1,022,629	1,001,618	—	21,011	-21,011
Income for the period	319,444	313,648	-39,439	309,353	43,734	5,796
Minus: Provision for mandatory dividend	-99,605	-99,605	-99,605	—	—	—
Equity attributable to shareholders	**4,232,242**	**3,519,791**	**3,143,147**	**309,353**	**67,291**	**712,451**
Non-controlling interest	3,838	3,550	3,550	—	0	288
Total Equity	**4,236,080**	**3,523,341**	**3,146,697**	**309,353**	**67,291**	**712,739**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**43,076,841**	**35,422,221**	**19,788,759**	**8,689,353**	**6,944,109**	**7,654,620**

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

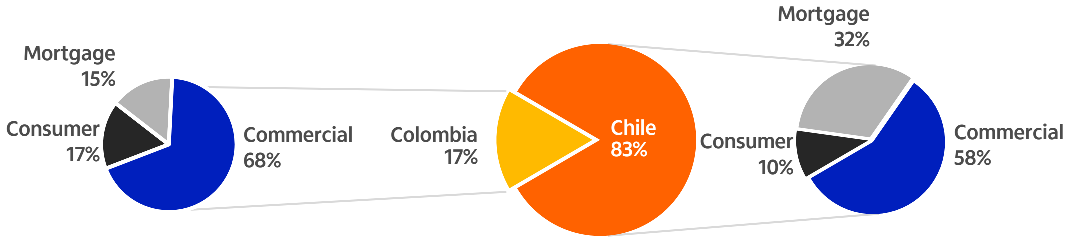
Itaú Consolidated | Credit Portfolio

As of September 2025, the Bank's loan portfolio totaled Ch$28.5 trillion, representing an increase of 3.1% compared to the previous quarter and a variation of 4.6% versus the same period in 2024. It is important to note that part of this growth is influenced by conversion effects related to the consolidation of the Colombian operation. However, when isolating the impact of exchange rate fluctuations, Itaú's consolidated loan portfolio grew by 1.8% compared to the second quarter. Loan growth during the quarter—excluding exchange rate effects—was mainly driven by Chile, where the consolidated portfolio increased by 2.3%, explained by a recovery in the commercial loan portfolio and, to a lesser extent, by the mortgage portfolio, which continues to show a positive trend observed in recent months. In turn, compared to September 2024, total loans grew by 4.6%, primarily driven by Colombia, showing broad-based growth across all segments.

In Ch$ million, end of period	3Q25	2Q25	Δ	3Q24	Δ
Commercial lending	16,921,935	16,281,275	3.9%	16,360,407	3.4%
Chile	13,531,320	13,104,997	3.3%	13,432,946	0.7%
Colombia	3,390,614	3,176,278	6.7%	2,927,461	15.8%
Retail lending	11,591,563	11,379,803	1.9%	10,893,586	6.4%
Chile	10,018,039	9,910,011	1.1%	9,459,376	5.9%
Consumer loans	2,405,947	2,438,360	-1.3%	2,413,540	-0.3%
Residential mortgage loans	7,612,092	7,471,651	1.9%	7,045,836	8.0%
Colombia	1,573,524	1,469,793	7.1%	1,434,210	9.7%
Consumer loans	822,010	758,467	8.4%	716,298	14.8%
Residential mortgage loans	751,513	711,326	5.6%	717,912	4.7%
Total Loans	28,513,498	27,661,078	3.1%	27,253,993	4.6%
Chile	23,549,360	23,015,008	2.3%	22,892,322	2.9%
Colombia	4,964,138	4,646,070	6.8%	4,361,671	13.8%

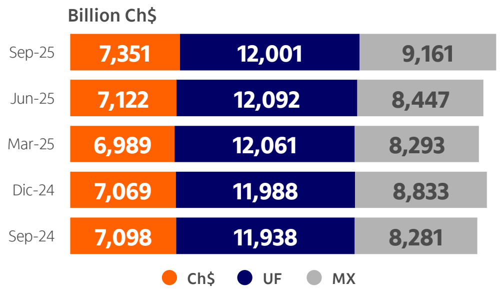
[1] Total loans does not include balance owed by banks.

Loan Portfolio | Breakdown



Credit Portfolio | Currency Breakdown

As of September 30, 2025, Ch$9,161 billion of our total loan portfolio was denominated or indexed to foreign currency. This portion of the portfolio represents 32.1% of total loan balances, showing no significant variation compared to previous periods. It is worth noting that in the third quarter of 2025, the USD/Ch$ exchange rate increased by approximately 3.3%, equivalent to about Ch$31.1 per dollar.



Itaú Consolidated | Funding

Our funding strategy focuses on optimizing all sources of financing according to their cost, availability, and our overall asset and liability management strategy.

