

► Earnings Report



Earnings Report

2025

December 31, 2025

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones





Highlights of 4Q25

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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. Founded in Chile in 1937, it is currently the largest Bank in the country with total assets of Ch\$81,566 billion as of December 31, 2025. Its expansion includes operations in the United States, where its subsidiary City National Bank of Florida (CNB) is one of the top-tier local banks in the state of Florida, and in Peru where it has operated with a banking license since 2022.

New standard for employee benefits

In November, Bci announced a package of 15 initiatives for its employees, aimed at improving the quality of life, holistic well-being, and work-life balance.

These include:

- An increase in the internal minimum wage to Ch\$1,100,000 gross per month for all employees on permanent contracts with a fixed salary.
- 20 business days of paternity leave, an unprecedented benefit in the banking industry.
- Voluntary retirement for women up to age 65, providing greater flexibility during the retirement stage.
- New days off for birthdays and significant family events.
- A simplified system for requesting flexible days, making it easier to adapt the workday to personal or family needs.

Record-breaking customer satisfaction levels, with a consolidated NPS of 74 points.

This momentum was driven by:

- Hyper-personalization enabled by the generative AI agents "Ceres" (benefits) and "Partner" (investments), delivering over 1,000 personalized offers daily.
- The rollout of the "New Experience" hybrid service model, featuring 16 refurbished branches and problem-solving times of under 10 minutes.
- Digital channel satisfaction (SNEX) of over 82%.
- A reduction of the fraud rate to 12 basis points of the gross merchandise volume (GMV), due to proactive security management.

Consolidation of the corporate culture as a pillar of transformation

- The engagement and sense of belonging indices were 93% and 95%, respectively, placing Bci in the top decile of the global industry.
- Accelerated adoption of AI tools: by year-end, more than 85% of employees use Gemini monthly.
- Internal community of over 1,600 employees active in generative AI.
- Top Employer certification for the third consecutive year.

Excellent business unit results

- City National Bank of Florida (USA): net income of USD261 million (+192.2% YoY) and assets of USD28 billion.
- MACHBANK: over 1 million checking accounts and 4.6 million cards.
- Wholesale Banking: #1 in market share, leading in factoring and foreign trade, in joint work with the Corporate Finance teams.
- Bci Perú: 74% YoY growth of the corporate loan portfolio, reflecting the value provided with the value proposition.

Progress with the climate strategy

- Definition of net-zero decarbonization targets in three critical sectors to reduce financed emissions by 2030: power generation, cement, and maritime transport.
- Completion of 3,649 sustainable financing transactions for 417 companies.

Analysis of Results



Financial Overview

Financial Evolution

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Income Statement								
Interest and indexation margin	618,562	568,122	605,123	-3.05%	11.53%	2,247,257	2,373,860	5.63%
Net fees	103,202	112,468	122,656	-8.15%	8.78%	398,870	471,317	18.16%
Net financial income	-32,659	36,265	33,460	0.49%	-1487.87%	17,707	151,441	755.26%
Income from investments in companies	11,913	3,704	4,864	-29.84%	-14.18%	24,170	18,095	-25.13%
Other operating income	7,737	12,195	11,349	31.21%	-3.21%	48,879	44,452	-9.06%
Total operating income	708,755	732,754	777,452	-3.47%	16.85%	2,736,883	3,059,165	11.78%
Total operating expenses	-344,702	-371,564	-432,939	0.31%	18.23%	-1,337,448	-1,580,440	18.17%
Income before credit losses	364,053	361,190	344,513	-7.08%	15.47%	1,399,435	1,478,725	5.67%
Credit loss expense	-57,547	-60,761	-78,879	-23.37%	-1.09%	-321,385	-312,297	-2.83%
Income before tax	306,506	300,429	265,634	-2.91%	19.51%	1,078,050	1,166,428	8.20%
Tax	-136,044	-65,896	-36,718	31.54%	60.75%	-276,332	-170,216	-38.40%
Net income	170,462	234,533	228,916	-9.56%	11.48%	801,718	996,212	24.26%
Balance sheet								
Total assets (1)	83,417,634	83,729,345	81,565,560	1.76%	6.24%	83,417,634	81,565,560	-2.22%
Total loans (2)	55,563,137	58,063,105	56,868,638	3.84%	11.78%	55,563,137	56,868,638	2.35%
Total deposits	48,587,690	48,479,044	46,819,282	1.81%	8.73%	48,587,690	46,819,282	-3.64%
Total shareholders' equity	6,997,781	7,486,276	7,446,280	4.56%	13.10%	6,997,781	7,446,280	6.41%

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

(2) Include interbank loans.

Note 1: As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and September 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\$899.33 at December 31, 2025, Ch\$994.70 at December 31, 2024 and Ch\$961.74 at September 30, 2025.

Note 2: As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and September 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\$39,727.96 at December 31, 2025, Ch\$38,416.69 at December 31, 2024 and Ch\$39,485.65 at September 30, 2025.

