Management Commentary

Earnings Report
3Q 2025

September 30, 2025

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

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About Bci

With a diversified presence in America, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci) is one of the leading financial groups in the region. Incorporated in Chile in 1937, it is now the largest bank in the country with total assets of Ch$83,729 billion as of September 30, 2025. Its expansion includes operations in the United States, where its subsidiary City National Bank of Florida (CNB) is one of the largest banks in the state of Florida, and in Peru where the company has held a banking license since 2022.

Highlights of 3Q25

Strategy

Bci attains an NPS of 72.7 points
At the close of the third quarter of 2025, Banco Bci had a net promoter score (NPS) of 72.7 points, marking a large improvement compared to the 69 points as of September 30, 2024.

An NPS of over 70 points is considered a standard of excellence at international level. This threshold indicates that a large majority of clients are not only satisfied but are willing to actively recommend the brand, which leads to greater loyalty, reputation, and organic growth.

Fast adoption of the "Balance in other banks" service
In September, its first month in operation, this service was used by 3,000 clients in Bci's Wholesale segment. This new functionality allows them to view the accounts they have in other financial institutions on the 360 Connect platform, making their management more integrated and efficient.

Corporate governance

Eduardo Nazal takes over as the CEO of Bci Miami
Since July 25, 2025, Eduardo Nazal has been leading Bci Miami as its new CEO, following a distinguished career of more than 30 years at Banco Bci and over 15 years focused on its international expansion. Nazal played a key role in milestones such as the acquisition of City National Bank of Florida and the creation of Bci Perú, contributing to the fact that 40% of the bank's assets are now outside Chile.

In this new stage, Nazal succeeds Grisel Vega, who led the subsidiary for 19 years and left a legacy of consolidation and growth in the U.S. market. The appointment seeks to further bolster Bci's presence in the United States and continue supporting Latin American clients in their internationalization endeavors.

Sustainability

Bci is one of the world's most sustainable banks
With 70 points out of 100 in S&P Global's Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), Bci was ranked in the top 9% of companies with the best performance for environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects among its industry peers internationally, and was confirmed as a member of the Dow Jones Sustainability Best-in-Class indices.

Analysis of Results

Financial Overview

Financial Evolution

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/ 2Q25	3Q25/ 3Q24
Income Statement					
Financial margin	509,395	586,008	568,122	-3.05%	11.53%
Net fees	103,392	122,445	112,468	-8.15%	8.78%
Net financial income	-2,613	36,089	36,265	0.49%	-
Investments in companies	4,316	5,279	3,704	-29.84%	-14.18%
Other net operating income	12,600	9,294	12,195	31.21%	-3.21%
Total operating income	**627,090**	**759,115**	**732,754**	**-3.47%**	**16.85%**
Total operating expenses	**-314,280**	**-370,401**	**-371,564**	**0.31%**	**18.23%**
Income before provisions	312,810	388,714	361,190	-7.08%	15.47%
Provisions	-61,428	-79,294	-60,761	-23.37%	-1.09%
Income before taxes	**251,382**	**309,420**	**300,429**	**-2.91%**	**19.51%**
Tax	-40,994	-50,095	-65,896	31.54%	60.75%
Net Income	**210,388**	**259,325**	**234,533**	**-9.56%**	**11.48%**
Balance sheet					
Total assets (1)	78,812,189	82,278,444	83,729,345	**1.76%**	**6.24%**
Total loans (2)	51,944,355	55,917,759	58,063,105	**3.84%**	**11.78%**
Total deposits	44,585,072	47,615,683	48,479,044	**1.81%**	**8.73%**
Total shareholders' equity	6,619,118	7,160,101	7,486,276	**4.56%**	**13.10%**

(1) For presentation purposes, current tax is stated as tax payable in liabilities.
(2) Include interbank loans.

Note 1: As of September 30, 2025 and 2024 and June 30, 2025, the Bank's assets and liabilities in foreign currency are stated at their equivalent value in Chilean pesos, calculated at an accounting exchange rate of Ch$961.74 at September 30, 2025, Ch$897.66 at September 30, 2024 and Ch$931.6 at June 30, 2025.

Note 2: As of September 30, 2025 and 2024 and June 30, 2025, the assets and liabilities in the Bank's currency are stated at their equivalent value in Chilean pesos, calculated using the Unidad de Fomento (UF) value of Ch$39,485.65 at September 30, 2025, Ch$37,910.42 at September 30, 2024 and Ch$39,267.07 at June 30, 2025.

Financial Indicators

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/2Q25	3Q25/3Q24
Profitability and efficiency (%)					
ROAE (1)	12.90%	13.27%	13.25%	-0.02pp	0.35pp
ROAA (1)	1.00%	1.12%	1.13%	0.01pp	0.13pp
Efficiency ratio (2)	48.95%	50.09%	50.29%	0.20pp	1.34pp
NIM (3)	3.37%	3.64%	3.53%	-0.11pp	0.16pp
Credit risk performance					
Provision for loan losses/Total loans	1.65%	1.66%	1.62%	-0.04pp	-0.03pp
NPLs coverage	145.99%	151.36%	141.73%	-9.63pp	-4.26pp
Asset quality					
NPLs (consolidated clients)	1.64%	1.39%	1.46%	0.07pp	-0.18pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Commercial loans	1.45%	1.10%	1.20%	0.10pp	-0.25pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Mortgage loans	1.83%	1.88%	1.91%	0.03pp	0.08pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Consumer loans	2.84%	2.42%	2.35%	-0.07pp	-0.49pp

Funding sources					
Total loans over total deposits (%)	116.51%	117.44%	119.77%	2.33pp	3.26pp
Risk profile and capital structure					
Capital and reserves (Ch$ million)	5,711,085	6,109,748	6,109,748	0.00%	6.98%
Risk-weighted assets (Ch$ million)	54,346,550	59,926,997	62,371,734	4.08%	14.77%
Basic capital ratio (CET1) %	11.67%	11.10%	11.20%	0.10pp	-0.46pp
Leverage Ratio (%)	8.04%	7.87%	8.11%	0.24pp	0.07pp
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) %	16.54%	15.42%	15.43%	0.01pp	-1.11pp
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) %	160.61%	170.12%	180.13%	10.00pp	19.52pp
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) %	108.38%	104.55%	105.78%	1.23pp	-2.60pp

(1) ROAE and ROAA correspond to the net income accumulated in 12 rolling months and to the average of the closing balances in 13 months for equity and total assets, respectively.
(2) Efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing total operating expenses by the total operating income.
(3) NIM is calculated as the net margin for interest and currency readjustments divided by the monthly average of the average stock of assets generating interest and readjustments.

Figures as of September 30

Net Income
Ch$ million
767,296
21.55% 3Q24 : 631,256

Net Financial Income
Ch$ million
117,981
134.25% 3Q24 : 50,366

Net Fees
Ch$ million
348,661
17.92% 3Q24 : 295,668

Operating Expenses
Ch$ million
(1,147,501)
15.59% 3Q24 : (992,746)

Efficiency Ratio
50.29%
1.34 pp 3Q24 : 48.95%

Credit Loss Expenses
(233,418)
-11.53% 3Q24 : (263,838)

Current Tax Expense
Ch$ million
(133,498)
-4.84% 3Q24 : (140,288)

Executive Summary

We closed the first nine months of 2025 with a positive trend, driven by the strength and diversification of our business model. The net income accumulated as of September 2025 was Ch$767,296 million, increasing 21.55% on the same period of the previous year. Net income in 3Q25 was 11.48% up YoY. The consolidated return on average equity (ROAE) considering the last 12 months was 13.25%.

This performance was underpinned by several factors, highlighting the following: a higher financial margin (+11.53%), driven both by the volume of loans in the commercial segment as well as pricing strategies and better funding; significant growth of net fee income (+17.92% YoY), along with initiatives in the retail and commercial segment; and active and disciplined risk management, which led to a total delinquency ratio of 1.46% (-18 basis points) as of September and recoveries surging +44.76% in 3Q25 YoY.

Besides this, City National Bank of Florida (CNB) had strong recovery, with net income to date of USD189 million (under US GAAP), soaring 344.5% YoY. Its net interest margin (NIM) was 2.66% at the close of 3Q25, reaffirming the upward trend.

In Chile, our subsidiaries also had positive results, reflecting our value proposition. Bci Asset Management reported the highest accumulated net income among Chilean subsidiaries as of September 2025 of Ch$36,157 million, driven by greater revenue generation from the increase in assets under management (+16% YoY) and better pricing of short-term and structured funds. Bci Finanzas Corporativas contributed with significant growth of fees, based on its success with capturing business in the sector, and synergies with the Wholesale Banking and Finance divisions.

Bci Perú, with just three years of operation, contributed Ch$10,924 million to the accumulated result for 3Q25 and has good future prospects.

In the light of the global scenario, Bci has a sound position due to its diversification by business line and geography. The Bank has a robust capital base, with a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 11.20% as of September and a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 15.43%, both greatly exceeding the regulatory requirements.

Our results were driven by the following factors:

A higher financial margin

- The financial margin increased 8.6% in the nine months of this year compared to the same period of the previous year, amounting to Ch$1,768,738 million.
- The growth of the commercial loan portfolio, mainly in Chile and at CNB, drove this variation. The management of funding sources was reflected in interest and indexation expenses, despite a scenario of uncertainty.

Fees are growing at a double-digit rate

- A cumulative increase of 17.92% YoY was notable. This growth reflects strategic initiatives on multiple fronts, highlighting a 17.07% YoY increase in credit card services fees, a 23.21% YoY increase in investment product fees, and Finanzas Corporativas.

The ROAE of City National Bank of Florida is approaching 10%

- CNB continues to recover strongly, with cumulative net income of USD189 million (US GAAP). It should be recalled that in 2024 income was affected by previously mentioned non-recurring effects: repositioning of the investment portfolio and creation of provisions.

Bci Asesoría Financiera S.A. changed its business name to Bci Finanzas Corporativas S.A. on May 17, 2025.

- The NIM in the third quarter was 2.66% (versus 2.60% cumulative), indicating an ongoing positive trend, driven by better spreads and the strategy we have implemented to improve the funding cost.

Prudent credit risk with the focus on better profiles

- The cumulative credit loss expense dropped 11.53% YoY.
- Steady improvement of asset quality, with a marked decrease in the delinquency of the consumer loan portfolio of 2.35% (-0.49 pp YoY) and the commercial loan portfolio of 1.20% (-0.25 pp YoY).

Tax

- The cumulative tax expense was 4.84% lower YoY, because of the effects arising from the investment in CNB (depreciation of the Chilean peso against the dollar) and price-level restatement of own capital due to lower inflation.
- The breakdown of the increase in 3Q25 compared to previous periods will be explained below in this report.

Balance sheet growth

- The strategy in the commercial loan portfolio has been executed in an outstanding manner. A reflection of this is the constant traction of loans, and in August Bci positioned itself as the market share leader in the segment with 16.3%. That was due to the close relationships it maintains with its clients, based on long-term relations, as well as its constant innovative drive, which seeks to generate value by means of solutions like 360 Connect and the payment engine. This combination also contributes to the growth of fees for advisory services, treasury products, and the boosting of its leadership of bond placements.

Our results were hit by the following factor:

Higher operating expenses

- Accumulated operating expenses rose 15.59% YoY, which is explained by an increase in personnel expenses (+11.47% YoY) that includes inflation adjustments, performance incentives, and hirings at CNB. The higher administration expenses (+9.94% YoY) was related to IT and subsidiaries. Finally, the greater expenditure in this period was associated with the acceleration and implementation of initiatives in the Bank's strategic projects.

Outlook

The US economy has shown resilience despite the impact of tariff measures on economic activity. The labor market has slowed down, with a marked decrease in the pace of job creation. Inflation has increased less than envisaged, but some additional increase is anticipated towards the end of the year. In this context, the Federal Reserve is expected to make two further interest rate cuts during the remainder of 2025.

Inflation in Peru remained within the target range but at the lower level, and the interest rate was cut by 25 basis points to 4.25%. Following a solid performance in 2024 and early 2025, driven by mining and fisheries, economic activity has slowed. GDP growth is forecasted to be around 2.9% for the year.

Chile had GDP growth of 3.1% in the first quarter, driven by domestic demand, particularly investment. Inflation has continued its convergence towards the target, which is expected to be reached during the first half of 2026. The interest rate is 4.5% and is expected to converge to its neutral level of 4.0% by the middle of next year. The exchange rate is forecasted to be around CLP940/USD towards the end of the year, on the back of a weaker dollar, high copper prices, and a lower interest rate differential with other Latin American economies.

Consolidated Results

Performance

Total loans grew 11.78% YoY, reaching Ch$58,063,105 million at the close of the third quarter of 2025. They increased 3.84% QoQ.

- The commercial loan portfolio continues to be the main growth driver of the consolidated portfolio, with an increase of 4.11% QoQ and 13.04% YoY.
- The year-over-year growth of commercial loans was driven both by sound activity in Chile related to loans in Chilean pesos, leasing, and offshore loans, and by the growth of the City National Bank of Florida (CNB) portfolio which, on consolidation, was boosted by the exchange rate.
- The mortgage segment grew by 8.98% YoY, partly due to an increase in the origination of residential loans of CNB (also subject to the exchange rate) and in the Chilean portfolio because of the UF variation (+4.1%) during the period.
- Consumer loans increased 4.78% YoY, driven by consumption in installments and Lider Bci. The variation remains limited due to prudent risk management, focused on risk-adjusted net income. At the same time, there was a favorable evolution of strategies and the value proposition for clients, which has helped to enhance recurrence

Total deposits increased 8.73% YoY and 1.81% QoQ

- As of September, there has been more moderate growth of time deposits, mainly due to the movement of wholesale deposits related to the recent benchmark rate cut that we expect to recover by year-end. Demand deposits increased 12.27% YoY.

The number of checking accounts climbed 4.94% YoY, and the number of total credit cards in the ecosystem rose by 10.81% in the same period.

- MACHBANK has achieved large growth of the number of digital cards, with increases of 548,226 YoY and 142,353 QoQ. This progress has been supported by an attractive offering of products and benefits launched in the year. A prominent example is "*Ahorro 24/7*" (24/7 Savings), whose total balance has increased by 89.9% compared to June 2025.

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/ 2Q25	3Q25/ 3Q24
Total loans	**51,889,640**	**55,859,378**	**58,002,279**	**3.84%**	**11.78%**
Interbank loans (*)	899,928	999,747	1,207,594	20.79%	34.19%
Commercial loans	33,376,395	36,241,129	37,730,300	4.11%	13.04%
Mortgage loans	14,493,604	15,378,348	15,795,419	2.71%	8.98%
Consumer loans	3,119,713	3,240,154	3,268,966	0.89%	4.78%
Demand deposits and other obligations	24,473,854	26,242,595	27,477,135	4.70%	12.27%
Time deposits and other deposits	20,111,218	21,373,088	21,001,909	-1.74%	4.43%
Total loans over total deposits (%)	116.51%	117.44%	119.77%	2.33pp	3.26pp
N° of cards					
N° of Bci credit cards	672,062	667,080	676,285	1.38%	0.63%
N° of Lider Bci credit cards	536,495	542,834	547,599	0.88%	2.07%
N° of MACHBANK digital cards	4,004,057	4,409,930	4,552,283	3.23%	13.69%
N° of Chilean checking accounts	1,144,016	1,187,372	1,200,552	1.11%	4.94%

* This amount excludes the provisions for interbank loans.