In terms of debt issuance, Itaú Chile's strategy is aimed at diversifying funding sources, favoring longer maturities, and maintaining liquidity levels consistent with international Basel III standards. Within this framework, and with the objective of strengthening its capital base, during the period the Bank issued perpetual bonds qualifying as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital for a total amount of Ch$286,822 million. Additionally, the Bank carried out repurchases of senior bonds totaling UF 10.7 million as part of its active liability management and maturity profile optimization strategy. For further details on the issuances carried out during the quarter, please refer to Note 22 of the Financial Statements, available in https://ir.itau.cl/financial-statements-Q22025-spanish.

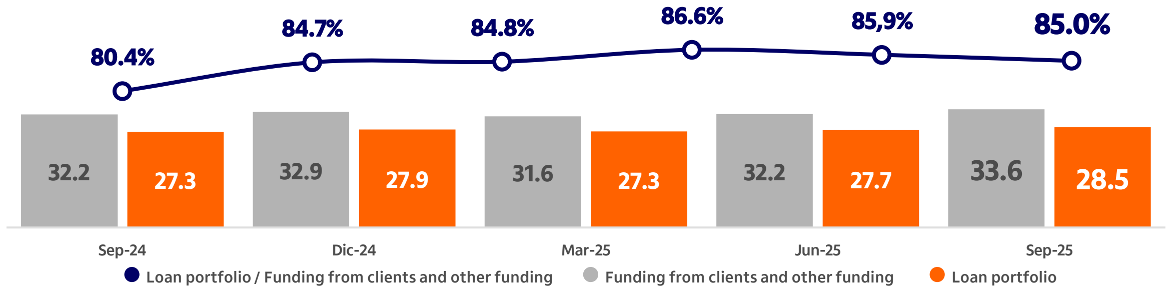
Total funding amounted to Ch$33.6 trillion as of the end of the third quarter of 2025, showing an increase of 4.2% compared to the previous quarter and a growth of 4.4% relative to the same period in 2024. Among the items that stand out in this comparison are a 63% increase in repurchase agreements and securities lending, a 3.7% growth in demand deposits and other sight obligations, and a 30% rise in obligations with banks.

Compared to the same period in 2024, the increase in funding sources is mainly explained by a 75% rise in repurchase agreements and securities lending, a 22% increase in obligations with banks, and a 28% growth in regulatory capital instruments, reflecting the issuance of AT1 bonds.

In Ch$ million, end of period	3Q25	2Q25	Δ	3Q24	Δ
Funding from Clients (A)	22,230,782	20,916,201	6.3%	21,608,546	2.9%
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,509,342	6,279,446	3.7%	6,011,982	8.3%
Time deposits and saving accounts	14,078,313	13,627,005	3.3%	14,661,286	-4.0%
Investments sold under repurchase agreements	1,643,128	1,009,751	62.7%	935,278	75.7%
Other Funding (B)	11,333,109	11,302,600	0.3%	10,555,468	7.4%
Letters of credit	6,133	6,901	-11.1%	10,199	-39.9%
Bonds	6,853,884	7,296,374	-6.1%	6,954,496	-1.4%
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,497,953	1,491,545	0.4%	1,166,807	28.4%
Interbank borrowings	2,113,541	1,629,970	29.7%	1,738,291	21.6%
Other financial liabilities	861,598	877,810	-1.8%	685,675	25.7%
Total Funding (A) + (B)	33,563,892	32,218,801	4.2%	32,164,014	4.4%

Loans and Funding

The ratio between the loan portfolio and funds raised from clients and other sources reached 85.0% in the third quarter of 2025.



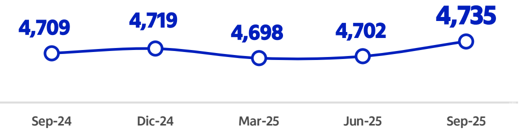
Additional **Information**

Additional Information

Headcount

4,735 Headcount in Chile and NY

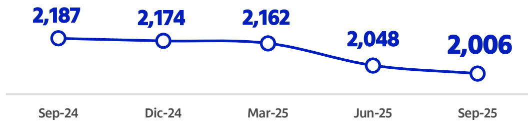
▲+ 0.7% (3Q25/2Q25)
▲+ 0.6% (3Q25/3Q24)



The total number of employees, including the Itaú branch in New York, amounted to 4,735 at the end of the third quarter of 2025, showing no significant changes compared to the previous quarter or the same period in 2024, in line with our commitment to operational efficiency and the headcount adjustment carried out.

2,006 Headcount in Colombia y Panamá

▼- 2.1% (3Q25/2Q25)
▼- 8.3% (3Q25/3Q24)



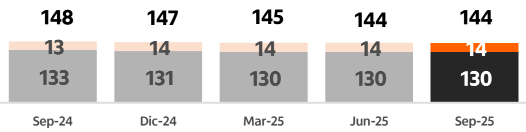
The total number of employees, including Itaú Panama, amounted to 2,006 in the third quarter of 2025, representing a decrease of 2.1% compared to the previous quarter and 8.3% compared to the same period in 2024. These variations are part of the development of the Bank's Transformation Project in Colombia.