Financial Indicators

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Profitability and efficiency (%)								
ROAE (1)	12.21%	13.25%	13.77%	0.52pp	1.56pp	12.21%	13.77%	1,56pp
ROAA (1)	0.98%	1.13%	1.20%	0.07pp	0.22pp	0.98%	1.20%	0,22pp
Efficiency ratio (2)	48.87%	50.29%	51.66%	1.37pp	2.79pp	48.87%	51.66%	2,79pp
NIM (3)	3.46%	3.53%	3.54%	0.01pp	0.08pp	3.46%	3.54%	0,08pp
Credit risk management								
Credit risk provisions on total loans	1.62%	1.62%	1.63%	0.01pp	0.01pp	1.62%	1.63%	0,01pp
Coverage ratio (credit risk provisions and additional on NPLs of 90 days or more)	134.14%	141.73%	134.20%	-7.53pp	0.06pp	134.14%	134.20%	0,06pp
Asset quality								
Portfolio with NPLs of 90 days or more (% of the total portfolio with NPLs of over 90 days)	1.59%	1.46%	1.53%	0.07pp	-0.06pp	1.59%	1.53%	-0,06pp
Commercial loan portfolio NPL ratio	1.32%	1.20%	1.25%	0.05pp	-0.07pp	1.32%	1.25%	-0,07pp
Mortgage loan portfolio NPL ratio	2.07%	1.91%	1.96%	0.05pp	-0.11pp	2.07%	1.96%	-0,11pp
Consumer loan portfolio NPL ratio	2.51%	2.35%	2.59%	0.24pp	0.08pp	2.51%	2.59%	0,08pp
Funding sources								
Total loans to total deposits ratio (%)	114.36%	119.77%	121.46%	1.69pp	7.10pp	114.36%	121.46%	7,11pp
Risk profile and capital structure								
Capital and reserves (Ch\$ million)	5,711,085	6,109,748	6,109,748	0.00%	6.98%	5,711,085	6,109,748	6.98%
Risk-weighted assets (Ch\$ million)	58,625,198	62,371,734	60,628,263	-2.80%	3.42%	58,625,198	60,628,263	3.42%
Basic capital ratio (CET1) %	11.01%	11.20%	11.20%	0.00pp	0.19pp	11.01%	11.20%	0,19pp
Leverage ratio (%)	7.71%	8.11%	8.15%	0.04pp	0.44pp	7.71%	8.15%	0,44pp
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR) %	15.54%	15.43%	15.38%	-0.05pp	-0.16pp	15.54%	15.38%	-0,17pp
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) %	150.56%	180.13%	226.07%	45.94pp	75.51pp	150.56%	226.07%	75,50pp
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) %	104.29%	105.78%	108.85%	3.07pp	4.56pp	104.29%	108.85%	4,56pp

(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.



Executive Summary

Figures as of December 31

Net Income
Ch\$ million

996,212

26.24% 2024: 789,118

Net Financial Income
Ch\$ million

151,441

755.26% 2024: 17,707

Net Fees
Ch\$ million

471,317

18.16% 2024: 398,870

Operating Expenses
Ch\$ million

(1,580,440)

18.17% 2024: (1,337,448)

Efficiency Ratio

51.66%

2.79 pp 2024: 48.87%

Credit Loss Expenses
(312,297)

-2.83% 2024: (321,385)

Current Tax Expense
Ch\$ million

(170,216)

-38.40% 2024: (276,332)

2025 was a year of excellent performance in the different business units, with good progress with the deployment of the corporate strategy.

- Bci attained net income of Ch\$996,212 million, increasing 26.24% YoY.
- The return on average equity (ROAE) was 13.77%.

Our growth was underpinned by positive revenue momentum, coupled with sound capital ratios.

- Operating income increased by 12.29%, driven by a higher financial margin (+5.63%)
- Net fees rose 18.16%, particularly in card services and investment products.
- The CET1 ratio was 11.20% and the capital adequacy ratio reached 15.38%, both maintaining buffers well above regulatory standards.

The development of our subsidiaries and strategic businesses reinforced the vision of a global, innovative Bci, in touch with customers' new needs.

- **Wholesale Banking** maintained its leading market share of commercial loans (16.7%), factoring (24%), and foreign trade (19%).
- **Bci Finanzas Corporativas¹** delivered an outstanding performance with a 188% YoY increase in fees, reflecting its ability to capture new business and leverage synergies with the Wholesale Banking and Finance divisions.
- **MACHBANK**, our 100% digital bank, surpassed one million checking accounts and reached 4.6 million cards, while tripling demand and savings deposits.
- **Lider Bci** increased its operating income by 70.44%, reflecting a robust recovery driven by efficiency and risk control.
- **Bci Asset Management AGF** achieved the highest annual net income among Chilean subsidiaries, amounting to Ch\$43,583 million, driven by the growth of assets under management (AUM) and short-term and structured funds.
- **City National Bank of Florida (CNB)** reported net income of USD261 million (+192.2% YoY), bolstering its role as a pillar of our international expansion.

We achieved a customer experience NPS of 74 points.

- A key driver was our 'New Experience' model, which so far has entailed the remodeling of 16 branches into a hybrid format that aims to reduce in-person service times to less than 10 minutes.
- Regarding transactional security, we successfully reduced the fraud rate to 12 basis points of the GMV², boosting trust and protecting profitability.
- In the corporate segment, the 360 Connect platform attained a 71% adoption rate in foreign trade financing, with a 100% customer effort score (CES) that measures the ease of interaction within digital workflows.
- The deployment of generative AI tools enabled us to deliver more than 1,000 personalized offers per day, significantly improving the reach and relevance of our services.

We are resolutely moving forward with our climate strategy, validating specific decarbonization targets by 2030 for the energy, cement, and maritime transport sectors.

We are stepping up our commitment to economic inclusion by means of the Scale W program, allocating more than Ch\$36,000 million to finance women-led ventures.

This progress would not have been possible without a sound organizational culture.

- We maintained an employee engagement index of 93%.
- 85% of our employees use AI tools on a regular basis.
- For the third consecutive year, we were recognized as a Top Employer, underscoring our commitment to the well-being and development of talent.

¹ Bci Asesoría Financiera S.A. changed its business name to Bci Finanzas Corporativas S.A. on May 17, 2025.

² Gross merchandise value.

Outlook

The US economy has proven resilient, bolstered by investment and AI-driven productivity increases that have offset the negative impacts of tariffs. The labor market continues to show signs of slowing down, with job creation at just one third of the historical average. Inflation has surprised on the downside, a trend that is expected to persist throughout 2026. Within a context of ongoing contractionary rates, the Federal Reserve is expected to continue cutting rates.

Inflation in Peru remained at the lower bound of the target range, closing the year at 1.5% and an interest rate of 4.25%, giving room for a further cut in 2026. The economy performed well in the first three quarters of 2025, with an average growth rate of 3.3%.

The Chilean GDP grew by an average of 2.5% in the first three quarters, driven by domestic demand and particularly investment. Despite this, the economy slowed down in the fourth quarter, leading to a revised growth estimate of 2.3% for 2025. Inflation continued its convergence towards the target, closing at 3.5%, with expectations that it will reach 3.0% by the end of 2026. The interest rate is 4.5% which is expected to drop to 4.0% in 2026. The exchange rate is forecasted to be around Ch\$900/USD by year-end, boosted by a high copper price and a weaker dollar.