Net interest and indexation income

The financial margin was Ch$568,122 million in 3Q25, increasing 11.53% YoY.

The net interest margin (NIM) was 3.53% as of September (+0.16pp YoY). CNB continued to improve its NIM to 2.66% in September, due to both a lower funding cost and commercial management.

Net interest income increased steadily by 11.19% YoY

- Interest income amounted to Ch$1,000,719 million, growing slightly by 0.56% YoY and 1.84% QoQ. The quarterly increase was mainly due to the 3.78% QoQ increase in the volume of financial assets at amortized cost. CNB had a QoQ increase, mainly driven by a consistent pricing strategy and complemented by the effective implementation of the funding strategy.
- Interest expenses were Ch$521,204 million, dropping 7.57% YoY and reflecting the efficient management of funding sources. Such expenses rose 4.11% QoQ, primarily associated with the increase in financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Net indexation income amounted to Ch$88,607 million in 3Q25

- That figure was a 13.43% increase YoY, which was due to a substantial 40.40% reduction of indexation expenses (-Ch$39,558 million).
- There was a 14.78% decrease QoQ, which was directly related to the lower UF variation (-40 pp). The lower indexation income at the Treasury hit the financial margin QoQ.

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/2Q25	3Q25/3Q24
Interest income	**995,188**	**982,636**	**1,000,719**	**1.84%**	**0.56%**
Financial assets at amortized cost	891,441	883,615	917,001	3.78%	2.87%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	80,688	82,107	79,000	-3.78%	-2.09%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	23,059	16,914	4,718	-72.11%	-79.54%
Interest expenses	-563,912	**-500,608**	**-521,204**	**4.11%**	**-7.57%**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-549,793	-484,495	-504,305	4.09%	-8.27%
Leasing contract obligations	-620	-510	-444	-12.94%	-28.39%
Regulatory capital financial instruments	-1,339	-13,584	-13,721	1.01%	2.47%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	-109	-2,019	-2,734	35.41%	2408.26%
Financial margin	**431,276**	**482,028**	**479,515**	**-0.52%**	**11.19%**
Indexation income	144,491	168,205	128,165	-23.80%	-11.30%
Indexation expenses	-66,372	-64,225	-39,558	-38.41%	-40.40%
Indexation margin	**78,119**	**103,980**	**88,607**	**-14.78%**	**13.43%**
Total financial margin	**509,395**	**586,008**	**568,122**	**-3.05%**	**11.53%**

Net financial income

Net financial income had no major change QoQ, but increased YoY.

- The 0.49% QoQ increase is explained by a positive trading performance in short-term financial instruments, as well as by the liquidation of financial assets, offset by the unfavorable result of the USD/CLP exchange rate variation in active strategy and hedging positions.
- The YoY increase of +Ch$33,652 million is explained by:
  - The sale of associated portfolios;
  - Active management of public treasury bond trading instruments, anticipating a drop in rates;
  - Positive effects on CNB's available-for-sale portfolio, which improved its valuation following drops in the Treasury market; and
  - A favorable comparison, given that a loss was recognized in 3Q24 due to the repositioning of CNB's investment portfolio.
- The YoY deterioration of foreign currency exchange, adjustments, and hedge accounting is explained by the exposure to USD due to a negative variation of the exchange rate.

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/ 2Q25	3Q25/ 3Q24
Net financial income	**-2,613**	**36,089**	**36,265**	**0.49%**	**-1487.87%**
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	39,641	61,695	77,431	25.51%	95.33%
Financial assets not held for trading compulsorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	568	1,050	840	-20.00%	47.89%
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Income for derecognizing financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-55,443	-30,534	3,883	-112.72%	-107.00%
Foreign currency changes, readjustments and hedge accounting	12,621	3,878	-45,889	-1283.32%	-463.59%
Other financial income	-	-	-	-	-

Net fee income

Net fee income increased 8.78% YoY and 17.92% on considering the income accumulated YoY.

It dropped QoQ, which is mainly explained by lower fees for financial advisory services, which are non-recurring in nature, a characteristic aspect of this category.

The fee income generation variation is explained by the following factors:
- The 11.15% YoY increase is a reflection of the strategic initiatives implemented to regain market share, highlighting: credit card service fees (+19.15%) related to greater transactions; charges associated with the offering of investment products (+19.35%); fees associated with prepayments and lines of credit.
- There was a 4.20% QoQ drop in total fee income, directly driven by lower fees associated with Finanzas Corporativas (-67.96% QoQ).

The factors driving the increase in fee expenses were as follows:
- The higher YoY expenditure was closely related to the outlays associated with initiatives in the value proposition, whether by means of partnerships or direct benefits to capture clients.
- The QoQ expenses increased by 6.73%, due to the same factor of loyalty programs and credit cards in retail banking.

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/ 2Q25	3Q25/ 3Q24
Fee income	**143,675**	**166,697**	**159,696**	-4.20%	11.15%
Prepaid loan fees	1,630	1,783	2,324	30.34%	42.58%
Fees for checking account lines of credit and overdrafts	2,036	2,133	2,699	26.54%	32.56%
Fees for letters of credit and guarantees	9,804	10,433	9,907	-5.04%	1.05%
Feed for credit card services	26,738	30,918	31,859	3.04%	19.15%
Fees for account administration	17,586	20,430	20,715	1.40%	17.79%
Fees for collection and payments	26,392	25,874	26,005	0.51%	-1.47%
Fees for security intermediation and management	1,698	2,217	2,329	5.05%	37.16%
Fees for administration of mutual funds, investment funds or others	19,065	21,942	22,755	3.71%	19.35%
Fees for insurance brokerage and advisory services	19,534	18,191	18,211	0.11%	-6.77%
Fees for factoring operation services	1,106	1,238	1,237	-0.08%	11.84%
Fees for financial advisory services	6,900	18,314	5,867	-67.96%	-14.97%
Securitization fees	64	81	108	33.33%	68.75%
Other fees earned	11,122	13,143	15,680	19.30%	40.98%
Expenses for fees and services received	**-40,283**	**-44,252**	**-47,228**	**6.73%**	**17.24%**
Fees for credit card operation	-11,949	-15,102	-14,695	-2.70%	22.98%
Fees for licenses to use credit card brands	-775	-2,551	-2,506	-1.76%	223.35%
Expenses for obligations of loyalty and merit programs	-7,475	-6,937	-11,374	63.96%	52.16%
Fees for securities transactions	-10,591	-8,347	-8,469	1.46%	-20.04%
Other fees for services received	-9,493	-11,315	-10,184	-10.00%	7.28%
Total net fee income	**103,392**	**122,445**	**112,468**	**-8.15%**	**8.78%**

Operating expenses

Consolidated operating expenses increased 18.23% YoY, partly due to an unrepresentative basis of comparison because of the movement of provisions. They increased slightly by 0.31% QoQ.

The main drivers of the YoY change were:

- Personnel expenses rose by 10.52% YoY. This increase is mainly explained by the rise in compensation and other expenses associated with performance incentives. The capacity increase at CNB and in Miami, with increases of 151 and 24 employees respectively, also contributed to this account. The figures were also hit by the change in the exchange rate.
- Administration expenses increased by 5.62% YoY. The rise was due to the increase in recurring expenditure on information technology (IT), specifically the leasing of computer lines, and the increase in taxes other than income tax. Likewise, the Miami subsidiary contributed to this increase with expenses related to consultancy services and central software. The QoQ increase is explained by greater expenditure on surveillance services, IT and communications expenses.

The containment and optimization of operating expenses is one of the priorities for Bci's management, seeking to ensure business efficiency.

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/ 2Q25	3Q25/ 3Q24
Operating expenses	**-314,280**	**-370,401**	**-371,564**	**0.31%**	**18.23%**
Personnel expenses	-177,045	-193,264	-195,671	1.25%	10.52%
Administration expenses	-140,062	-141,348	-147,928	4.66%	5.62%
Depreciation and amortization	-26,678	-28,269	-29,318	3.71%	9.90%
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	-54	-77	-	-
Other	29,505	-7,466	1,430	-119.15%	-95.15%

Credit risk

Bci's credit loss expense decreased by 1.09% YoY, reflecting efficient risk management and a positive evolution of the portfolio indicators.
The evolution is explained by the following factors:

- Recoveries improved, with a 44.76% YoY increase, arising from an active strategy for recovering written-off loans in all segments, positioning the bank among the industry leaders.
- Provisions were released for other financial assets at amortized cost.

Asset quality and risk ratios

- The improvement of the risk ratios was due to lower risk rates for clients with better credit profiles, especially in the Personal and SME Banking segments.
- The NPL coverage ratio was 141.73%, a decrease of 4.26 percentage points YoY.
- The delinquent loan portfolio of 90 days or more (NPLs) had mixed performance by segment:
  - Consumer loans: Delinquency continued the downward trend, dropping 0.49 percentage points YoY. This improvement was due to a strategy focused on clients with better profiles and the decrease in the restructured portfolio.
  - Commercial loans: The delinquency of this portfolio continues to decrease (0.18 percentage points) towards pre-pandemic levels.
  - Mortgage loans: Delinquency rose 0.09 percentage points YoY, in line with the trend of the banking system.

In a challenging environment, Bci has maintained a conservative risk position. That is due to proactive management, good recovery performance, the diversification of its business model, and a close relationship with its clients.

Credit Loss Expenditure

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/2Q25	3Q25/3Q24
Provisions constituted for credit risk of loans at amortized cost	-90,777	-106,040	-98,417	-7.19%	8.42%
Credit risk special provisions	5,871	1,045	-6,280	-700.96%	-206.97%
Recoveries of written-off credits	27,480	27,924	39,780	42.46%	44.76%
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	-4,002	-2,223	4,156	-287.0%	-203.8%
Total credit loss expenses	**-61,428**	**-79,294**	**-60,761**	**-23.37%**	**-1.09%**

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/2Q25	3Q25/3Q24
Provisions/Total loans (1)	**1.65%**	**1.66%**	**1.62%**	**-0.04pp**	**-0.03pp**
Provisions/Commercial loans (1)	1.49%	1.51%	1.47%	-0.04pp	-0.01pp
Provisions/Mortgage loans (1)	0.60%	0.77%	0.81%	0.04pp	0.21pp
Provisions/Consumer loans (1)	8.74%	8.10%	7.88%	-0.22pp	-0.86pp
NPLs coverage (2)	**145.99%**	**151.36%**	**141.73%**	**-9.63pp**	**-4.26pp**
NPLs coverage (3)	**102.17%**	**121.42%**	**113.26%**	**-8.16pp**	**11.09pp**
NPLs coverage - Commercial (3)	102.53%	137.71%	122.97%	-14.74pp	20.44pp
NPLs coverage - Mortgage (3)	32.72%	41.02%	42.24%	1.22pp	9.52pp
NPLs coverage - Consumer (3)	307.58%	334.51%	335.44%	0.93pp	27.86pp
NPLs (consolidated clients)	**1.64%**	**1.39%**	**1.46%**	**0.07pp**	**-0.18pp**
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Commercial loans	1.45%	1.10%	1.20%	0.10pp	-0.25pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Mortgage loans	1.83%	1.88%	1.91%	0.04pp	0.09pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Consumer loans	2.84%	2.42%	2.35%	-0.07pp	-0.49pp

(1) Stock of provisions for credit risk of the specific segment over their respective loans.
(2) NPLs coverage = stock of provisions + additional (consolidated balance)/+90 days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance).
(3) NPLs coverage = stock of provisions (consolidated balance)/+90 days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance).

Tax

The tax expense in 3Q25 increased YoY and QoQ

The unfavorable variation in both periods is mainly explained by a greater tax benefit obtained in prior periods, arising from capital gains on transactions and the mark-to-market valuation of debt instruments subject to article 104 of the Income Tax Law.

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/ 2Q25	3Q25/ 3Q24
Income before taxes	**251,382**	**309,420**	**300,429**	**-2.91%**	**19.51%**
Tax	-40,994	-50,095	-65,896	31.54%	60.75%
Net Income	**210,388**	**259,325**	**234,533**	**-9.56%**	**11.48%**

Results by Business Segment

Personal Banking

Positive results explained by higher fees and loans, besides the steady good performance of risk ratios in the consumer and mortgage loan portfolios.

- The return on regulatory capital (RORC) was 12.73%, driven by an 8.52% increase in net fees and an improvement of the net risk income after recoveries, which reached a rate of 0.83%, a 37 basis point improvement YoY. This progress is explained by a decrease in write-offs and delinquency in the consumer loan portfolio, along with lower mortgage loan arrears.
- In comparison with its main competitors, the highlight was the growth of consumer loans in installments (2.3 times higher), with a 4 basis point increase in market share compared to the previous year.
- The consumer NPL ratio decreased by 34 basis points versus the market's 11 basis points. Furthermore, the bank maintains its leadership of individual insurance, driven by the growth of automotive insurance policies.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2024**	**September 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	464,595	471,177	1.42%
Net fee income	121,021	131,337	8.52%
Other net operating income	5,004	4,770	-4.68%
Total operating income	**590,620**	**607,284**	**2.82%**
Provisions for credit risk	-133,010	-94,912	-28.64%
Net operating income	**457,610**	**512,372**	**11.97%**
Total operating expenses	-364,290	-399,028	9.54%
Operating Income	**93,320**	**113,344**	**21.46%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	15,283,452	16,062,493	5.10%
Liabilities	8,079,559	8,045,266	-0.42%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	14,751,060	15,510,360	5.15%
Demand and time deposits (2)	7,014,548	7,019,881	0.08%

(1) These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.
(2) These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.

Personal Banking posted an operating income increase of 21.5% YoY, driven by higher loans and fees; in addition to a 28.6% decrease in provision and write-off expenses. Write-off recoveries increased by 14.6% YoY.

- The growth of mortgage and consumer loans has been focused on higher-income clients with a better risk profile, with normal consumer debt growing by 2.4 times, also highlighting lower restructuring compared to the previous year.
- Net fees rose 8.5%, primarily due to higher credit card service fees (+16.4%). That was driven by the larger credit card portfolio and higher purchase volumes, which increased 10.0% YoY as of July versus 9.3% of the entire banking industry. This increased activity was also reflected in MACHBANK clients, with total purchases as of September exceeding the purchases of all of 2024 by 1.9 times.
- The growth of new clients led to a 10.3% increase in plan fees. Mutual fund intermediation fees increased by 22.5%, and brokerage of non-credit-related insurance premiums rose by 26.3%. In this area, Bci maintains its leadership of automotive insurance, with a market share of 42.3% as of June 2025.

MACHBANK continues to increase its integrated digital bank offering

- Clients with checking accounts have topped one million, highlighting those who are highly engaged and high-value, who are over 500,000 and have grown 16.2% this year.