Branches[1]

144 Branches

130 physical
14 digital

0,0% (3Q25/2Q25)
▼- 2.7% (3Q25/3Q24)

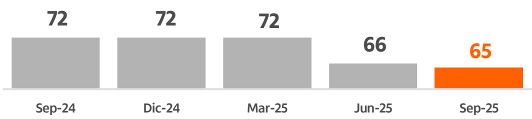


At the end of the third quarter of 2025, the Bank had 144 branches, showing no change compared to the previous quarter and a 2.7% decrease compared to the same quarter of 2024. This is consistent with the digital transformation strategy developed by the Bank and the resulting optimization of its service channel structure.

[1] Physical branches includes integrated branches

65 Branches

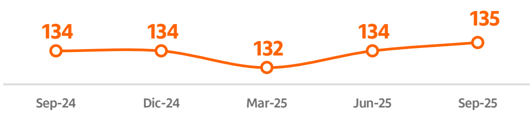
▼- 1.5% (3Q25/2Q25)
▼- 9.7% (3Q25/3Q24)



As of September 30, 2025, a total of 65 branches were operating under the Itaú brand in the consolidated view of Colombia (including Panama), representing a 1.5% decrease compared to the previous quarter and a 9.7% reduction compared to the same date in 2024. These variations, like the changes in personnel, are explained within the context of the Itaú Colombia Transformation Project, as mentioned earlier.

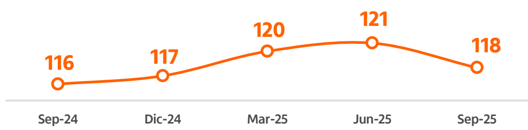
ATMs

▲+ 0.7% (3Q25/2Q25) | ▲+ 0.7% (3Q25/3Q24)



At the end of the third quarter of 2025, the number of ATMs in Chile totaled 135, representing a 0.7% increase compared to both the previous quarter and the same period in 2024. These variations reflect the infrastructure adjustments carried out by the Bank as part of its digital transformation. Additionally, it is worth noting that, through our agreement with Redbanc, our customers have access to more than 7,500 ATMs across Chile.

▼- 2.5% (3Q25/2Q25) | ▲+ 1.7% (3Q25/3Q24)



At the end of the third quarter of 2025, the number of ATMs in Colombia totaled 118, representing a 2.5% decrease compared to the previous quarter and a 1.7% increase compared to the same period of the previous year. It is worth noting that our customers continue to have access to more than 16,000 ATMs through financial institutions across Colombia.

Additional Information | Credit Risk Rating

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	AA+
Short-term deposits (up to 1 year)	N1+
Long-term deposits (more than 1 year)	AA+
Letters of Credit	AA+
Bonds	AA+
Subordinated bonds	AA
Outlook	Positive

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	BBB+
Short-term issuer credit rating	A-2
Outlook	Positive

Additional Information | Stakeholder Engagement

Our main stakeholders are all those relevant to the business and who may be affected, directly or indirectly, positively or negatively by the Bank's operations and decisions. We maintain constant, timely and transparent communication with them, ensuring effective management of these relationships and through different specialized areas that lead the communication and administration of their respective areas.

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
Collaborators	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
Guilds	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 revenue

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.

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

Commissions and Fees

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

Cost of credit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non Interest Expenses

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

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

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

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

Efficiency Ratio: Relationship between expenses and income, calculated as Administrative Expenses divided by Banking Product.

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 (current limit of 80%).

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

Forward-Looking Statements Disclaimer

Some statements in this report may be considered forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information is often, though 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 suggesting future results or outlook. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the expected benefits and synergies from the merger of Banco Itaú Chile with and into Corpbanca, the integration process of both banks, expected future financial and operating performance and results (including growth estimates), as well as the risks and benefits of changes in laws in the countries where 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 the forward-looking statements contained in this communication. For example: Issues that may arise in successfully integrating the businesses of Banco Itaú Chile and Corpbanca, which may prevent the combined company from operating as effectively and efficiently as anticipated; The combined company may be unable to achieve cost-reduction synergies, or it may take longer than expected to realize such synergies; The credit ratings of the combined company or its subsidiaries may differ from those anticipated by the Bank or its major shareholders; The industry may be subject to future regulatory or legislative actions that could negatively affect the Bank; and 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. Although management believes these assumptions are 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, and 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, forecasts, estimates, and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. From time to time, additional information on potential factors that could affect Itaú's financial results is included in the "Risk Factors" section of Itaú's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").Furthermore, any forward-looking statement contained in this report speaks only as of the date hereof, and Itaú undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any such statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Investor Relations

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