Consolidated Results

Performance Total loans increased 2.36% YoY, reaching Ch\$56,811,239 million at the close of 2025. They dropped 2.05% QoQ.

- The commercial loan portfolio continues to be the main growth driver of the consolidated portfolio, with an increase of 0.89% YoY. However, when excluding the impact of the exchange rate, growth was 6.6%. The depreciation of the dollar affected the volume of commercial loans in foreign currency, which account for 55% of the total.
- Bci maintained its position as the market leader of commercial loans, with a 17.8% share at the end of November.
- The year-over-year growth of commercial loans was driven by sound activity in Chile, related to loans in Chilean pesos and financial leasing, which grew by 8% and 13%, respectively, only considering Chilean pesos.
- City National Bank of Florida (CNB) accounts for 38% of Bci's commercial loans.
- The mortgage segment grew 5.30% YoY, partly as a result of an increase in the Chilean portfolio due to the variation of the UF (+3.4% YoY) and also due to the origination of residential loans of CNB, which increased by 8.7%. This had a positive impact, and its effect would have been greater without the depreciation of the dollar. Mortgage loans increased 7.7%, excluding the exchange rate effect.
- Consumer loans increased 6.25% YoY, driven by installment loans (+4.7%) and credit card receivables (+10.63%), with the Lider Bci card being a key highlight. This 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 customer value proposition, which has contributed to enhancing customer loyalty.

Total deposits dropped 3.64% YoY and 3.42% QoQ.

- At year-end, time deposits decreased by 6.43% YoY (only dropping 1.8% when excluding the exchange rate), primarily due to movements of wholesale deposits related to the benchmark rate cut and a shift by some clients towards mutual funds. Demand deposits dipped 1.45% YoY, mainly due to the influence of deposits of City National Bank of Florida (CNB), which account for 59% of the Corporation. The decrease is explained by the depreciation of the dollar in 2025. If we exclude this effect, they rose by 10%.

The number of checking accounts rose by 2.91% YoY, and the total number of cards in Bci's payment ecosystem increased by 10.39% in the same period.

- MACHBANK achieved large growth of digital cards, with increases of 526,942 YoY and 126,637 QoQ. This progress was underpinned by an attractive offering of products and benefits launched during the year. A notable example is "Ahorro 24/7" (24/7 Savings), whose total closing balance contributed to this growth.

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Total loans at amortized cost	55,501,932	58,002,279	56,811,239	-2.05%	2.36%	55,501,932	56,811,239	2.36%
Interbank loans (*)	1,103,529	1,207,594	1,097,372	-9.13%	-0.56%	1,103,529	1,097,372	-0.56%
Commercial loans of clients	36,274,810	37,730,300	36,598,993	-3.00%	0.89%	36,274,810	36,598,993	0.89%
Mortgage loans of clients	14,911,295	15,795,419	15,701,759	-0.59%	5.30%	14,911,295	15,701,759	5.30%
Consumer loans of clients	3,212,298	3,268,966	3,413,115	4.41%	6.25%	3,212,298	3,413,115	6.25%
Demand deposits and other obligations	27,228,336	27,477,135	26,832,969	-2.34%	-1.45%	27,228,336	26,832,969	-1.45%
Time deposits and other deposits	21,359,354	21,001,909	19,986,313	-4.84%	-6.43%	21,359,354	19,986,313	-6.43%
Total loans to total deposits ratio (%)	114.36%	119.77%	121.46%	0.01pp	0.06pp	114.36%	121.46%	7.11pp
Nº of credit cards								
Nº of Bci credit cards	662,336	676,285	686,254	1.47%	3.61%	662,336	686,254	3.61%
Nº of Lider Bci credit cards	546,228	547,599	552,097	0.82%	1.07%	546,228	552,097	1.07%
Nº of MACHBANK digital cards	4,151,978	4,552,283	4,678,920	2.78%	12.69%	4,151,978	4,678,920	12.69%
Nº of Chilean checking accounts	1,181,555	1,200,552	1,215,937	1.28%	2.91%	1,181,555	1,215,937	2.91%

* This amount excludes the provisions for interbank loans.

Net interest and indexation income

Net interest and indexation income was Ch\$605,123 million in 4Q25 and Ch\$2,373,860 million for the full year, up 5.63% YoY.

The net interest margin (NIM) excluding CNB was 3.88% as of December (-0.46 pp YoY). This decrease was primarily caused by lower indexation results associated with the drop in inflation during 2025. CNB continued to improve its NIM to 2.95% at year-end, driven by both lower funding costs and increased demand deposits, highlighting different commercial initiatives related to the WIN project.

Net interest income increased steadily by 12.10% YoY.

- The primary driver of this variation was the decrease in interest expenses, amounting to -Ch\$1,989,328 million (a 12.48% YoY decrease). This reflects Bci's efficient management of its funding sources. Interest expenses for financial liabilities at amortized cost fell by 11.57%. A total decrease of 6.43% was observed, mainly associated with the volumes of financial liabilities at amortized cost, such as time deposits.
- Interest income amounted to Ch\$3,965,481 million, dropping 1.74% YoY. This decrease was primarily driven by assets at amortized cost, which were hit by interest rate cuts in 2025 and were not fully offset by hedge accounting. However, the drop in rates was partially offset by higher volumes of assets at amortized cost, such as commercial loans.
- At CNB, there was a year-over-year increase in interest income, driven primarily by a consistent pricing strategy and complemented by the effective implementation of the funding strategy. CNB's NIM is at its highest level in the last three years and is expected to exceed 3% next year.

Net indexation income amounted to Ch\$397,707 million in 2025

- That figure was a 17.91% decrease YoY, due to a drop in indexation income that was hit by a lower UF variation (-101 basis points).