- Demand and savings deposit balances have grown by 200% YoY, mainly due to the launch of the '24/7' savings product, which has also contributed to the increase in customer experience indicators.
- During the third quarter, new features were added to the credit card, which already has over 14,000 clients, and the consumer loan product was launched.

SME Banking

Outstanding reciprocity of demand deposits and recurring fee income on expenses.

- The return on regulatory capital (RORC) remains at good levels, though it fell to 35.2%, explained by a lower net interest margin and a greater increase in the provision expense, which was also due to the release of Ch$4,380 million of voluntary provisions in 2024.
- The reciprocity of demand deposits to loans was 63.0%, with an improvement of 519 basis points YoY, remaining at elevated levels since the period of high liquidity during the pandemic.

The highlight in the leasing business was the leadership in the SME segment, with a market share of 18.0% as of August 2025, a 14 basis point increase YoY.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2024**	**September 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	164,933	156,757	-4.96%
Net fee income	31,809	34,593	8.75%
Other net operating income	7,375	11,066	50.05%
Total operating income	**204,117**	**202,416**	**-0.83%**
Provisions for credit risk	-16,823	-24,455	45.37%
Net operating income	**187,294**	**177,961**	**-4.98%**
Total operating expenses	-111,831	-112,531	0.63%
Operating Income	**75,463**	**65,430**	**-13.30%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	2,579,028	2,551,378	-1.07%
Liabilities	2,424,411	2,427,184	0.11%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	2,563,102	2,518,483	-1.74%
Demand and time deposits (2)	2,266,911	2,276,876	0.44%

(1) These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.
(2) These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.

Operating income was down 0.8% YoY, mainly due to:

- A 1.7% decrease in the commercial loan volume, explained by the amortization of special SME support programs (*Chile Apoya*); and
- A 41 basis point drop in the interest margin on loans, concentrated in the commercial loan portfolio.
- This effect was offset by an 8.8% YoY increase in net fees, with recurring fee coverage of expenses of 33.6%, improving 267 basis points YoY. The highlights were:
  - Mutual fund management: +18.6%, driven by the focus on investment alternatives for SMEs.
  - Insurance brokerage: +13.6%, with an emphasis on individual products (+27,8%) that offset the decrease in credit-related insurance (-24.7%).
  - Credit card services: +29.9%.
- Other operating income surged 50.1% YoY, because of higher net income of financial and foreign exchange operations.

Wholesale Banking

Bci is the leader of the commercial loan segment, with growth that is over 1.65 times higher than that of the banking industry.

- According to the figures available as of August, Bci ranks first in market share for commercial loans. Maintaining a positive trend, it was 16.30% in that month.
- The progress of 360 Connect was highlighted by Global Finance in the Best Digital Bank Awards 2025. This recognition reflects the positive impact of the bank's digital solutions on its clients' experience and its leadership of financial innovation at regional level.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2024**	**September 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	492,523	441,810	-10.30%
Net fee income	85,841	107,678	25.44%
Other net operating income	45,405	63,113	39.00%
Total operating income	**623,769**	**612,601**	**-1.79%**
Provisions for credit risk	-20,874	-39,489	89.18%
Net operating income	**602,895**	**573,112**	**-4.94%**
Total operating expenses	-132,111	-144,566	9.43%
Operating Income	**470,784**	**428,546**	**-8.97%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	13,349,432	14,889,292	11.54%
Liabilities	13,606,522	12,372,996	-9.07%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	12,942,481	14,453,869	11.68%
Demand and time deposits (2)	12,843,243	11,571,756	-9.90%

(1) These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.
(2) These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.

Steady increase in market share

- In addition to its leadership of commercial loans, as of August 2025 the bank is positioned as the industry leader of foreign trade and factoring, with market shares of 19% and 24%, respectively. Furthermore, it stands out as the bank with the highest year-over-year growth of leasing placements, outpacing the market by 2.7 times, attaining an 18% market share and placing it second in the ranking.
- These results reflect large progress towards the strategic goal of the Wholesale & Investment Banking Division: to establish ourselves as the go-to bank for companies in their daily financial management.

Sound results

- The structural strength of the businesses was demonstrated this quarter, maintaining robust financial results. This performance, driven by the growth of loans, pricing management, and the contribution from subsidiaries, arose this time without the specific risk impacts that were evident in the last two quarters.
- The return on regulatory capital (RORC) was 22.70%, despite a challenging environment in terms of risk and growing competitive pressure on pricing. This result reflects the business's ability to generate value in demanding contexts and maintain high levels of productivity.

Finance

Outstanding performance of the Finance Division

At the close of the third quarter:

- **Sales & Trading maintains strong market shares,** both in hedging operations with pension fund administrators (AFP, according to the Spanish acronym) and with companies.
- **Bci has the leading market position for amounts traded in DATATEC dollars,** a flow that mostly comes from client transactions. This clearly demonstrates the joint work of Sales & Trading and the preference for its services.
- Bci Corredor de Bolsa was recognized in the recent Rankia Chile 2025 awards ceremony as the Best National Brokerage.
- Bci Private Banking was distinguished as the Best Private Bank in Chile in 2025 by the international magazine, Global Banking & Finance.

Operating income rose 11.76% YoY, explained by:

- Favorable results following the unwinding of interest rate hedging strategies.
- The contribution generated by the sale of associated portfolios.
- Active management of the Public Treasury Bonds (BTP, according to the Spanish acronym) trading portfolio, anticipating a drop in interest rates.
- Risk offset this good result, due to portfolio transfers from Miami to Chile.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2024**	**September 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	71,696	130,401	81.88%
Net fee income	10,566	14,998	41.95%
Other net operating income	78,037	43,609	-44.12%
Total operating income	**160,299**	**189,008**	**17.91%**
Provisions for credit risk	-1,445	-6,880	376.12%
Net operating income	**158,854**	**182,128**	**14.65%**
Total operating expenses	-51,227	-61,840	20.72%
Operating Income	**107,627**	**120,288**	**11.76%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	26,102,058	25,685,685	-1.60%
Liabilities	28,451,035	31,178,090	9.59%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	4,611,000	5,320,085	15.38%
Demand and time deposits (2)	4,650,897	6,205,508	33.43%

(1) These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.
(2) These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.

Interest and indexation income soared 81.88% YoY, driven by various key factors:

- Successful diversification of funding sources, securing favorable conditions by means of bond placements in strategic markets such as Switzerland and Asia.
- Positive results of interest rate risk management, complemented by the sound performance of the Sales & Trading desk. This desk capitalized on wider margins in both distribution businesses (flows) and in structured businesses, for both institutional and corporate clients.

Lider Bci

Better delinquency rates during the year

- NPLs of over 30 days dropped 126 basis points YoY.
- The loan index with NPLs of over 90 days fell 86 basis points YoY.

The up-to-date portfolio percentage increased 317 basis points YoY

- Financial product flows grew by 23% YoY.

Decrease in the risk expense

- The reduction in the charge was 28% YoY, which is explained both by lower net charge-offs (-30% YoY) and by a lower expense for provisions. The provisions model was calibrated in September 2025, which generated a release of Ch$5,739 million.
- The new model has allowed for provision sufficiency levels commensurate with the portfolio's risk (16.9 months of write-off coverage).

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2024**	**September 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	70,105	71,352	1.78%
Net fee income	16,822	21,416	27.31%
Other net operating income	10,977	8,907	-18.86%
Total operating income	**97,904**	**101,675**	**3.85%**
Provisions for credit risk	-46,757	-33,323	-28.73%
Net operating income	**51,147**	**68,352**	**33.64%**
Total operating expenses	-69,771	-72,802	4.34%
Operating Income	**-18,624**	**-4,450**	**-76.11%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	523,025	558,963	6.87%
Liabilities	428,542	462,731	7.98%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	471,569	505,862	7.27%
Demand and time deposits (2)	2,891	3,323	14.94%

(1) These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.
(2) These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.

The loan stock increased Ch$34,293 million (7.3% YoY) to Ch$505,862 million as of September

- The consumer loan portfolio grew 11% YoY, due to higher super cash advance and cash advance loans.
- The agreement portfolio (refinancing and renegotiations) dropped 7% YoY.
- The accumulated gross merchandise value (GMV) participation in Walmart increased by 13 basis points YoY, closing at 4.14%.
- The net interest margin (NIM) improved by 7 basis points YoY, due to a larger consumer loan portfolio and lower funding cost.

Higher fee income, explained by:

- Greater loan-related insurance from renegotiating a contract with an insurance company, higher income from insurance related to the credit card and personal lines.
- Higher maintenance fee income due to the 5% YoY growth of active cardholders.
- Lower fees paid to Walmart due to changes arising from the commercial agreement.

Positive trend of a lower credit risk loss

- The commercial focus on clients with a better risk profile reduced the risk expense of the consumer loan portfolio and improved the delinquency rates.

Higher operating expenses, mainly due to a high operational loss from fraud; personnel expenses impacted by inflation adjustments (CPI) and the increase in the minimum wage, in addition to an increase directly associated with the higher commercial performance and goal achievement; and expenses for advertising, promotions, and marketing, aimed at driving the rebranding of the company and the launch of the new value proposition.

City National Bank of Florida (CNB)

For reasoned analysis purposes, the text throughout the report is presented in accordance with **US GAAP**.

The Annex of this report is expressed pursuant to Chilean regulations.

CNB had a notable recovery during the first nine months of 2025, managing to meet budgeted objectives and advancing consistently towards achieving its strategic goals.

Overview of results

- **Net income,** under US GAAP, was USD189 million in September, soaring 344.5% YoY.
- **The net interest margin (NIM)** accumulated as of September was 2.60%, its highest level in nearly three years. This increase was driven both by a stable yield of income-generating assets and a positive impact of the FED's 25 basis point rate cut.
- Under Chilean regulations, the net income accumulated as of September was Ch$200 billion.

Strategic progress

- Investment in talent has continued to bolster the bank's commercial and technical structure (+151 FTE YoY).
- Progress is being made with the expansion of the commercial and industrial portfolio and the offering of treasury solutions, such as swaps and capital market fees. This has boosted non-financial income and allowed us to increase the value proposition for clients.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2024**	**September 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	343,293	477,708	39.15%
Net fee income	35,283	47,965	35.94%
Other net operating income	-34,978	20,391	-158.30%
Total operating income	**343,598**	**546,064**	**58.93%**
Provisions for credit risk	-56,119	-35,966	-35.91%
Net operating income	**287,479**	**510,098**	**77.44%**
Total operating expenses	-232,066	-258,242	11.28%
Operating Income	**55,413**	**251,856**	**354.51%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	23,671,585	26,926,294	13.75%
Liabilities	21,281,634	24,086,828	13.18%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	16,446,700	19,247,758	17.03%
Demand and time deposits (2)	18,592,047	21,164,051	13.83%

(1) These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.
(2) These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.

- **Fees:** The income was mainly driven by higher swap fees, gains on the sale of residential and small business administration (SBA) loans, and capital market fees.
- **Other operating income**: Year-over-year growth of Ch$55 billion, marked by a non-recurring event recorded in 2024, with a USD60 million loss in net financial income due to the repositioning of the investment portfolio as part of the strategy to optimize future results. This initiative is already realizing part of the expected return throughout 2025.

Asset quality

- Non-accrual loans accounted for 1.09% of the total portfolio in September. This percentage, although under constant monitoring, was mainly due to the concentration in a limited number of clients. It is important to note that this particular situation is considerably mitigated by the high level of collateral associated with these loans, which provides robust protection against potential losses. The management of these non-performing loans is carried out proactively, seeking solutions that minimize the impact on the institution's financial health and preserve the value of assets.

- The commercial real estate (CRE) loan portfolio is diversified, with no single segment exceeding 23% of the total. This diversification, coupled with a low average loan-to-value (LTV) and a sound debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) of 1.9%, puts CNB in a strong position to address periods of market stress.

Sound balance sheet

- Client deposits, which amount to USD19.3 billion (Ch$18,886 billion), grew approximately USD 1.3 billion year-to-date (7.4% YTD), a pace that is more than double the banking industry average.
- Loans, which reached USD19.5 billion (Ch$18,834 billion), increased by approximately USD1.4 billion (7.6%) year-to-date and rose 9.3% YoY. This increase was mainly due to higher origination of new loans, highlighting commercial financing (37%) and residential mortgages (27%).

Liquidity and capital

- CNB has broad liquidity, with about USD$9.8 billion in available sources, equivalent to 35.3% of its total assets.
- The liquidity ratio to uninsured and uncollateralized deposits is about 110%.
- The bank has a robust capital position, with a CET1 ratio of 14.2 that significantly exceeds the regulatory minimum to be deemed 'well capitalized' under U.S. regulations.

Financial Position

Solvency

Bci's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) dropped 111 basis points YoY

- The CAR was 15.43% at the close of 3Q25. This variation is primarily attributed to higher regulatory discounts applied to the capital base, in line with current prudential requirements, and the growth of risk-weighted assets associated with the expansion of the business. Despite this decrease, Bci's solvency position remains robust, greatly exceeding regulatory requirements.

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio decreased by 45 basis points YoY

- It was 11.20% at the close of 3Q25, explained by the year-over-year growth of the loan portfolio and greater regulatory discounts on the capital base, which hit the CET1 ratio. This effect was partially offset by the equity recovery arising from the normalization of interest rates in the United States, which improved the valuations of financial instruments.

Effective equity increased by 7.03% YoY, mainly due to:

- The higher generation of earnings during the period, reflecting the bank's ability to generate capital organically; and
- The lower loss in instruments classified as available-for-sale, with an improvement of 30.24% YoY, underpinned by a more favorable rate environment.

Ch$ million	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/ 2Q25	3Q25/ 3Q24
Available Capital					
Capital and reserves	5,711,085	6,109,748	6,109,748	0.00%	6.98%
Valuation accounts	353,244	455,343	635,554	39.58%	79.92%
Net income in the period	631,219	532,673	767,142	44.02%	21.53%
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and re-appreciation of financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	-195,943	-182,376	-236,624	29.75%	20.76%
Non-controlling interest	1,846	2,033	2,199	8.17%	19.12%
Goodwill	-162,712	-165,777	-171,075	3.20%	5.14%
Retained earnings/losses from prior years	117,667	242,680	208,257	-14.18%	76.99%
Discounts CET1	-116,747	-341,124	-326,770	-4.21%	179.90%
Tier 1 basic capital (CET1)	6,339,659	6,653,200	6,988,431	5.04%	10.23%
Tier 1 capital	7,224,342	7,573,736	7,939,674	4.83%	9.90%
Effective equity	8,991,258	9,237,696	9,622,948	4.17%	7.03%
Risk-weighted assets (amount)					
Market risk-weighted assets	4,560,209	5,740,843	6,275,780	9.32%	37.62%
Operational risk-weighted assets	4,392,049	4,440,368	4,289,767	-3.39%	-2.33%
Credit risk-weighted assets	45,394,292	49,745,786	51,806,187	4.14%	14.12%
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	54,346,550	59,926,997	62,371,734	4.08%	14.77%

Risk-based capital ratios (% of RWAs)					
CET1 ratio (%)	11.67%	11.10%	11.20%	0.10pp	-0.47pp
Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.29%	12.64%	12.73%	0.09pp	-0.56pp
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	16.54%	15.42%	15.43%	0.01pp	-1.11pp
Additional basic capital (% of RWA)					
Conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	0.00pp	0.00pp
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.500%	0.500%	0.500%	0.00pp	0.00pp
Additional requirements for D-SIB (%)	0.875%	1.313%	1.313%	0.00pp	0.44pp
Additional capital required for the evaluation of the adequacy of effective capital (Pillar 2)	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00pp	0.00pp
Total additional basic capital requirements (%)	3.875%	4.313%	4.313%	0.00pp	0.44pp
Leverage ratio					
Leverage ratio (%)	8.04%	7.87%	8.11%	0.24pp	0.07pp

Financing Sources and Liquidity

Bci has a sound liquidity and funding position at the close of 3Q25.