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Interest income	976,733	1,000,719	997,854	-0.29%	2.16%	4,035,740	3,965,481	-1.74%
Financial assets at amortized cost	886,999	917,001	905,045	-1.30%	2.03%	3,602,688	3,588,243	-0.40%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	73,363	79,000	71,453	-9.55%	-2.60%	343,173	310,934	-9.39%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	16,371	4,718	21,356	352.65%	30.45%	89,879	66,304	-26.23%
Interest expenses	-533,608	-521,204	-488,216	-6.33%	-8.51%	-2,272,931	-1,989,328	-12.48%
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-518,947	-504,305	-472,872	-6.23%	-8.88%	-2,201,556	-1,946,731	-11.57%
Leasing contract obligations	-503	-444	-488	9.91%	-2.98%	-2,153	-2,014	-6.46%
Regulatory capital financial instruments	-13,485	-13,721	-13,766	0.33%	2.08%	-53,215	-54,399	2.22%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	-673	-2,734	-1,090	-60.13%	61.96%	-16,007	13,816	-186.31%
Net interest income	443,125	479,515	509,638	6.28%	15.01%	1,762,809	1,976,153	12.10%
Indexation income	258,599	128,165	135,643	5.83%	-47.55%	798,332	621,565	-22.14%
Indexation expenses	-83,162	-39,558	-40,158	1.52%	-51.71%	-313,884	-223,858	-28.68%
Net indexation income	175,437	88,607	95,485	7.76%	-45.57%	484,448	397,707	-17.91%
Interest and indexation margin	618,562	568,122	605,123	6.51%	-2.17%	2,247,257	2,373,860	5.63%

Net financial income

Net financial income was similar QoQ, but increased considerably YoY.

- The YoY increase of Ch\$133,734 million is explained by:
 - Positive results from the unwinding of hedges and sale of associated portfolios;
 - Active management of Treasury bond trading instruments, in anticipation of falling rates;
 - Improved foreign exchange results at the brokerage firm;
 - Positive effects on CNB's available-for-sale portfolio, which had an improved valuation following the decline in Treasury yields; and
 - A favorable comparison, given that a loss was recognized in 3Q24 due to the repositioning of the CNB investment portfolio.

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Net financial income	-32,659	36,265	33,460	-77.3%	-202.45%	17,707	151,441	755.26%
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	108,256	77,431	-47,989	-161.98%	-144.33%	299,538	135,551	-54.75%
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	683	840	914	8.81%	33.82%	-5,347	3,601	-167.35%
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income from derecognizing financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-33,587	3,883	-37,509	-1065.98%	11.68%	-87,172	-72,828	-16.45%
Foreign currency exchange, adjustments and hedge accounting	-108,011	-45,889	118,044	-357.24%	-209.29%	-189,312	85,117	-144.96%
Other financial income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Net fee income

Net fee income increased 9.06% in 4Q25, with the full-year 2025 figure up 18.16% YoY.

From a fee income generation perspective, the variation is explained by a 14.42% YoY increase in fees earned, reflecting the strategic initiatives implemented to recover market share. The highlights were:

- An increase in card service fees (+19.15%), driven by higher transaction volumes;
- Fees from investment products (+21.50%); and notably,
- The large growth of financial advisory fees (+54.98% YoY) driven by the Corporate Finance subsidiary.

The fee expense dynamics were as follows:

- The YoY increase was directly related to outlays for value proposition initiatives, including both partnerships and benefits to capture clients. In this context, card loyalty expenses rose 9.68%.
- Fee expenses dropped 14.01% QoQ, primarily due to lower card processing costs.

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Fee income	151,457	159,696	163,268	2.24%	7.80%	566,674	648,384	14.42%
Prepaid loan fees	2,054	2,324	2,303	-0.90%	12.12%	6,450	8,049	24.79%
Fees for checking account lines of credit and overdrafts	2,179	2,699	1,922	-28.79%	-11.79%	7,827	8,896	13.66%
Fees for letters of credit and guarantees	10,112	9,907	10,509	6.08%	3.93%	38,861	41,066	5.67%
Fee for credit card services	28,658	31,859	36,342	14.07%	26.81%	108,791	130,155	19.64%
Fees for account administration	18,164	20,715	20,662	-0.26%	13.75%	70,666	81,493	15.32%
Fees for collection, receipts and payments	29,557	26,005	27,826	7.00%	-5.86%	109,867	110,918	0.96%
Fees for security intermediation and management	1,673	2,329	2,797	20.09%	67.18%	6,898	9,085	31.70%
Fees for the management of mutual funds, investment funds or others	20,050	22,755	23,448	3.05%	16.95%	73,315	89,075	21.50%
Fees for insurance brokerage and advisory services	15,920	18,211	17,037	-6.45%	7.02%	66,578	69,225	3.98%
Fees for factoring operation services	1,212	1,237	1,240	0.24%	2.31%	5,300	4,976	-6.11%
Fees for financial advisory services	7,903	5,867	6,931	18.14%	-12.30%	26,798	41,531	54.98%
Securitization fees	65	108	108	0.00%	66.15%	255	362	41.96%
Other fees earned	13,910	15,680	12,143	-22.56%	-12.70%	45,068	53,553	18.83%
Expenses for fees and services received	-48,255	-47,228	-40,612	-14.01%	-15.84%	-167,804	-177,067	5.52%
Fees for credit card operation	-12,972	-14,695	-9,543	-35.06%	-26.43%	-50,010	-53,919	7.82%
Fees for licenses to use credit card brands	-1,154	-2,506	-317	-87.35%	-72.53%	-3,980	-7,935	99.37%
Expenses for obligations related to customer loyalty programs and cardholder rewards	-13,441	-11,374	-12,713	11.77%	-5.42%	-36,591	-40,133	9.68%
Fees for securities transactions	-8,455	-8,469	-8,819	4.13%	4.31%	-39,005	-33,953	-12.95%
Other fees for services received	-12,233	-10,184	-9,220	-9.47%	-24.63%	-38,218	-41,127	7.61%
Total net fee income	103,202	112,468	122,656	9.06%	18.85%	398,870	471,317	18.16%

Operating expenses

The annual increase in operating expenses reflects a strategic decision to bring forward investments in technology and commercial areas. This approach aims to accelerate key milestones that will structurally reduce the efficiency ratio in the short term. Key initiatives include:

- Integration of systems: progress with the integration of core technology and associated platforms.
- Evolution of digital initiatives: process optimization starting in 2026, leveraged by artificial intelligence solutions.
- Contract acceleration: early execution of strategic agreements to capture future efficiencies and savings.