Short- and long-term liquidity management

- The local liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 180.13% in September 2025, 19.52 percentage points higher than that at the close of the same period last year.
- The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) was 105.78%, maintaining previous levels of funding stability, underpinned by a broad deposit base.

Funding sources

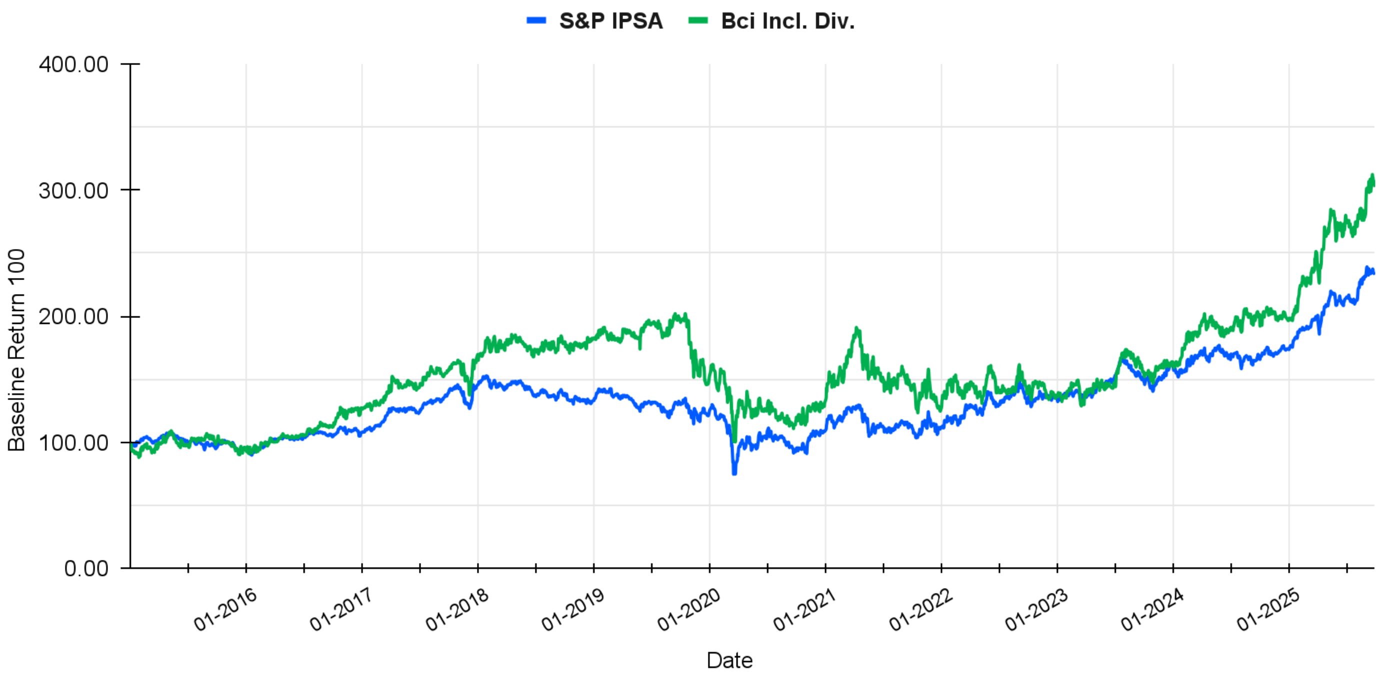
- Treasury has maintained its focus on the objective of optimizing available opportunities for the funding structure in the three important currencies for Bci's loans: Chilean pesos, UF, and U.S. dollars. This process is carried out in parallel with active management of interest rate risks.
- Regarding issuances, the bond maturity profile in local currency has relatively low levels for both this year and the next. The year-on-year decrease is mainly explained by the maturity of the J2 series bond in October 2024.
- The growth of the deposit base, both in Chile and at foreign subsidiaries, has helped to broaden the diversification of funding on the balance sheet. In terms of composition, there has been an increase in retail deposits and stability of institutional deposits in 2025, which has offset the drop in wholesale deposits.
- Moreover, the liquidity of depositors in the wholesale segment has been favored, which has contributed to the growth of the demand deposit base.

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/2Q25	3Q25/3Q24
Customer financing					
Time deposits	20,111,218	21,373,088	21,001,909	-1.74%	4.43%
Demand deposits	24,473,854	26,242,595	27,477,135	4.70%	12.27%
Other sources of financing					
Current bonds	8,669,809	8,072,227	8,233,258	1.99%	-5.04%
Letters of credit	360	178	127	-28.65%	-64.72%

(Ch$ million)	3Q24	2Q25	3Q25	3Q25/2Q25	3Q25/3Q24
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)					
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	5,740,617	4,637,260	4,741,423	2.25%	-17.41%
Net expenses	3,574,217	2,725,805	2,632,241	-3.43%	-26.35%
LCR (%) (HQLA/Net expenses)	160.61%	170.12%	180.13%	10.00pp	19.52pp
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
Available stable funding (ASF)	30,623,044	32,351,682	33,581,760	3.80%	9.66%
Required stable funding (RSF)	28,254,884	30,944,222	31,746,932	2.59%	12.36%
NSFR (%) (ASF/RSF)	108.38%	104.55%	105.78%	1.23pp	-2.60pp

Stock Market Information

Bci share return versus S&P IPSA*
(Baseline 100: January 2015 to date)



Source: Bloomberg

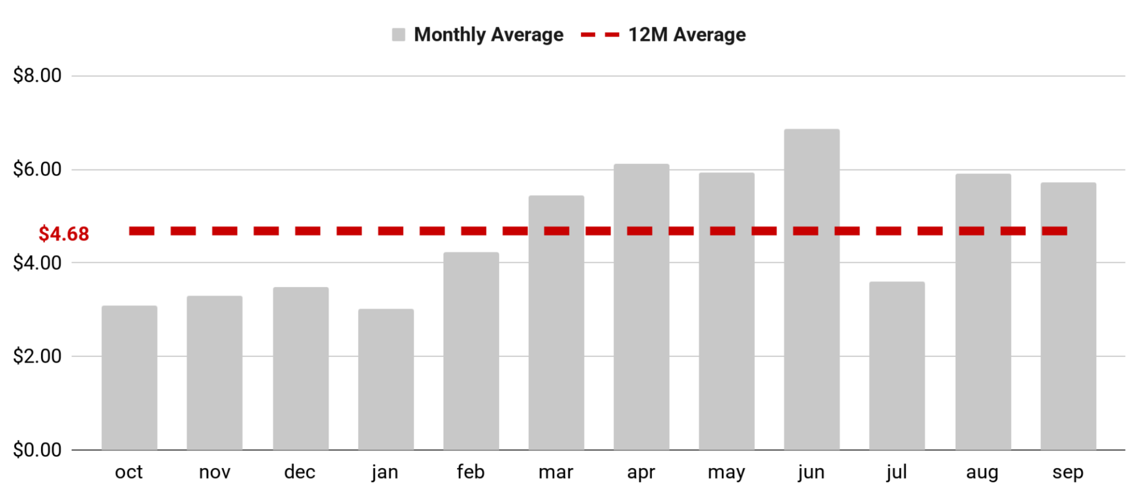
The shares of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones are listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange.

Bci's Stock Market Indicators

	2023		2024				2025		
	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3T
Closing price (Ch$/share)	$22,710	$23,800	$28,000	$26,595	$28,099	$27,800	$35,290	$39,340	**$42,500**
Minimum price (Ch$/share)	$20,973	$21,400	$23,201	$25,805	$26,310	$25,805	$27,600	$31,900	**$37,000**
Maximum price (Ch$/share)	$25,241	$24,000	$28,000	$28,500	$28,905	$29,084	$35,290	$40,000	**$43,890**
12-month return of Bci shares* (%)	12.99	19.44	37.59	28.23	27.49	19.95	29.68	48.56	**51.84**
12-month return of IPSA (%)	14.06	17.79	24.77	10.84	11.27	8.27	15.35	28.59	**38.20**
Price to book (P/B) ratio (times)	0.79	0.83	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.10	1.22	**1.30**
Market capitalization (Ch$tn)	$4.34	$4.72	$5.34	$5.84	$6.12	$6.03	$7.50	$8.59	**$9.29**

***** Includes adjustments for dividends and changes in capital
Source: Bloomberg

Average Amounts Traded*
(USD million)



*The volume is estimated to be: the number of shares traded) daily, multiplied by the daily closing price. The USD/CLP exchange rate considers the monthly average (source: S&P Capital IQ Pro).

Strategic Report

Business Model

Bci provides financial solutions for individuals, companies and corporations by means of an integrated and global business platform.

Business Areas

- Personal Banking
- Business Banking (small- medium- and large-sized companies)
- Corporate and Real Estate Banking
- Private Banking
- Investment Banking
- Payments
- Insurance

Products and Services

Individuals:
Deposits, transfers, loans, savings and investments, and insurance.

Companies:
Deposits, transfers, loans, investments, financial risk hedging, financial advisory services.

Channels

Digital:
Web and apps for individuals, SMEs and companies.

In-Person: 176 branches and 554 ATMs in Chile – a Bci branch in Miami – 29 branches of CNB in the state of Florida, United States – a bank in Peru, and representative offices in a further four countries.

Market Share

Chilean banking industry, including overseas operations (data as of August 2025).

Assets
20.89%

Loans
21.03%

Deposits
23.63%

International Credit Ratings

Moody's
A2

S&P Global
A-

Fitch Ratings
A-

Ownership

Controlling group
63.60%

Free float
24.89%

Pension funds
11.51%

Headcount

11,092
employees

International Presence

Chile

Parent Company
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

Divisions
Retail Ecosystem
Wholesale & Investment Banking
Investment and Finance
Corporate and International Development

Subsidiaries
Bci Finanzas Corporativas S.A.
Bci Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S.A.
Bci Corredor de Bolsa S.A.
Bci Corredores de Seguros S.A.
Bci Factoring S.A.
Bci Securitizadora S.A.
Servicios de Normalización y Cobranza, Normaliza S.A.
Bci Corredores de Bolsa de Productos S.A.
Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales S.A.
Administradora de Tarjetas Servicios Financieros Limitada
SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Limitada

United States

Subsidiaries
Bci Financial Group, Inc. and subsidiaries, the parent company of City National Bank of Florida (CNB)
Bci Capital Finance (subsidiary of CNB)
Bci Securities Inc.

Branch
Bci Miami

Latin America

Subsidiary
Bci Perú

Representative Offices
Mexico City, Mexico
Lima, Peru
São Paulo, Brazil
Bogotá, Colombia

Asia-Pacific

Representative Office
Shanghai, China

Related Companies
Pagos y Servicios S.A. (Bci Pagos)

Geographical Diversification[1]

(as of September 30, 2025)

Offshore Assets

41.6%

Offshore Loans

39.6%

Contribution to the consolidated total

Figures as of September 30, 2025

	Loans	Assets	Net Income
City National Bank of Florida (CNB)	33.1%	32.2%	26.1%
Bci Miami	5.4%	7.9%	3.8%
Bci Perú	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile (excluding Lider Bci)	59.6%	57.7%	68.5%
Lider Bci	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%

[1] The contribution of subsidiaries has been considered individually (it excludes consolidation effects).

Key Resources

Bci is evolving to become a creator of financial solutions that enhance the well-being of its clients, employees and communities, driving a better future for everybody. The following are the resources that underpin this transformation of its business model and the corporate strategy in the medium term.

Figures as of 09/30/2025

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (%)
180.13

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)
105.78

Capital adequacy ratio (%)
15.43

Liquidity and solvency

The management of liquidity is a strategic activity that enables Bci to meet contractual and regulatory obligations and permanently and competitively finance its business activity. Bci determines its liquidity standing based on the performance of its assets and liabilities and international standards on liquidity management, in accordance with the liquidity policy approved by its board of directors and authorized by the Financial Market Commission in Chile.

Bci greatly exceeds the minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Position in the MERCO ESG 2024 ranking
1

Position in the MERCO Company 2024 general ranking
3

Corporate reputation

Bci continuously monitors the different sources of reputational risk and has set the goal of exceeding the regulatory requirements.

The bank uses the Thinking Heads platform to monitor its corporate reputation. This cloud-based tool processes information about how stakeholders feel, think and act regarding Bci and periodically gives it an index. In 2024, the Thinking Heads index of Bci was around 70 to 80 points out of a total of 100. This ranking positioned it as one of the top banks in the Chilean banking industry.

Employees
11,092

Percentage of women in leadership positions at Bci and subsidiaries, excluding Lider Bci (%)
43

Number of agile teams formed (Bci, MACHBANK and subsidiaries)
153

Talent, leadership and agile work

To timely anticipate, respond and adapt to changes in the environment, Bci has formed teams focused on value creation, collaborative work and continuous learning.

Gender equality is a core aspect of the bank's diversity and inclusion strategy, and it therefore drives female talent at all levels, with the focus on leadership positions.

Number of clients in Bci's payment ecosystem
6,063,201

Number of registered MACHBANK users
4,446,406

Client base

By means of its business units, subsidiaries and MACHBANK, Bci serves around six million clients.

The bank's net promoter score (NPS) was 72.7 points in September 2025. That score was the average measurement of Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking and Private Banking.

Number of startups that have participated in Bci's innovation challenges since 2022
330

POC with an impact on the business
5

Number of banking APIs made at Bci
24

Annual applicants to Bci Labs
+50

Number of partnerships in the API ecosystem
+110

Financial Innovators Awards - Fintech Américas
Gold in the strategic innovation category for the Open Banking team (2024)

Most Innovative Companies Chile 2025
ESE Business School, Universidad de Los Andes
First place in the banking category.

Innovation system

Through its open innovation program Bci Startups, Bci Labs seeks to incorporate startup capabilities to become a strategic technology partner of the bank. The goal is to accelerate the go-to-market of new products and services, as well as facilitate their validation and evidence-based development.

The Bci Startups program, with the goal of doubling its reach, is developing a network of partner startups for each of the bank's business areas. The Wealth Management team was the first to identify over 40 startups, concluding the process with an internal speed networking event in which the Investment and Finance Management met with over 10 of these startups.

This model will be repeated across the different areas of the bank, with the aim of creating a network of pre-selected startups ready to collaborate on the development of proofs of concept and accelerate innovation in each business unit.