Operating expenses increased by 16.52% QoQ (Ch\$61,373 million), driven by:

- Administration expenses (+16.05%/Ch\$23,748 million): driven by marketing initiatives, seasonality in advertising activities, and loyalty events. Additionally, investments in technological infrastructure have strengthened customer experience indicators, along with the implementation of CNB-related capabilities and the rollout of the WIN project.
- Personnel expenses (+9.65%/Ch\$18,881 million): a key highlight was the implementation of the new employee experience, aimed at consolidating our position as the best company to work for and develop in. Newly incorporated benefits include an updated minimum wage, extended paternity leave, additional days off, and mental health support, broadening the well-being portfolio for our employees.
- Other operating expenses (Ch\$17,574 million): these correspond to strategic initiatives planned for 2026.

The consolidated cost base increased by 18.23% YoY (Ch\$242,991 million), mainly due to:

- Personnel expenses (+16.29%/Ch\$111,496 million): around 36% of this increase is related to hiring at CNB, mainly linked to the development of the WIN project. In Chile, key factors include the implementation of the new employee experience and the payment of profit-sharing performance bonuses, which account for most of the variance.

- Administration expenses (+9.09%/Ch\$49,631 million): concentrated in technical consulting and IT services, along with investments designed to drive efficiencies through process automation in upcoming cycles.
- Other operating expenses (Ch\$79,913 million): related to strategic initiatives projected through 2026.

Performance by the Bank and Subsidiaries

- BCI Standalone** (+21.10%): impacted by IT initiatives, the new employee experience, and the aforementioned strategic initiatives.
- CNB** (+16.20%): evolution consistent with the WIN project and the operational diversification strategy, featuring a 15.5% increase of its workforce to support commercial growth.
- Financial Services** (+2.67%): maintains financial discipline, successfully containing costs through the optimization of administration expenses.
- Other subsidiaries** (+15.87%): reflects the structural growth of Bci Miami, aligned with the expansion of its headcount and the integration of global software services.

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Total operating expenses	-344,702	-371,564	-432,939	16.52%	25.60%	-1,337,448	-1,580,440	18.17%
Personnel expenses	-162,884	-195,671	-214,551	9.65%	31.72%	-684,562	-796,057	16.29%
Administration expenses	-160,363	-147,928	-171,677	16.05%	7.06%	-545,947	-595,578	9.09%
Depreciation and amortization	-26,307	-29,318	-30,431	3.80%	15.68%	-110,157	-114,869	4.28%
Impairment of non-financial assets	-3,052	-77	-135	75.32%	-95.58%	-3,052	-292	-90.43%
Other operating expenses	7,904	1,430	-16,145	-1229.02%	-304.26%	6,270	-73,644	-1274.55%

Credit risk

Bci has maintained a conservative risk profile through proactive management, good recovery performance, a diversified business model, and close client relationships.

The credit loss expense decreased by 2.83% YoY, reflecting efficient risk management and a positive performance of the portfolio indicators.

This performance was driven by the following factors:

- Credit risk provisions declined 12.86% YoY, which was offset by a lower release of additional provisions in 2025 compared to the previous year. A key highlight in this credit risk reduction was the Ch\$67,849 million decrease in consumer portfolio write-offs.
- Recoveries improved, increasing 13.9% YoY, resulting from an active strategy to recover written-off loans across all segments, positioning the bank among industry leaders.

Positive trend in risk ratios

- The improvement of risk ratios in the consumer and commercial loan portfolios was due to lower risk rates among clients with better credit profiles, particularly in the Personal and SME Banking segments.
- The NPL coverage ratio, including voluntary provisions, remained at a level similar to 2024 at 134%, leaving Bci well-positioned to address complex scenarios in the banking industry.
- The delinquent loan portfolio of 90 days or more (NPLs) had mixed performance YoY by segment:
 - Consumer loans: delinquency increased by 0.08 pp. While this uptick was influenced by fourth-quarter seasonality, it does not reverse the downward trend observed in the year, which continues to converge to pre-pandemic levels in line with system-wide performance.
 - Commercial loans: delinquency decreased by 0.07 pp, consolidating two consecutive years below pre-pandemic levels, in contrast to the increases of peer banks.
 - Mortgage loans: delinquency decreased by 0.11 pp. Nevertheless, it maintains an upward trend approaching pre-pandemic levels, in line with the performance of the banking system.

Credit Loss Expense

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Provisions constituted for credit risk of loans at amortized cost	-180,488	-98,417	-116,188	18.06%	-35.63%	-536,779	-467,770	-12.86%
Credit risk special provisions	97,500	-6,280	14,563	-331.89%	-85.06%	105,172	33,472	-68.20%
Recoveries of written-off loans	27,475	39,780	26,915	-32.34%	-2.04%	108,920	124,059	13.90%
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	-2,034	4,156	-4,169	-200.3%	105.0%	1,302	-2,058	-258.1%
Total credit loss expenses	-57,547	-60,761	-78,879	29.82%	37.07%	-321,385	-312,297	-2.83%
(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Provisions for credit risk on total loans (1)	1.62%	1.62%	1.63%	0.01pp	0.01pp	1.62%	1.63%	0.01pp
Provisions for commercial credit risk on commercial loans	1.48%	1.47%	1.47%	-0.00pp	-0.01pp	1.48%	1.47%	-0.01pp
Provisions for mortgage credit risk on mortgage loans	0.75%	0.81%	0.79%	-0.02pp	0.04pp	0.75%	0.79%	0.04pp
Provisions for consumer credit risk on consumer loans	7.88%	7.88%	7.84%	-0.04pp	-0.04pp	7.88%	7.84%	-0.04pp
NPLs coverage (2)	134.14%	141.73%	134.20%	-7.53pp	0.06pp	134.14%	134.20%	0.06pp
NPLs coverage (3)	103.92%	113.26%	108.57%	-4.69pp	4.65pp	103.92%	108.57%	4.65pp
Commercial NPL coverage (3)	112.24%	122.97%	117.04%	-5.93pp	4.80pp	112.24%	117.04%	4.80pp
Mortgage NPL coverage (3)	36.12%	42.24%	40.26%	-1.98pp	4.14pp	36.12%	40.26%	4.14pp
Consumer NPL coverage (3)	314.27%	335.44%	302.41%	-33.03pp	-11.86pp	314.27%	302.41%	-11.86pp
90-day or more delinquency ratio (% of the total portfolio with delinquency of more than 90 days over customer loans)	1.59%	1.46%	1.53%	0.07pp	-0.06pp	1.59%	1.53%	-0.06pp
Commercial portfolio 90-day or more delinquency ratio	1.32%	1.20%	1.25%	0.05pp	-0.07pp	1.32%	1.25%	-0.07pp
Mortgage portfolio 90-day or more delinquency ratio	2.07%	1.91%	1.96%	0.05pp	-0.11pp	2.07%	1.96%	-0.11pp
Consumer portfolio 90-day or more delinquency ratio	2.51%	2.35%	2.59%	0.24pp	0.08pp	2.51%	2.59%	0.08pp

(1) Stock of provisions for credit risk, excluding additional provisions, as a percentage of loans in the respective segment.