In the first three quarters of 2025, Bci collaborated with various startups to drive innovative solutions. The bank worked with:

- Wots, Gatblac, Nirby, Jelou and Chattigo on the development of new products and services, including more than five POC of agents with AI.
- Redcapital, winner of the challenge of new factoring assessment engines, launched by means of Innova 360.
- Kredito, with which the bank participated in a POC to co-construct the first loan simulator for SMEs, available for non-clients.
- It also made progress with data access with client consent by means of partnerships with Datamart, Floid and Fintoc.

Open Banking

In the open finance system, driven by the Fintech Law, Bci is focusing on two main strategies:
1) **Banking as a service:** to build and present to third parties application programming interfaces (APIs) and widgets with Bci's products and services.
2) **Open data:** to provide access to external data of bank clients. It has developed a data hub for this, which manages informed consent and connects to external data sources by means of fintechs and APIs. This technological infrastructure lays the groundwork for the full operation of Chile's Open Finance System, which is projected to begin in mid-2026.

Number of microservices created so far

865

Reusage rate of microservices created (%)

77

Number of analytical assets
+500

Number of data scientists
88

Annual investment in technology
(Ch$ million)
100,000

Digital capacities

Bci's digital architecture divides applications into autonomous modules, which facilitates updates, maintenance and independent scaling. This approach allows for fast innovation, agility regarding changes, resilience to faults, and improves the customer experience and the adaptation to a continuously evolving financial ecosystem. In brief, it is a key tool for the interoperability and scalability of organizational growth.

Analytical assets and roles of D&A

The Innovation and D&A Management is focused on generating value from data. Connected to the needs of the business, it develops analytical assets, such as predictive models, segmentations, heuristics; ad hoc analyses of strategic or tactical issues (evolution of the market share of a product, for example), and data services that meet clients' needs (management of personal finance, benefits, among others). In this management it uses Azure and Databricks, deployed through Salesforce and its different services. Analytics has formed a high performing team in specialist data roles.

The developments at Analytics are key to creating differentiating services of high value for internal and external clients.

Number of partners in *Valor Pyme* (SME Value)
7

Number of entities participating in the *Valor Pyme* program
45

Number of entrepreneurs using *Valor Pyme*
381,000

Number of institutions on corporate citizenship programs of Bci
20

Startups applying to Bci's programs each year
+50

Partnerships

Valor Pyme

Valor Pyme is an open and collaborative program, led by 7 strategic partners (Bci, Walmart Chile, Multigremial Nacional, Otic Cámara Chilena de la Construcción, Microsoft, Blue Express and the Catholic University). This initiative aims to develop micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Chile, promoting their growth by means of 4 work areas that are: financial inclusion, business opportunities, productivity, and training. Its goal is to build the largest community of SMEs in the country, with 500,000 users in 2025 and one million by 2026.

Corporate citizenship

As part of its social investment strategy, Bci enters into strategic partnerships with specialized entities in its areas of action. The goal is to improve the quality of life for those most in need by means of the development of innovative, collaborative, and sustainable initiatives. These institutions include: Corporación Crecer Mejor, Kodea, Enseña Chile, Las Rosas Foundation, Red de Alimentos, and Hogar de Cristo.

Entrepreneur ecosystem

Bci undertakes its open innovation program in partnership with Startup Chile, Innova 360, the Production Development Corporation (CORFO, according to the Spanish acronym) and the Santiago Chamber of Commerce. During the development of the ecosystem, it acts jointly with Chile Global Ventures, Magical Startup, Microsoft Chile, Incubadora 3IE (Federico Santa María University), and to boost companies of the ecosystem it is a strategic partner of Endeavor.

Stakeholder Relations

Bci undertakes a corporate listening process each year to comprehend and incorporate the vision and expectations of its stakeholders into its strategic planning.

The Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Management is in charge of assessing, creating, managing, coordinating, and maintaining relations with stakeholders and the community. Likewise, the Human Resources Management and Customer Experience Management are in charge of engagement with employees and clients, respectively.

Engagement channels	Material issues	Policies and programs
Employees		

• Communication between the CEO and all employees via streaming
• Corporate listening processes
• Mundo Bci website
• Discussion groups (Bci Talks)
• Ethics workshops (verdict dynamics)
• Conecta Líder
• One single confidential channel
• Corporate recognition events and by areas
• Corporate celebrations
• Shared learning spaces
• Agile practices
• Quality of Life Committees
• Sports clubs and teams
• Folkloric group
	• Talent attraction and retention
	• Diversity, equality, inclusion and a sense of belonging
	• Corporate integration of sustainability
	• Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance
	• Digital and in-person security
		• Policy of diversity, equality, inclusion and a sense of belonging
		• Employee experience model:
		  ○ Bci Recognition program
		  ○ Líder Bci Academy
		  ○ Women in leadership program
		  ○ Specialist development program
		  ○ Hybrid work program
		• Memorable in-person onboarding for new employees
		• Professional development scholarship program
		• I Want You Protected program
		• Female mentoring and corporate mentoring programs
		• Workshops: a vision of comprehensive talent management
		• Young professionals program

Clients		
• Active listening processes • Social media • Webinars and podcasts on investment and economics • *Valor Pyme* platform • *Valor Pyme* TV • Talks and events on the loyalty plans of the Wholesale & IB and Retail Ecosystem Divisions in the SME segment. • Visits to wholesale clients at their companies • Confidential channels	• Digital and in-person security • Management of personal data • Sustainable finance • Climate strategy • Financial empowerment • Service innovation, experience and digitalization	• Bci privacy policy • *Valor Pyme* program • Centro Nace • Fraud prevention program
Shareholders		
• Shareholders' meeting • Quarterly earnings conferences • Contact with the Investor Relations team • Confidential channels • Quarterly earnings reports • Investor Relations website • In-person and virtual meetings • Annual investor conferences • Emails	• Profitability, efficiency • Climate strategy • Risk management • Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • Human rights • Digital and in-person security (including cybersecurity) • Sustainable finance	• Manual on Handling Information to be Disclosed to the Market • Investor relations program • Statement on corporate governance principles • Recommendations on Bci director election processes • Online voting system at shareholders' meetings • Crime prevention model and compliance programs • Communication forums with minority shareholders (natural persons)

Engagement channels	Material issues	Policies and programs
Suppliers		
• Supplier portal • Annual recognition ceremony • ESG impact measurement (Bci supplier program *Seamos Diferentes* (Let's Be Different)) • Confidential channels • Cycle of training sessions and talks for suppliers	• Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • ESG transparency and confidence • Digital and in-person security • Equality and equal opportunities	• Commitment of paying suppliers in less than 7 business days • Procurement policy • Supplier sustainable development program • Application of the B Impact assessment model • Consolidated business report (CCS): financial, legal, tax, business and labor risks are addressed. It is required for all major, critical and moderately critical suppliers.
Society		
• Corporate social listening processes • Corporate website • Corporate citizenship action • Confidential channels • Participation in trade associations	• Climate strategy • Sustainable finance • Social innovation in vulnerable communities • Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • Human rights • Financial empowerment • Transparency and confidence	• Corporate citizenship strategy • Engagement strategy • Social contribution policy • Human rights management system • Bci tax policy • Operational eco-efficiency policy and plan • Sustainable finance policy • General framework for sustainable finance • Bci Seniors program • Adherence to UNEP FI
Regulators		
• Hearings under the Lobby Act and Transparency Act • Usual control processes • Handling of complaints and services • Periodic reports requested by regulators: Financial Market Commission, Chilean Central Bank, National Economic Affairs Investigation Bureau, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Internal Revenue Service, and Financial Analysis Unit.	• Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • Financial empowerment • Sustainable finance • ESG transparency and confidence • Risk management	• Disclosure Committee • Corporate policies. These include: ○ Commercial and business policies ○ Risk management policies ○ Policy on the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism ○ Anti-corruption policy ○ Human rights policy ○ General framework for sustainable finance ○ Manual on the Lobby Act ○ Regulation on engagement with public officials

Economic Environment

Throughout 2025, the global economy has reflected the impacts of heightened trade tensions and the exacerbation of the conflict in the Middle East, although there has been a slight rebound in markets toward the last quarter of the year following the signing of the peace agreement between Israel and Hamas, mediated by the United States, Qatar, Turkey, and Egypt. Meanwhile, in some economies, such as those in Latin America, the process of convergence towards macroeconomic equilibrium is ongoing.

In the **United States**, the government shutdown that began on October 1 had a major impact on the gathering and publication of macroeconomic indicators for the third quarter. This interruption generated uncertainty in markets and complicated the formulation of economic policies, by temporarily paralyzing the work of key bureaus such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). During the second quarter, the GDP in the United States unexpectedly grew by 3.8%, driven by resilient domestic demand. Nevertheless, the labor market showed signs of slowing down, with job creation below the historical average and an unemployment rate that climbed to 4.3%. Despite the tariff measures, the economy has responded favorably . A rebound in inflation is, however, envisaged in the short term due to supply factors, and economic growth is forecasted to be close to 1.8% for the year. In this context of lower-than-expected inflation and a labor market slowdown, the Federal Reserve cut its interest rate to the 4.00%–4.25% range in September, and further cuts are expected for the remainder of the year

In **Peru**, economic growth is expected to slow, driven by a high base of comparison and an environment of greater uncertainty arising from the electoral cycle. The GDP grew by 2.9% in the second quarter, maintaining significant momentum although less than that of the first quarter. Although inflation has remained within the target range, it has approached the lower limit, which led the Central Reserve Bank of Peru to cut its interest rate to 4.25%, after four months on hold.

In **Chile**, the Central Bank is expected to continue the process of convergence towards the neutral rate of interest, estimated to be 4.0% by mid-2026. The exchange rate has remained around Ch$960 per dollar, driven by a wide interest rate differential compared to other Latin American economies and by the political uncertainty regarding the November elections. However, the Chilean peso is expected to appreciate, with an exchange rate of around Ch$940 per dollar. The Chilean economy had growth of 3.1% in the second quarter, mainly spurred by higher domestic demand, especially in investment in machinery and equipment. For the rest of the year, a slowdown is expected, due to a weaker labor market and a high comparison base. Inflation was 4.4% in September, with the non-volatile components indicating a stable trend that will begin to ease soon.

Macroeconomic variables	United States	Peru	Chile
YoY variation of the GDP (%)			
2Q 2025	3.8	2.9	3.1
1Q 2025	-0.5	3.9	2.6
2Q 2024	3.6	3.7	2.0
Inflation (annual change, %)			
3Q 2025	2.9	1.4	4.4
2Q 2025	2.7	1.7	4.3
3Q 2024	2.4	1.8	4.1
Interest rates (%)			
3Q 2025	4.00 - 4.25	4.25	4.50
2Q 2025	4.25 - 4.50	4.50	4.75
3Q 2024	4.75 - 5.00	5.25	5.25
Unemployment (%)			
3Q 2025	4.3	6.0	8.6
2Q 2025	4.1	6.4	8.7
3Q 2024	4.1	5.9	8.7
Labor force participation rate (%)			
3Q 2025	62.3	---	61.8
2Q 2025	62.3	---	61.8
3Q 2024	62.7	--	61.7

(e) Estimate * Preliminary figures. Statistical closing: October 8, 2025

Banking Industry

Competitive Environment

Chile

17 private banks and one state-owned bank operate in Chile. In February 2025, Tanner Digital Bank secured final authorization from the Financial Market Commission and started up operations, stating that it will seek to develop as a second-tier bank with the focus on the business segment. In February too, the Financial Market Commission also authorized the existence of Tenpo Bank Chile, a digital bank backed by the Credicorp group and focused on the personal banking segment.

The legal merger of Grupo Security and BICECORP was completed on September 1, creating a new financial group under the BICE brand. The new entity has assets of more than USD37 billion, and it has 6,604 employees, 80 branches, and over 2.4 million clients.

Including overseas operations, as of August 2025 Bci ranks number one in the industry for loans and deposits with a share of 21.03% (+88 bp YoY) and 23.63% (+78 bp YoY), respectively. Just considering the Chilean market, Bci has a 15.29% (+44 bp YoY) share of total loans and 15.03% (+19 bp YoY) share of demand deposits.

Bci's main competitors in the Chilean financial industry are: Banco Santander-Chile, Banco de Chile, Scotiabank Chile, Itaú Chile (with operations in Colombia), and Banco del Estado de Chile. Bci also competes in other business segments with stockbrokers, insurance brokers, and specialized nonbank financial services providers.

In Chile there are more than 485 fintechs, of which 137 have foreign capital. This is in a context in which there are over 3,000 of these kinds of companies in Latin America, according to the Finnovista Radar of July 2024 and the study reviewed by the fintech ecosystem in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). After the Fintech Law (Law 21.521) came into force in February 2023, the Financial Market Commission has been working on implementing it. As it informed in July this year, at the close of the first half of 2025 there were 179 fintech companies authorized and registered in the financial service provider registry, and over 300 additional applications being processed under the Fintec Law.

Results of the banking industry in Chile

Total and nominal annual change as of August 30, 2025

		Figures at 08/30/2025	Annual change
▲	Total loans (1) (Ch$ million)	406,451,692	6.43%
▲	Commercial loans (Ch$ million)	147,864,573	6.15%
▲	Consumer loans (Ch$ million)	31,235,877	6.19%
▲	Mortgage loans (Ch$ million)	92,888,521	5.91%
▼	Delinquency of 90 days or more	2.27%	-8bp
▲	Provisions for credit risk of total loans	2.56%	+20bp
▲	Impaired portfolio	6.01%	+1bp
▼	Operational efficiency	44.03%	-24bp
▲	Net income of the banking industry (Ch$ million)	3,745,537	10.98%
▲	Return on average equity (ROAE)	15.60%	+26bp
▲	Return on average assets (ROAA)	1.36%	+14bp

(1) These are the sum of interbank loans excluding the Central Bank of Chile and foreign central banks, plus commercial, consumer, and mortgage loans at amortized cost before deducting the provisions constituted for credit risk; plus the sum of interbank loans, commercial, consumer and mortgage loans at fair value.

United States

City National Bank of Florida (CNB) operates in an industry comprising a large number of community and regional banks, with a significant presence of the largest commercial banks in the country. CNB also competes with savings associations, and credit unions for deposits and loans. Moreover, other competitors include financial intermediaries, such as consumer finance companies, mortgage companies, and mutual funds, as well as the main retailers. The main bank competitors in the Florida market include: Bank of America, Wells Fargo, JP Morgan Chase, Citibank, Truist Bank, Regions Bank, Bank United, and TD Bank.

Peru

In Peru, there are 19 entities in the multiple banking industry. Banco Bci Perú competes in this country with international bank subsidiaries, such as BBVA Perú, Scotiabank Perú, Banco Santander Perú and Citibank, as well as with subsidiaries of the Asian banks ICBC and Bank of China, and with banks of the Chilean companies Ripley and Falabella. In 1H25, Compartamos Banco (of the Gentera Group in Mexico) secured a license to operate as a banking company.

Regulatory Framework

Chile

Banks in Chile are regulated corporations that are supervised by the Financial Market Commission. The services offered by banks are those authorized under the General Banking Law.

Regulatory changes in the third quarter of 2025

Law 21.755 This amends the laws it indicates regarding regulatory simplification and the promotion of economic activity. Published on 07/11/2025	The main measures established by Law Nº21.755 include provisions in various areas. New tax obligations are introduced for prepaid credit card issuers. A temporary reduction in the income tax rate for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is established, setting a rate of 12.5% from 2025 to 2027, and 15% in 2028. Concerning the Financial Market Commission, the values of the fees for the proceedings regulated by this entity are updated.
Law 21.757 This establishes a mechanism to increase the participation of women on the boards of directors of open corporations and special corporations. Published on 08/19/2025	The main measures established by Law Nº21.757 seek to promote greater gender equality on the boards of directors of open and special corporations. The law proposes that neither gender should exceed 60% of the board members. This will be implemented gradually: from 2026 to 2028 a maximum of 80% of the board can be of the same gender; from 2029 to 2031 the limit will be 70% of the same gender; and as of 2032 the definitive limit of 60% will apply. Corporations will also be compelled to report to the Financial Market Commission on the composition of their boards of directors. As an incentive, those companies that comply with the suggested proportion will be able to gain access to reputational benefits and advantages in public tender processes.
Law 21.770 This establishes the framework law for sectoral permits. Published on 09/29/2025	The objective of this law is to modernize and simplify the administrative processes for the approval of regulated projects. It introduces tools such as the Unified System of Sectoral Permits (SUPER, according to the Spanish acronym) digital system, enabling techniques like notice and affidavit, and the principle of positive administrative silence. Furthermore, it establishes maximum deadlines, standardizes forms, and holds authorities responsible for unjustified delays. This law modifies over 40 sectoral regulations, seeking to facilitate investment, reduce bureaucracy, and increase legal certainty.

General Regulation N°543 issued by the Financial Market Commission This updates the regulation on bank customer service channels. Published on 08/01/2025	This rule establishes minimum requirements for in-person and digital customer service, regulates service hours, and defines conditions for the opening of bank branches. Furthermore, it eliminates the banking holiday on December 31, in line with the provisions of the Fintec Law, seeking to modernize and increase the flexibility of financial services in the country.
General Regulation N°548 issued by the Financial Market Commission This amends General Regulation N°258 on credit and liquidity risk management in financial instrument clearing and settlement systems. Published on 09/02/2025	This regulation amends General Regulation N°258 regarding the minimum requirements for credit and liquidity risk management in financial instrument clearing and settlement systems. Among its main innovations, it incorporates the concept of bilateral portfolio compression for derivatives, and establishes specific requirements concerning transaction confirmation, operational traceability, and compression processes in entities that act as a central counterparty, thereby bolstering the infrastructure of the Chilean financial market.

United States

In the United States, the banking system is primarily regulated by the following acts: National Bank Act of 1864 (applicable to national banks like CNB); the regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) that insures bank deposits; Federal Reserve Act of 1913; Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act; Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010; and the Bank Secrecy Act, including the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020.

CNB is overseen by various U.S. federal agencies, including the following: the Federal Reserve; Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC); Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB); and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Peru

In Peru, Legislative Decree 1531, published on March 19, 2022, made changes to the General Law on the Financial and Insurance System and Organic Law of the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators (SBS, according to the Spanish acronym) of Peru. The modifications concern the following issues, among others: SBS regulation of credit companies; the process of incorporating companies in the financial system; and provisions on effective equity, with the aim of embracing the Basel III standards. To implement the new aspects related to Basel III, the SBS published the definitive regulatory framework in December 2022. These new schemes will be implemented gradually up to 2026.

Moreover, Legislative Decree 1646, dated September 13, 2024, made further changes to the General Law on the Financial and Insurance System and Organic Law of the SBS to modify the financing operative limits system, which had undergone no changes whatsoever since its initial publication in 1996.

The objective of this change is to align the Peruvian regulation to international standards, and in turn foster greater competition in the banking system in Peru. The main modifications concern the following issues:

a) Way of calculating financing limits (it will now be calculated on Tier 1 effective equity and no longer on total effective equity).
b) Increase in the individual limits of unsecured financing from 10% to 15%.
c) Decrease in the maximum exposure from 30% to 25% with guarantees.

This regulation will come into force in June 2025. Resolution SBS 975-2025 recently endorsed its effectiveness and established gradual adjustment terms up to 2030.

Risks

Risk Governance

The Bci board of directors is responsible for the control and management of risks. It therefore defines the overall risk management framework, monitors the risks, undertakes a comprehensive analysis of the risks to which the bank is exposed, and establishes the adequacy levels for provisions, additional provisions, and the capital adequacy ratio.

The board of directors delegates some specific risk management functions to committees.

Board of Directors

Executive Committee	Directors' Committee	Finance and Corporate Risk Committee	Operational and Technological Risk Committee
– It approves the risk appetite framework, high-value loans, and reviews and approves corporate policies that are within its competence.	– It is responsible for the functions envisaged for the Audit Committee in Chapter 1-15 of the updated compendium of regulations (RAN, according to the Spanish acronym).	– It monitors the main indicators, including U.S. operations.	- It monitors the risk levels, risk management programs and implementation of action plans.

Management

Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO)	Steering Committee	Operational Risk Committee	Corporate Compliance Committee	Risk Management Committee
– It makes decisions on the management of assets and liabilities, market risks and liquidity.	– It reviews the budget strategy and definition.	– It defines and controls operational risk management.	– It monitors action to prevent crimes, protect consumer rights and free competition, and prevent money laundering.	– It monitors the performance of the business's risk-return ratio, credit risk trends and forecasts, and commercial portfolio management.

Model Risk Council	Integrated Risk Management Council
– First step of approval within the governance of model risk management, with a special focus on analytical assets, policies, and regulations.	– First step of approval and follow-up of the risk appetite framework, monitoring of the plans generated when there are indicator variances and of the risk identification and assessment (RIA) process.

Controller's Office
– It provides an independent opinion of the effectiveness of the risk management system.

Roles and responsibilities
The entire organization participates in risk management. Roles and responsibilities have been defined using the three lines of defense model.

Line of defense	Instances	Responsibilities
1st	Business managements and their support areas	• Identify and manage the risks of products, services, processes, and systems. • Implement remedial action.
2nd	Corporate risk management	• Design policies, programs, and methodologies. • Monitor the execution of management activities and the risk level, independently of the first line.
3rd	Internal audit	• Conduct independent reviews of the bank's risk management systems, processes and controls.

		• Independently assess policy compliance, the efficiency of procedures and information systems.

Internal Control

The team of Bci's Controller's Office appraises the internal control processes and systems, ensuring compliance with regulations and policies. This unit gives an independent opinion on the management of material risks, like credit, financial, operational and sustainability risks.

This function is performed according to the procedures established by the board of directors, pursuant to the regulations of the Financial Market Commission. The internal audit role, the objectives and responsibilities are clearly defined and supervised by the Directors' Committee and board of directors.

The board of directors approves the annual audit plan and receives periodic reports on compliance. The Directors' Committee, comprising three members (two independent), oversees the internal controls and checks that the areas of greater risk are audited annually. It also assesses the independence and performance of the Controller's Office.

The Controller's Office abides by a methodology certified by the Institute of Internal Auditors of Spain, which includes guidelines on the annual planning of audits, the frequency of reviews, the recipients of reports, and follow-up on recommendations.

Risk Culture

Strategies for fostering an effective risk culture throughout the organization

Bci Risk School

On this digital platform all Bci employees have access to risk training programs that are designed for different roles and functions. The content is structured in transversal courses, which are compulsory for the entire organization, and specialized courses. At the close of September 2025, 82.9% of employees had been trained at the risk school.

Incentive system

At all tiers of the organization, job performance indicators include metrics related to risk management. These indicators are part of the corporate balanced scorecard, and achieving the targets has a direct impact on the economic incentives designed for each function.

Risk identification and reporting mechanisms

- Corporate risk identification process.
- Risk self-assessment process, in which the different areas must proactively identify and report their risks.
- Anonymous whistleblowing channels.
- Roundtable discussions and committees focused on the main risks and concerns in this area.
- Risk management model segmented by bank branch.
- Assessment and approval process for new products or services.
- Bad business practices model.
- Incident management process.

Processes and Tools

Risk identification and assessment

The objective of this process is to identify and assess all the material risks to which the corporation is exposed.

Phases

1. Identification of potential risks and threats, based on a survey conducted within the organization.
2. Appraisal of the materiality of the risks based on the financial, regulatory, and reputational impact, and their probability and frequency.
3. Individual assessment of each risk profile, using quantitative tools and risk-characterizing metrics.
4. Analysis of the control environment for material risks, pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 1-13 and 21-13 of the Updated Compendium of Regulations (RAN, according to the Spanish acronym).
5. Sensitivity of risk events to the main current and potential risk factors.
6. Rating of the score attained in each of the previous phases to determine the corporation's residual or final risk level.

Risk appetite framework

This framework sets the limits within which management must execute the strategy and conduct the corporation's business to optimize the risk-return ratio. Having a risk appetite framework updated annually enables Bci to ensure prudent and efficient risk-taking. It also assists in the strategy execution, by means of the analysis and periodic and systematic assessment of the material risks, with timely communication of the risk profile to senior management and the board of directors.

The risk appetite framework has the following core elements: the risk appetite statement of Bci and its national and international subsidiaries; governance and monitoring of risk appetite indicators; and the incorporation of risk appetite in the key processes of the bank and its subsidiaries.

Stress tests

To assess the possible financial effects of changes in the economic environment, Bci periodically conducts stress tests that are integrated to risk management and undertaken in accordance with regulatory requirements and the best international practices. These tests are carried out under plausible stress scenarios that have a low probability of occurrence. By means of a methodology and econometric techniques, they assess the impacts of these scenarios on the financial statements and hence the bank’s equity strength.

There is a governance system to develop exercises considering (1) pillar I risk: credit, market and operational, (2) the modeling of the business units and important segments for the corporation, and (3) the analysis of the results for integration to management.

The results of the stress tests conducted in the first quarter of 2025 indicate that the bank has capital adequacy to withstand the different stress scenarios, and in no scenario does it break the regulatory limits considering the legal buffers stipulated to such effect.

Risk Management

Risk areas	**Trend** 3Q25 vs 2Q25	**Main mitigation measures**
Credit risk	▼	• Periodic review and monitoring of the portfolio, with a proactive vision of risk management. • Proactive monitoring and management of the portfolio for potential impacts due to the economic situation. • Permanent monitoring of clients with support programs. • Calibration of models, methodologies and/or rules that are part of the origination policies, based on the evolution of the portfolios.
Market and counterparty risk	■	• We have maintained prudent management of mismatches for the administration of banking book interest rate risk due to interest rate uncertainty. The transition to new regulatory metrics continues to be managed, and initiatives are being identified and executed in derivative operations to ensure good indicator levels. • Regarding the trading book, there was active management of the own portfolio, but more intensive than the previous quarter, considering the volatility of the market and keeping the focus on clients' requirements.
Liquidity risk	■	• There were no major changes in risk management. The bank maintains compliance with limits and closely watches early warnings, amid market volatility and economic uncertainty. • Continuous monitoring of indicators and potential liquidity events at Bci and its subsidiaries.
Operational risk	▲	• Bci has continued to carry out and enhance its fraud prevention and cybersecurity strategies to protect clients and the bank, which has enabled it to mitigate the trend of emerging risks and losses of the industry. • We continue to boost analytical capacities to enhance fraud prevention by providing greater granularity and characterization of clients and their risks. • Calibration of the information security appetite and IT risk framework.
Compliance risk	■	• Development of new analytical models and assets in money laundering risk, with new monitoring standards. • Enhancement of the compliance training and education program. • We continued to bolster the compliance programs for free competition, consumer rights, crime prevention, and financial compliance. • Data protection risk alignment process for subsidiaries.
Model risk	■	• Continuous process of aligning the model risk in national and international subsidiaries. • Monitoring and calibration of models based on the evolution of portfolio risk. • Progress of the model validation plan and coverage throughout the corporation.

▲ Up ■ Unchanged ▼ Down

Risk areas	Trend 3Q25 vs 2Q25	Main mitigation measures
Capital adequacy risk	■	• Permanent monitoring of the capital adequacy ratios and compliance with the internal objective for capital. • Ongoing optimization of risk-weighted assets, in accordance with regulatory requirements.
Strategic risk	■	• Execution of strategic projects, with periodic follow-up and agile methodology that enables early exit to make adjustments quickly. The strategy is aligned to clients' preferences, the current regulation and competitive environment. • The annual strategic planning considers a bottom-up approach that is in line with the corporate objectives and top-down strategy for each strategic pillar. The regulatory and competitive changes are considered with a three-year vision.
ESG risk	■	• Start-up of a new version of the Wholesale Banking and SME Banking sustainable finance policy. • Verification of the eligibility of sustainable operations, by means of a robust process (bipartite sustainable Council) to assure the correct brand of sustainable operations, helping clients in their transition and reducing the greenwashing risk. • Training of commercial and risk teams on ESG topics: physical and transition risks, as well as examples of their application and incorporation into credit risk assessments for some economic sectors. • New customer assessment analyses are being incorporated as part of the environmental credit risk policy. • Client visits are conducted to investigate on-site how they are addressing physical and transition risks, inquiring about mitigants that are either managed or under development.
Reputational risk	■	• Continuous monitoring and bolstering of the contingency plans for the most critical risks based on their exposure and occurrence. • Contingency communications workshops for leaders.

▲ Up ■ Unchanged ▼ Down

Emerging Risks

In the 2025 assessment process, Bci identified five long-term risks that could have a major impact on its businesses.

Advanced artificial intelligence and emerging technologies

Category: technological
Description: generative artificial intelligence, grounded in techniques such as deep learning, facilitates the creation of artificial intelligence-generated counterfeit content, which may include highly realistic texts, audio, images, and videos. This content can be employed to compromise biometric authentication systems, carry out identity fraud, manipulate information, and enable social engineering attacks. Furthermore, the adoption of disruptive technologies like Blockchain, quantum computing, and the metaverse introduces novel risk vectors within the financial industry. Blockchain may have vulnerabilities in smart contracts and risks associated with the security of decentralized networks. Quantum computing has the potential to break current cryptographic systems, thereby impacting the confidentiality of financial transactions. The metaverse establishes virtual environments wherein risks of identity theft, fraud, and information theft may emerge. The advent and evolution of these technologies broaden the exposure surfaces to cyberthreats and may speed up the obsolescence of traditional systems and processes.
Potential impacts

- Increase in identity theft fraud.
- Vulnerability of customer data.
- Emergence of new regulations.
- Reputational damage/utilization of AI or alternative scoring that reinforces inequalities or unintended discrimination.
- Obsolescence of current technologies or systems that cannot integrate with new technologies.
- Rise in technological upgrade costs.
- Cybersecurity risks stemming from the integration of new platforms lacking adequate controls.
- Loss of competitiveness against more agile or innovative players.
- Changes in customer expectations due to new technologies, which are not met timely.