(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 4Q25 dropped YoY and QoQ.

The lower income tax expense QoQ, amounting to Ch\$29,179 million (44.28%), was mainly driven by the exchange rate impact on the tax valuation of the investment in CNB of Ch\$14,794 million (exchange rate down Ch\$33), the mark-to-market effect, and the results associated with debt instruments under article 104 of the Income Tax Law amounting to Ch\$11,451 million.

The lower income tax expense YoY, amounting to Ch\$106,116 million (38.40%), was mainly due to the exchange rate impact on the tax valuation of the investment in CNB of Ch\$93,462 million (exchange rate down Ch\$209), the mark-to-market, and the results related to debt instruments under article 104 of the Income Tax Law amounting to Ch\$26,349 million.

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Income before tax	306,506	300,429	265,634	-11.58%	-13.33%	1,078,050	1,166,428	8.20%
Tax	-136,044	-65,896	-36,718	-44.28%	-73.01%	-276,332	-170,216	-38.40%
Net income	170,462	234,533	228,916	-2.39%	34.29%	801,718	996,212	24.26%

Results by Business Segment

Personal Banking

Strong results, aligned with the plan to accelerate the monetization of digital ecosystem investments, aimed at increasing recurrence, net risk income, and market share.

- The return on regulatory capital (RORC) was 13.95%, an improvement of 430 basis points YoY. That was driven by robust growth of net risk income (+11.5% YoY), leveraged by higher net fees and lower write-offs and delinquency in the consumer and mortgage loan portfolios.
- Recurrence was 36.2% (+38 basis points), mainly due to the 25.9% increase in net fees associated with payment methods.
- Compared to the market, the net risk interest market share of Personal Banking was 11.1%, improving 98 basis points on the previous year. The consumer NPL ratio decreased by 27 basis points versus the market's 4 basis points, reflecting that growth is underpinned by healthy risk ratios.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	December 2024	December 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	605,786	621,983	2.67%
Net fee income	160,434	183,648	14.47%
Other net operating income	5,633	6,250	10.95%
Total operating income	771,853	811,881	5.19%
Provisions for credit risk	-161,671	-131,770	-18.49%
Net operating income	610,182	680,111	11.46%
Total operating expenses	-506,859	-555,359	9.57%
Operating Income	103,323	124,752	20.74%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	15,615,357	16,352,898	4.72%
Liabilities	8,245,547	8,146,952	-1.20%
<i>Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)</i>	15,081,060	15,759,779	4.50%
<i>Demand and time deposits (2)</i>	7,099,377	7,052,461	-0.66%

(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 increased 20.7% YoY, mainly due to the increase in loans and fees, as well as an 18.5% decrease in the net risk expense. Recoveries of write-offs rose 10.7% compared to 2024, contributing to a risk rate net of recoveries of only 0.88%, an improvement of 19 basis points YoY.

- Consumer loans grew 5.9% YoY, with the focus on higher-income customers with better risk profiles. This represents healthy portfolio growth, with restructurings decreasing compared to the previous year and standard consumer debt growing 2.2 times. Notably, credit card loans grew 10.5% YoY, outpacing market growth.
- Net fees increased by 14.5%, primarily due to the 25.9% growth of net fees from payment methods. This was driven by a larger card base and higher purchase volumes, which on a year-to-date basis through October grew 9.9% YoY compared to 9.4% of the overall industry (8.5% for banks only). This increased activity was also reflected in MACHBANK customers, with total purchases as of December surging 47.7% YoY.
- New customer growth led to a 9.9% increase in account plan fees, while mutual fund brokerage fees grew 21.7%. In insurance, non-credit-linked brokerage premiums rose 7.4%. In this area, Bci maintains its leadership of individual insurance premiums with a 23.3% market share. When considering automotive insurance alone, market share was 43.6% as of September 2025.

MACHBANK continues to push ahead with its integrated digital banking offering

MACHBANK has consolidated its leadership position by surpassing one million checking account customers, with a strategic focus on high-engagement and high-value segments, which had sound 15.7% growth during the year.

Regarding funding, closing balances of demand deposits and savings increased 224% YoY. This result was primarily driven by the success of the "24/7" savings product, whose value proposition featuring preferential rates of 6% annually and 7% for Premium Plan customers generated exponential growth of 511%. Beyond volume, this solution has become a pillar of engagement, positively impacting customer engagement.

2025 was a fundamental milestone in MACHBANK's evolution to a digital bank. The rebranding, together with the launch of credit card and consumer loan products, bolstered the value proposition—transforming MACHBANK from a payments platform into a digital bank with complete capacity for growth, profitability, and engagement, serving as a core pillar of our strategy for the years ahead.

SME Banking

The customer-focused strategy has delivered sound results, highlighted by high reciprocity in demand deposits, operational recurrence in fee income, and a significant improvement of the commercial portfolio's risk profile.

- The return on regulatory capital (RORC) remained at good levels and reached 34.7%, making this one of the bank's highest-profitability segments.
- The reciprocity of demand deposits to loans was 67.9%, improving 176 basis-points YoY, remaining at elevated levels since the high-liquidity period of the pandemic.