Early mitigation

- Constantly educate employees and clients on new forms of fraud and how to mitigate them.
- Persistently update cybersecurity controls.
- Boost biometric controls.
- Constantly monitor emerging technological trends and their potential impact on the industry and the bank.
- Develop pilot programs or controlled tests to identify faults and assess the operational and regulatory impact of new technologies.
- Enter into strategic partnerships with startups, fintechs, or innovation centers.
- Strengthen the internal capacities of digital transformation and cybersecurity.
- Conduct continuous assessment of the technology portfolio and update the innovation roadmap.

Entry of new competitors

Category: economic
Description: the irruption of new competitors, such as startups, fintechs, digital ecosystems, means of payment, and digital banks, driven by constant innovation, could intensify competition and exert pressure on the corporation's profitability.
Potential impacts

- Loss of clients, preference, and/or market share.
- Decrease in product tie-ins.
- Lower profitability.
- Misalignment with the innovative company strategy.

Early mitigation

- Enhance team capabilities with new agile working modalities and cutting-edge methodologies, enabling evolution towards digital banking, incorporating other players and ecosystems.
- Standardization and continuous reinforcement of existing defenses, by means of an agile, risk-based management approach, to ensure this strategy is sustained over time.
- Incorporation of risk processes as a business enabler.
- Boost change management via our Agile Center of Excellence to transfer these capabilities to strategic initiatives.

Geopolitical tensions

Category: geopolitical
Description: potential political, commercial, or other conflicts in developed countries could directly affect emerging economies. These tensions propagate through supply chain disruptions, international trade fragmentation, and a widespread increase in tariff barriers. These factors could push up production costs, fuel inflation, and restrict access to financing, all as a result of heightened uncertainty and deteriorating economic conditions.
Potential impacts

- Increased exchange rate volatility in foreign currency operations.
- Higher loan interest rates.
- Increase in housing prices.
- Reduced access to credit.
- Decreased payment capacity of clients.
- Lower client profit margins.
- Impact on competitive advantages in certain sectors and markets.

Early mitigation

- Robust risk policies and processes coupled with proactive management.
- Continuous monitoring of the political and social situation in countries and sectors with significant exposure.
- Periodic review of the risk profile and commercial, market, and macroeconomic dynamics, designing action plans.

Regulatory expectations and changes

Category: regulatory
Description: permanent evolution of new local or international regulations impacting the bank's operations, products, services, or business models. These changes may be due to demands for greater transparency, sustainability, data protection, cybersecurity, economic crimes, fintech, among others.
Potential impacts

- Increase in operational and compliance costs.
- Need of redesigning products or processes.
- Delays in the implementation of new initiatives.
- Sanctions or fines for non-compliance.
- Reputation affected by lack of adaptation or delayed reaction.

Early mitigation

- Active monitoring of regulatory changes by means of specialized teams.
- Participation in regulatory and industry forums to anticipate new requirements.
- Design of agile action plans to respond swiftly to regulatory changes.
- Strengthening of the compliance and corporate governance framework.
- Continuous training of key employees on regulatory topics.

Potential Social Instability

Category: social
Description: scenario characterized by high levels of uncertainty, social discontent, and conflict within a country or region. These conditions generate an environment of elevated political and economic volatility, potentially affecting productive activity, the mobility of goods and persons, and the normal operation of markets.
Potential impacts

- Decline in investment and reduced economic activity.
- Decrease in demand for financial products.
- Increase in delinquency due to deterioration of the payment capacity.
- Greater need for provisions and lower profitability.
- Operational or logistical interruptions.
- Higher physical and digital security costs.

Early mitigation

- Diversification of the risk portfolio by sectors and regions.
- Adjustment of credit exposure in sensitive areas.
- Bolstering of credit origination policies.
- Monitoring of social, economic, and political indicators.
- Updating business continuity plans.
- Strengthening of physical and digital security.
- Communication strategies and contingency plans.

Credit Ratings

The latest ratings obtained by Bci from credit rating agencies ratified the solvency ratings and maintained the outlook as stable.

Current credit ratings as of September 30, 2025

International Rating

Latest ratings obtained by Bci from the main international credit rating agencies.

Standard & Poor's	
April 2024	*Rating obtained*
Issuer credit rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Senior unsecured	A-
Commercial papers	A-2

Fitch Ratings	
April 2025	*Rating obtained*
Foreign and local currency long-term IDRs	A-
Outlook	Stable
Foreign and local currency short-term IDRs	F2
Viability rating	a-
Local currency long-term issuer default rating	A-

Moody's	
March 2025	*Rating obtained*
Outlook	Stable
Bank deposits	A2 / P-1
Baseline credit assessment	baa1
Adjusted baseline credit assessment	baa1
Senior unsecured	A2
Bci Miami branch commercial papers	P-1

Chilean Rating

Updated ratings obtained by BCI from the main Chilean credit rating agencies.

Feller Rate	
September 2025	*Rating obtained*
Solvency	AAA
Outlook	Stable
Time deposits of up to 1 year	Level 1+
Time deposits of more than 1 year	AAA
Letters of credit	AAA
Bond lines	AAA
Subordinated bonds	AA+
Shares	1st Class Level 1

Fitch Ratings	
April 2025	*Rating obtained*
Long-term	AAA (cl)
Short-term	N1+(cl)
Mortgage bonds	AAA (cl)
Bond lines	AAA (cl)
Bonds	AAA (cl)
Subordinated bonds	AA (cl)
Shares	1st Class Level 1

Fundamentals of Bci's credit ratings

The credit rating agency reports highlighted Bci as a sound and consolidated institution in the Chilean financial system with a strong competitive position in Chile and the United States. The analysis valued the good quality of its assets, conservative and proactive risk management and suitable capitalization. In terms of funding and liquidity, they acknowledged that the bank has a diversified structure and sound position, bolstering its financial stability. Furthermore, the progress of the digital transformation plan has driven greater automation and operational efficiency, enhancing Bci's value proposition and consolidating its competitive position in the markets in which it operates.

In the last few years, Bci's expansion strategy in the US market, particularly in Florida through CNB and the Bci Miami branch, has been key to boosting its international positioning. These operations have helped to diversify its exposure to a stable economy with a broadly diversified productive base. This growth has been underpinned by sound risk management, which has helped contain potential asset impairment and lower profitability, especially given the rapid pace of growth of and exposure to the commercial real estate sector in South Florida.

Strategy

Bci undertakes its strategic planning with a comprehensive vision covering the whole corporation and the focus on sustainability and long-term growth. This process, with a triennial timeline, involves all the national and international business units, and facilitates the objective assessment of key indicators so as to structure an investment plan to achieve the objectives set.

For the 2024-2026 period, the objectives are organized around the three strategic pillars of the organization. The indicators used in this process constitute the framework for defining and cascading these objectives, which ensures alignment between business units and strategic projects. Among the main changes introduced in this three-year period, the incorporation of productivity indicators, calculated from average revenue per employee, and capital (CET1) in the sustainable growth pillar stands out. Likewise, the traditional risk rate, calculated as the stock of credit risk provisions over total loans, was replaced by risk rate 2 (RR2), defined as the expense in provisions net of recoveries for the period over total loans. This provides a more accurate evaluation of the credit risk profile of the execution.

Purpose

Dare to make a difference

Mission

Bci is a financial solutions corporation that participates in all the businesses and financial operations allowed under the General Banking Law, offering the community very efficient and high-quality products and services, continuous technological innovation, prudent risk management policies, and stringent ethical standards that everyone who works in its companies must abide by.

Under this framework and to achieve its objectives and policies, the corporation is committed to ensuring that such objectives are achieved with a special focus on its core pillars:

Employees and their families	Clients and suppliers	Shareholders	Society

Vision

We aspire to be regional leaders in innovation, closeness, and customer experience, and to be recognized as the best place to work and grow professionally.

Strategic pillars and objectives

Personalized and omnichannel experience	People-focused culture	Ambitious and sustainable growth
Offer solutions (and not just products) leveraged in innovation, the smart and responsible use of data and the development of ecosystems.	Foster collaboration, diversity, and empowerment, focused on the client and underpinned by Bci's values.	Attain growth leveraged in new business models, beyond financial products, with a large improvement of efficiency, return on capital and suitable risk levels.

Key performance indicators

• NPS • SNEX	• Commitment index	• Net income • CET 1 • ROAE • Efficiency ratio • Risk rate 2 (RR2) • Productivity • Sustainability index

Annual evolution of the key performance indicators

(Figures as of September 30 of each year)

Indicator	NPS	SNEX	Commitment
	72.7	82%	93%
Annual change	▲ 3.7 bp 3Q24: 69.0	▲ 400 bp 3Q24: 78%	■ 0 bp 3Q24: 93%
Definition	The net promoter score (NPS) is a metric used to measure the net recommendation level (promoters less detractors) for the products or services of a company. Bci's NPS includes the results of Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking.	The SNEX is the index of user satisfaction with Bci's digital channels: Web Personas, App Personas, Web Pyme, App Pyme, 360 Connect (Web Empresas).	The commitment or engagement index is measured annually and considers the combination of four elements: loyalty, pride, satisfaction and promotion of Bci as an excellent place to work.
Indicator	**Net Income**	**ROAE**	**Efficiency**
	767,296 Ch$ million	13.25% (12M)	50.29%
Annual change	▲ 21.6% 3Q24: Ch$631,256 million	▲ 35 bp 3Q24: 12.28%	▲ 134 bp 3Q24: 48.95%
Definition	Net income is the economic benefit obtained by a company after deducting all the costs, expenditure and tax from its total revenue.	The return on average equity (ROAE) measures the return of a company in regard to its average equity in a specific period. For calculation purposes, the net income in the last 12 months is considered, and average equity in the last 13 months.	The efficiency ratio is obtained from operating expenses on the gross operating margin. It allows for analysis of the size that one is related to the other.
Indicator	**Productivity**	**Risk Rate (RR2)**	**CET1 Ratio**
	22.86 million	0.63%	11.20%
Annual change	▲ 13.5% 3Q24: 20.22 million	▼ 8 bp 3Q24: 0.71%	▼ 46 bp 3Q24: 11.67%
Definition	The productivity indicator measures the average monthly revenue on the number of employees to assess and monitor the corporation's incremental revenue considering all the employees who contribute to the results of the business. In turn, the indicator provides a base of comparison with the banking industry to identify comparative strengths and strategic opportunities in the medium and long term.	RR2 considers the expenditure flow of provisions and write-offs, including recoveries on loans. It is the most complete indicator to measure the credit risk effects on the profit and loss account, which considers the full life cycle of the credit (from origination to recovery).	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) is a key component of the tier 1 capital of a bank, comprising common shares, retained earnings and reserves. It is essential to absorb losses and maintain financial stability in times of stress. The CET1 ratio, which compares the CET1 capital with risk-weighted assets, measures the bank's capacity to address losses. It is a key regulatory metric under the Basel III standards.
Indicator	**Sustainability Index**		
	4.01		
Change	▲ 93 bp 3Q24: 3.08		
Definition	This index, drawn up by Bci, is an indicator of 1-5, which aims to maximize the possibilities of generating a triple bottom line impact (environmental, social and governance). It incrementally measures the impact of the short- and medium-term commitments defined by Bci's sustainability strategy.		

Progress in 3Q25

Pillar

Personalized and omnichannel experience

Figures as of September 2025

BciPlus+ credit card users
451,572
(+2% 2Q25)

Total purchases with MACHBANK
120,200
Ch$ million
(+56% vs. 3Q24)

MACHBANK checking accounts
1,123,504
(+34% vs. 3Q24)

MACHBANK clients making savings in *Cuenta Futuro*
319,262
(+37% vs. 3Q24)

NPS of MACHBANK
77
(+2.4 pp vs. 3Q24)

Clients who have used the benefits program
218,510
(2.5 times YoY)

As part of the implementation of the **new service model, 13 branches have been refurbished** to date, with the most recent one being that of Santa María de Manquehue.

BciPass now allows users to sign transactions directly from the app

- Since August 11, a group of company representatives with a personal checking account and an activated device is already using BciPass to sign transactions within 360 Connect. This functionality includes operations such as domestic transfers, adding recipients, and signing real-time gross settlement (RTGS) and online payroll payment (PNOL, according to the Spanish acronym) transactions.

  The main benefits of this new modality are security, agility, and convenience, by allowing operations directly from the client's personal app without needing to use other channels.

Bci and Copec partner in the retail ecosystem

- Bci and Copec entered into a strategic partnership aimed at bolstering customer loyalty and promoting the use of Bci credit cards within the Full Copec ecosystem. Customers who enroll in the Full program and activate their Bci card through the Copec app will be able to access exclusive benefits, such as a welcome pack with up to Ch$150,000 in fuel coupons, double accumulation of Full points for purchases at Copec, cashback at more than 250 businesses, and up to a 40% discount at selected restaurants.

- At the close of the third quarter, Bci has active partnerships with Salcobrand, Mercado Libre, Despegar.com y McDonald 's, among others, to support clients in their daily activities across various lines of business.

Branch renovations

- In the first nine months of 2025, Bci opened four branches under its New Experience service model: Altos de La Florida, El Rodeo, and Príncipe de Gales and Santa María de Manquehue. With these openings, the bank now has a total of 13 renovated branches (three in regions and nine in the Metropolitan region), directly benefiting 200,000 clients.
- This new branch service model, aligned with the Digital First strategy, aims to offer a more human and resolution-focused experience. It incorporates specialized executives, self-service terminals, digital stations, and spaces like the "Nace Zone" to support entrepreneurs.

More than 200,000 people use *Mis Finanzas*

- *Mis Finanzas* (My Finance) is a Bci digital tool, available on its website and app, that helps clients organize and manage their finances to make better decisions. In 3Q25, *Mis Finanzas* had steady client usage. The average monthly active users was 209,789, while daily active users averaged 10,181 between July and September. The stickiness metric, which reflects user engagement, remained stable at around 5.1%, indicating a base of recurrent and engaged users.

Progress in 3Q25

Pillar

People-focused culture

Commitment index
(Bci, MACHBANK and Bci Perú)
93%

Sense of belonging index 2024
(Bci, MACHBANK and Bci Perú)
95%

Accolades

Top Employer 2024-2025 certification

2024 Certification Bci's Leader in Financial Agility Excellence y Bci's Measurable Agility Sets the Standard for Latin America.

Position in rankings

Building Happiness 2025
1

Employer For Youth FEM 2024 (female talent)
2

Employer For Youth 2025
8

Top of Mind 2025 among young professionals
4

MERCO Talent 2025
6

Talent attraction

Coverage of transformational positions
98%

Average hiring time
19 days

New employee induction process

- Bci's "Memorable Onboarding" program was created to transform the experience of new employees joining the company, incorporating the best Chilean and global market practices. It is aimed at all new members of the head offices with an indefinite contract, from first-line managers to junior analysts, and lasts for two weeks of in-person sessions.
  During the first week, participants take a deep dive into the culture, the business, and the clients, with internships in selected branches, the service center, money market desks, and MACHBANK, accumulating more than 20 hours of direct contact with clients and commercial roles. Moreover, key topics are addressed, such as the cultural framework, personal purpose—through a workshop based on positive psychology—and ethics and integrity. Upon completing this stage, the employee is fully prepared both technologically and experience-wise.
  The second week focuses on integration with the work team. The new employee meets their leader, team, and a designated buddy, who supports them in the adaptation process. During this time, they delve into the area's strategy, the main responsibilities, performance indicators, and internal clients, with the goal of achieving high role clarity and accelerating the learning curve.
  The program features the participation of 22 cultural ambassadors, outstanding employees who facilitate the connection with the bank's purpose and values. It is also supported by a digital platform that guides the employee's agenda from start to finish, covering everything from the selection process through to the close of the onboarding, and there are plans to incorporate an artificial intelligence agent to provide personalized recommendations and reminders during the process.