The highlight was this segment's sustained leadership of leasing, with a 17.8% market share as of November 2025, equivalent to an increase of 42 basis points YoY. The Sustainable SME plan was launched last year, growing 2.0 times in green leasing YoY.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	December 2024	December 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	218,398	209,070	-4.27%
Net fee income	42,693	47,558	11.40%
Other net operating income	3,281	14,580	344.38%
Total operating income	264,372	271,208	2.59%
Provisions for credit risk	-10,518	-34,112	224.32%
Net operating income	253,854	237,096	-6.60%
Total operating expenses	-151,671	-158,157	4.28%
Operating Income	102,183	78,939	-22.75%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	2,571,855	2,597,093	0.98%
Liabilities	2,612,173	2,548,965	-2.42%
<i>Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)</i>	2,551,424	2,554,085	0.10%
<i>Demand and time deposits (2)</i>	2,447,296	2,393,076	-2.22%

(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 dropped 22.8% YoY, due to a higher basis of comparison in risk (in 2024, voluntary provisions of Ch\$15,800 million were released following changes to the group evaluation model).

- Total operating income rose 2.6% YoY, primarily driven by net fees that increased 11.4%, with an expense recurrence of 32.6% and improving 227 basis points YoY. Key highlights include:
 - Net payment method fees: +80.1%, due to higher customer purchase volumes and lower fees paid.
 - Mutual fund management: +17.7%, driven by the focus on investment alternatives for SMEs.
 - Insurance brokerage: +7.6%, with growth of both individual products (+7.6%) and credit-linked insurance (+7.4%).
- Total loans only grew by 0.1% YoY, explained by the amortization of special SME support programs (*Chile Apoya*), as well as a reduced focus on the consumer and mortgage loan portfolios in the self-employed individuals segment. The second half of the year saw greater momentum, mainly in the SME Legal Entities segment, with loans growing 3.2% YoY and outperforming the market's 2.9% growth.

Wholesale Banking

Bci has consolidated its leadership of the commercial segment, with growth that is 4.4 times higher than that of the banking industry.

- This performance is leveraged by service excellence and technological innovation, with the strategic goal of positioning ourselves as our clients' lead transaction bank.
- As of November, Bci continues to consolidate its leadership of commercial loans with a 16.7% market share. As the fastest-growing bank in the industry, we have established a gap of over 100 basis points with the second-place competitor.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	December 2024	December 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	626,662	582,826	-7.00%
Net fee income	118,494	137,935	16.41%
Other net operating income	4,248	89,699	2011.56%
Total operating income	749,404	810,460	8.15%
Provisions for credit risk	-6,008	-40,648	576.56%
Net operating income	743,396	769,812	3.55%
Total operating expenses	-181,982	-198,421	9.03%
Operating Income	561,414	571,391	1.78%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	14,001,800	14,605,883	4.31%
Liabilities	14,578,076	11,236,882	-22.92%
<i>Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)</i>	13,573,185	14,137,447	4.16%
<i>Demand and time deposits (2)</i>	13,740,549	10,417,598	-24.18%

(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 November 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 3.0 times, attaining a 19% market share and placing it second in the ranking.

Sound results

- This year confirms the structural strength of our business model, delivering a sound financial result. This performance is underpinned by loan growth, pricing management, and a controlled cost of risk, combined with the contribution from our subsidiaries. In this area, Corporate Finance has been a decisive factor in deepening our primary relationship status in the corporate segment, contributing more than Ch\$30,000 million in fee income as of December.
- Despite competitive pricing pressure and a challenging risk environment, we attained a RORC of 23.2%. This performance confirms our ability to generate sustainable value and maintain high levels of productivity, validating the strength of our business model.
- As a whole, these results consolidate Wholesale's role as a strategic partner for businesses and a key player in the country's economic development, combining innovation, sustainability, and customer proximity.

Financial innovation

- The progress of 360 Connect was honored at Global Finance's 2025 World's Best Digital Bank Awards. This recognition validates our regional leadership in innovation and confirms the transformative impact of our digital value proposition on the customer experience.
- The 'Other Bank Balances' feature in 360 Connect continues to gain solid traction, with over 3,000 enrolled companies and 600 connected accounts. In line with its treasury efficiency strategy, Bci is bolstering the platform by integrating a cash flow service to enhance customer decision-making.

Finance

Outstanding performance of the Finance Division

As of the close of 2025, we maintain our market-leading position in DATATEC dollar traded volumes, widening the gap with our competitors. This flow mostly comes from client transactions. It reflects the teamwork of Sales & Trading and client preference for its services.

- Bci Corredor de Bolsa was recognized as the Best National Brokerage at the recent Rankia Chile 2025 Awards.
- Bci Private Banking was distinguished as the Best Private Bank in Chile in 2025 by the international magazine *Global Banking & Finance*.

Operating income dropped -18.06% YoY, explained by:

- Lower results due to the drop in inflation compared to 2024, and reduced performance from exchange rate hedges YoY.
- The above was offset by favorable results following the unwinding of interest rate hedging strategies and the sale of associated portfolios.
- Active management of the Government Treasury Bond (BTP, according to the Spanish acronym) trading portfolio, anticipating a drop in rates.
- Worse risk results due to greater impairment in investment fund portfolios.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
	December 2024	December 2025	YoY
Income Statement			
Net interest and indexation income	199,500	182,090	-8.73%
Net fee income	13,776	22,187	61.06%
Other net operating income	82,207	48,563	-40.93%
Total operating income	295,483	252,840	-14.43%
Provisions for credit risk	-2,671	-12,908	383.26%
Net operating income	292,812	239,932	-18.06%
Total operating expenses	-73,525	-90,425	22.99%
Operating Income	219,287	149,507	-31.82%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	27,272,911	24,471,009	-10.27%
Liabilities	28,973,497	30,440,804	5.06%
<i>Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)</i>	5,219,891	5,521,719	5.78%
<i>Demand and time deposits (2)</i>	5,301,527	6,559,781	23.73%

(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 decreased by 8.7% YoY, driven by several key factors:

- Mainly explained by lower inflation compared to 2024. However, this effect was offset by a successful funding source diversification strategy, securing favorable conditions through bond placements in strategic markets.
- Positive results of interest rate risk management, complemented by the strong performance of the Sales & Trading desk, which capitalized on wider margins in both distribution businesses (flows) and in structured businesses, for institutional and corporate clients.