Progress with implementing AI capabilities

- Bci is driving an organization-wide transformation through its strategic GenAI program, which seeks to integrate generative artificial intelligence into the roles and functions of every employee, going beyond mere technological implementation. In this context, the Gemini tool was launched in May, and its adoption has been organic with low resistance, thanks to employees' prior familiarity with similar solutions. Training sessions have been conducted in conjunction with Google to foster its use, and usability metrics have been established. While measuring productivity is a challenge, the expectation is that this and other tools will help to reduce time spent on operational tasks, allowing for a greater focus on strategic activities.
- AI governance is managed from the Artificial Intelligence Center of Excellence (COE) and the IT area, considering aspects such as integration, permissions, and regulatory compliance, in addition to responsible ethics and internal adoption. Comprehensive change management is carried out by the specialist areas of Human Resources. The tool has proven to be versatile in unexpected areas, reaffirming that AI is a facilitator that complements, but does not replace, human capabilities.

Unique experience, responsible flexibility, and integral well-being

- 97% of employees feel they can contribute to achieving the organizational objectives, with 90% considering that their work is valued.
- Responsible flexibility adapts to the needs of the business and employees, creating a healthy environment.

Pillar

Ambitious and sustainable growth

Transactions on Bci's payment platform
+15.6 million

(+116% vs. Sept. 2024)

Percentage of transactions made on the On Us acceptance network
81.8%

Sustainable operations
~3,500

Companies with sustainable finance
233

The "Balances of Other Banks" service marks a milestone in the adoption of Open Banking in Chile

- In September, just over a month since its launch, the **Balances of Other Banks** service had already been contracted by more than 3,000 companies, reflecting the market's growing interest in innovative solutions based on Open Banking principles.
- This tool enables clients to view, on a single platform, the balances of their various bank accounts and even in different currencies, offering a consolidated and real-time view of their liquidity. This greatly improves financial decision-making and the optimization of cash flow management.

Progress towards the Open Banking system

- New functionalities were incorporated into the Consumer Widget, an interactive digital tool integrated into the bank's platforms, such as credit assessment and the calculation of customers' operating margin. This allows for the generation of personalized proposals based on income. Users can now self-assess to access a pre-approved offer or simulate a loan according to their needs
  During the first nine months of the year, this tool facilitated the contracting of more than 5,000 new plans and generated loans amounting to Ch$30 billion, a 25% increase YoY.

- The **Insurance Widget** has also been activated for online contracting and features an expanded quote generator that incorporates two companies, in addition to Bci Seguros. This service is now available on both the private and public portals for Bci clients, as well as on the MACH app.

- The **Bci Notifications API** managed the sending of 1.5 million notifications during the first nine months of 2025, a 60% increase YoY.

  This API is an integration interface that allows applications to send automated messages to customers through channels such as email, SMS, and push notifications, facilitating efficient, secure, and real-time communication.

Driving the Wealth Management business

- At the close of 3Q25, Bci had assets under management of Ch$22,789 billion (+16% Yoy) in the wealth management area.

- Bci has boosted its customer knowledge through data analysis and segmentation using Data & Analytics (D&A) and clustering techniques. This strategy has significantly expanded the scope of the financial advisory process, fostering the diversification of its clients' wealth. All of this has been complemented by closer, more personalized, and relevant communications, especially important in a context of high market volatility.

Nace and scaleup financing
Ch$77,783 million

Financing of scaleups
(Ch$ million)
Ch$37,679 million

Financing for women entrepreneurs
(Ch$ million)
Ch$22,533 million

(29% of the total loans of Nace)

Centro Nace events
(talks, workshops)
162 events and attendance by 8,387 people as of September 2025

Development of a portfolio of sustainable solutions

- As of September 30, 2025, Bci's product offering includes:
  - **Green mortgage loan:** this finances eco-efficient and environmentally friendly real estate projects.
  - **Green car insurance:** this insures electric cars and helps to take care of the environment.
  - **Green leasing:** this finances electromobility projects and photovoltaic power plants, with extended terms and insurance with broad coverage.
  - **Green investments:** funds and portfolios with social, economic and environmental criteria (Fondo Mutuo Bci Deuda Global Sostenible, Fondo Mutuo Bci Acciones Sostenibles ESG and ESG portfolio).
  - **Financing of sustainable initiatives:** this supports business projects for energy reduction, efficient water use, renewable energy, electromobility and electric machinery.
  - **Benefits at green merchants:** cashback, discounts and interest-free installments when paying with Bci credit cards.

Launch of the local impact hub in Los Lagos

- With the goal of preparing students in the Los Lagos region for future employment challenges, the local impact hub was launched in Puerto Varas in August. This is an initiative by Fundación Kodea, Accenture, and Bci, with the support of the Chilean Economic Development Agency (CORFO, according to the Spanish acronym), aimed at boosting the digital skills of students in public schools.

  Based on the UNESCO forecast, which estimates that 75% of jobs in 2050 will be linked to STEM areas, the hub will connect local companies with schools to foster 21st-century skills. In its pilot phase, it will benefit more than 100 students from first to sixth grade and their teachers at the Marcela Paz and Darío Salas schools in Puerto Montt.

Preparation Bases

Reporting framework

Bci's financial report as of September 30, 2025 was prepared in accordance with Practice Statement 1 'Management Commentary' of the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Its objective is to provide a framework for interpreting the financial standing, the financial performance and cash flows of the bank. This report complements the consolidated quarterly financial statements, complying with what is laid down by the Financial Market Commission (CMF, according to the Spanish acronym) in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks.

Differences between the accounting standards

United States and Chile
The financial information of Bci's subsidiaries in the United States is originally prepared in accordance with US GAAP, which differ from the accounting standards and instructions of the CMF in Chile. The main differences between US GAAP and the accounting standards of the CMF are: a) the determination of credit risk provisions for loan portfolios; b) the valuation and provisions of financial instruments under IFRS 9; and c) the valuation and impairment criteria regarding goodwill.

Peru and Chile
The financial information of Bci's subsidiary in Peru is prepared in accordance with the accounting standards of the banking regulator in Peru, which differ from the accounting standards and instructions of the CMF in Chile. The instructions and criteria contained in the Peruvian and Chilean accounting standards mainly differ regarding the constitution of credit risk provisions, the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, and the recording of lease contracts.

The financial information included in this report is presented in accordance with the standards and instructions of the CMF, unless indicated otherwise.

Appendix

Consolidated Income Statement as of September 30, 2025

Ch$ million	BCI+subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated Total
Net interest income	906,190	477,709	71,335	11,281	1,466,515
Net income from indexation	302,206	0	16	0	302,222
Net fee income	273,062	47,965	21,417	6,217	348,661
Net financial Income	103,365	6,180	253	8,183	117,981
Other operating income	15,016	22,563	8,654	101	46,334
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**1,599,839**	**554,417**	**101,675**	**25,782**	**2,281,713**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-410,426	-143,325	-21,244	-6,511	-581,506
Administration expenses	-277,559	-100,496	-40,906	-4,940	-423,901
Depreciation and amortization	-63,875	-12,876	-4,757	-2,930	-84,438
Impairment of non-financial assets	-157	0	0	0	-157
Other operating expenses	-50,022	-1,545	-5,896	-36	-57,499
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-802,039**	**-258,242**	**-72,803**	**-14,417**	**-1,147,501**
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	**797,800**	**296,175**	**28,872**	**11,365**	**1,134,212**
Provisions for credit risk due to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	-265,332	-40,380	-45,628	-242	-351,582
Special provisions for credit risk	27,686	-8,767	190	-200	18,909
Recovery of written-off credits	72,060	12,968	12,116	0	97,144
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets	2,065	212	0	-166	2,111
EXPENSES FOR CREDIT LOSSES	**-163,521**	**-35,967**	**-33,322**	**-608**	**-233,418**
OPERATING INCOME	**634,279**	**260,208**	**-4,450**	**10,757**	**900,794**
Income from continuing operations before tax	**634,279**	**260,208**	-4,450	10,757	**900,794**
Tax	-79,285	-60,164	5,785	166	-133,498
NET INCOME	**554,994**	**200,044**	**1,335**	**10,923**	**767,296**

Risk Indicators as of September 30, 2025

Ch$ million	BCI+Subidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Total Loans:					
Commercial Loans	22,173,842	15,004,222	0	552,237	37,730,301
Mortgage Loans	11,608,951	4,186,469	0	0	15,795,420
Consumer Loans	2,706,038	57,066	505,862	0	3,268,966
Commercial loans originated and acquired by the entity	60,826	0	0	0	60,826
Due from banks	1,181,375	0	0	26,219	1,207,594
Total	**37,731,032**	**19,247,757**	**505,862**	**578,456**	**58,063,107**
Provisions					
Commercial	-414,370	-130,363	0	-11,247	-555,980
Mortgage	-88,145	-39,459	0	0	-127,604
Consumer	-189,338	-3,025	-65,264	0	-257,627
Due from banks	-1,486	0	0	-31	-1,517
Total	**-693,339**	**-172,847**	**-65,264**	**-11,278**	**-942,728**
Write-Offs					
Commercial	89,171	13,072	0	122	102,365
Mortgage	5,415	0	0	0	5,415
Consumer	133,562	23	49,905	0	183,490
Total	**228,148**	**13,095**	**49,905**	**122**	**291,270**
Recoveries					
Commercial	29,061	12,965	0	0	42,026
Mortgage	3,398	0	0	0	3,398
Consumer	39,602	3	12,116	0	51,721
Total	**72,061**	**12,968**	**12,116**	**0**	**97,145**
Impaired Portfolio Chile					
Commercial	1,201,764	689,518	0	4,485	1,895,767
Mortgage	568,816	64,523	0	0	633,338
Consumer	157,449	580	38,618	0	196,647
Total	**1,928,029**	**754,621**	**38,618**	**4,485**	**2,725,753**

Ch$ million	BCI+Subidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Commercial Loans	424,271	27,857	0	0	452,128
Mortgage Loans	252,984	49,120	0	0	302,104
Consumer Loans	56,143	0	20,660	0	76,803
Total Non-Performing Loans	**733,398**	**76,977**	**20,660**	**0**	**831,035**

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2025

Ch$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries +Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Cash and bank deposits	**2,291,118**	**457,618**	**775**	**400,254**	**3,149,765**
Transactions with settlement in progress	**1,663,479**	**0**	**0**	**9,323**	**1,672,802**
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	**7,164,579**	**103,777**	**0**	**57,165**	**7,325,521**
Financial derivative contracts	5,507,396	54,287	0	38,732	5,600,415
Debt financial instruments	1,558,341	0	0	18,433	1,576,774
Others	98,842	49,490	0	0	148,332
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	**60,826**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60,826**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**3,803,795**	**3,650,106**	**0**	**209,008**	**7,662,909**
Debt financial instruments	3,803,795	3,650,106	0	209,008	7,662,909
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	**535,045**	**57,964**	**0**	**0**	**593,009**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**37,348,029**	**21,464,721**	**440,598**	**567,177**	**59,820,525**
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans	311,449	0	0	0	311,449
Debt financial instruments	59,713	2,389,811	0	0	2,449,524
Owed by banks	1,179,889	0	0	26,187	1,206,076
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	21,759,472	14,873,859	0	540,990	37,174,321
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	11,520,806	4,147,010	0	0	15,667,816
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,516,700	54,041	440,598	0	3,011,339
Investments in companies	**45,025**	**187,906**	**0**	**0**	**232,931**
intangible assets	**334,665**	**163,037**	**7,007**	**8,355**	**513,064**
Fixed assets	**234,547**	**57,377**	**2,315**	**2,488**	**296,727**
Assets for the right to use leased goods	**66,520**	**26,228**	**6,514**	**966**	**100,228**
Current taxes	**78,276**	**0**	**801**	**4,890**	**83,967**
Deferred taxes	**236,707**	**197,495**	**81,578**	**2,878**	**518,658**
Other assets	**1,055,303**	**560,063**	**19,376**	**30,835**	**1,665,577**
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	**32,836**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**32,836**
TOTAL ASSETS	**54,950,750**	**26,926,292**	**558,964**	**1,293,339**	**83,729,345**

LIABILITIES					
Transactions with settlement in progress	**1,576,752**	**0**	**0**	**30,101**	**1,606,853**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	**5,245,426**	**40,334**	**0**	**28,174**	**5,313,934**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	**792,028**	**13,546**	**0**	**0**	**805,574**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**38,742,544**	**23,746,960**	**3,323**	**982,094**	**63,474,921**
Demand deposits and other obligations	10,041,706	17,206,820	3,323	225,286	27,477,135
Time deposits and other deposits	16,494,737	3,957,230	0	549,942	21,001,909
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans	436,615	41,083	0	28,594	506,292
Obligations with banks	2,843,242	0	0	119,354	2,962,596
Debt financial instruments issued	8,233,385	0	0	0	8,233,385
Other financial obligations	692,859	2,541,827	0	58,918	3,293,604
Obligations for lease contracts	**60,371**	**16,417**	**8,898**	**991**	**86,677**
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**2,592,744**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,592,744**
Provisions for contingencies	**114,586**	**60,928**	**4,480**	**1,754**	**181,748**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**238,023**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**238,023**
Special provisions for credit risk	**272,468**	**47,742**	**13,498**	**228**	**333,936**
Current taxes	**11,646**	**11,437**	**80**	**0**	**23,163**
Deferred taxes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other liabilities	**998,448**	**149,463**	**432,453**	**5,132**	**1,585,496**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**50,645,036**	**24,086,827**	**462,732**	**1,048,474**	**76,243,069**

Ch$ million	BCI+subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
EQUITY					
Capital	**3,333,733**	**1,602,567**	**208,096**	**239,319**	**5,383,715**
Bookings	**-578,579**	**1,308,787**	**-4,430**	**255**	**726,033**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**904,815**	**-273,950**	**0**	**4,689**	**635,554**
Items that will not be reclassified in profit or loss	3,580	-2,006	0	0	1,574
Items that can be reclassified in profit or loss	901,235	-271,944	0	4,689	633,980
Accumulated profits (losses) from previous years	**327,347**	**0**	**-108,769**	**-10,321**	**208,257**
Profit (loss) for the period	**554,995**	**199,889**	**1,335**	**10,923**	**767,142**
Less: Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**-236,624**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-236,624**
From the owners of the bank:	**4,305,687**	**2,837,293**	**96,232**	**244,865**	**7,484,077**
Of the non-controlling interest	**27**	**2,172**	**0**	**0**	**2,199**
TOTAL EQUITY	**4,305,714**	**2,839,465**	**96,232**	**244,865**	**7,486,276**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**54,950,750**	**26,926,292**	**558,964**	**1,293,339**	**83,729,345**