Lider Bci

The 2025 fiscal year marked a decisive turning point for Lider Bci, consolidating a return to a steady improvement of operating income, which improved 70.44% YoY.

Commercial activity gained momentum with robust growth of the loan portfolio (+12.4% YoY). This increase was executed by prioritizing low-risk profiles to keep portfolio health under control. Furthermore, the competitive advantage was boosted through the launch of the new value proposition alongside our business partner, Walmart. This strategic initiative not only maximizes client benefits but also generates significant operational efficiencies, laying the foundations for sustainable growth.

Financial performance: efficiency and portfolio quality

- As of the close of the 2025 fiscal year, Lider Bci reflects a sound recovery of its key indicators. Total operating income increased by +6.21% YoY, notably driven by an increase in interest income aligned with the growth of the loan portfolio, as well as net fee income resulting from greater client activity. This performance underscores the greater transaction volumes arising from the new value proposition and closer relationships with our clients.
- In line with the responsible growth strategy, the loan portfolio increased by 12.41% to Ch\$552,083 million. It is worth noting that, despite this growth, provisions for credit loss expenses decreased by 9.44%. This provides tangible evidence of rigorous risk management focused on higher-quality credit profiles, which also led to a reduction in the 30+ day and 90+ day delinquency rates by 40 bps and 5 bps respectively YoY. Furthermore, we maintained performing loan levels at 88% and achieved a 25% YoY decrease in write-offs.
- Moreover, disciplined resource management led to a 2.13% contraction of operating expenses. This was primarily driven by structural and technological efficiencies (the adoption of more efficient digital collection methods), lower storage costs (improvements of facial biometric registration), management of vacation and severance provisions, and lower asset depreciation expenses, aligned with a more efficient CAPEX investment management process in recent years.

The combination of higher income, a lower cost of risk, and administrative efficiencies resulted in a 70.44% surge in operating income, significantly narrowing the gap compared to the previous year and consolidating the business's positive trend.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	December 2024	December 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	93,194	96,347	3.38%
Net fee income	22,249	31,005	39.35%
Other net operating income	15,987	12,239	-23.44%
Total operating income	131,430	139,591	6.21%
Provisions for credit risk	-57,003	-51,621	-9.44%
Net operating income	74,427	87,970	18.20%
Total operating expenses	-96,579	-94,519	-2.13%
Operating Income	-22,152	-6,549	-70.44%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	541,694	604,739	11.64%
Liabilities	448,762	509,301	13.49%
<i>Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)</i>	491,137	552,083	12.41%
<i>Demand and time deposits (2)</i>	3,319	3,806	14.67%

(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.

City National Bank of Florida (CNB)

For reasoned analysis purposes, the text throughout the report is presented in accordance with **US GAAP**. The first appendix transitions from US GAAP to Chilean GAAP, while the second appendix is presented in accordance with Chilean regulations.

City National Bank (CNB) concluded the 2025 fiscal year with a sound, high-impact financial performance, driven by robust growth of operating income and the strategic execution of its various initiatives. CNB not only significantly outperformed its budget targets but also laid the foundations for an ambitious five-year growth period under the framework of the WIN project.

Financial Results and Operating Efficiency

Under US GAAP, cumulative net income as of December was USD261 million (CLP248 billion in Chilean currency), reflecting exceptional growth of 192.2% YoY. This result was underpinned by:

- The average net interest margin (NIM) was 2.67%, an increase of 51 basis points YoY, marking a three-year high, with a projected convergence to 3.0% by 2026.
- Fee income was driven by diversification into swaps and capital markets, as well as the active sale of residential and small business administration (SBA) loans.
- Expenses increased due to the accelerated rollout of the WIN project, a strategic investment that ensures the future scalability of the business.

CNB's results under US GAAP and Chilean GAAP

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement under US GAAP	December 2024	December 2025	YoY
Net interest income*	490,108	664,645	35.61%
Net fee income	49,497	62,836	26.95%
Other operating income	53,928	52,994	-198.27%
Total operating income	593,533	780,475	31.50%
Credit loss expenses	-75,511	-45,460	-39.80%
Net operating income	518,022	735,015	41.89%
Total operating expenses	-323,418	-375,285	16.04%
Other revenue/non-operating expenses**	-80,881	-24,656	-69.52%
Operating income under US GAAP	113,723	335,074	194.64%
Tax	-28,860	-87,141	201.94%
Net Income under US GAAP	84,864	247,933	192.15%
Chilean GAAP			
Recoveries	3,241	13,437	314.59%
Write-offs	-30,372	-22,672	-25.35%
B-1 provision	17,071	8,229	-51.80%
Impairment of investments	4,856	2,854	-41.23%
Others**	18,513	16,959	-8.39%
Net Income under Chilean GAAP	98,173	266,740	171.70%

Under Chilean regulatory standards (CMF), net income amounted to CLP267 billion (USD 280 million). The positive variance compared to US GAAP is primarily attributable to the favorable performance of recoveries and credit risk models, combined with lower impairment of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments.

(*) Includes the share of profit and loss from investments in associates.

(**) Include amortization of intangibles and goodwill; effects which, on a net basis, tend toward zero.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	December 2024	December 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	486,993	657,797	35.07%
Net fee income	46,980	61,101	30.06%
Other net operating income	-30,040	20,187	-167.20%
Total operating income	503,933	739,085	46.66%
Provisions for credit risk	-82,810	-43,611	-47.34%
Net operating income	421,123	695,474	65.15%
Total operating expenses	-303,536	-352,703	16.20%
Operating Income	117,587	342,771	191.50%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	26,589,082	25,411,511	-4.43%
Liabilities	23,982,238	22,675,452	-5.45%
<i>Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)</i>	18,542,069	18,076,914	-2.51%
<i>Demand and time deposits (2)</i>	20,781,354	19,778,490	-4.83%

(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.

Asset quality and risk management: CNB maintains a controlled and resilient risk profile.

- Delinquency: the non-accrual loan ratio stood at 0.94%. This indicator reflects a limited concentration in specific clients and is supported by a sound mitigation strategy: 64% of these balances are collateralized by real estate assets.
- Commercial real estate (CRE) exposure: with the CRE concentration ratio decreasing from ~290% to ~280% YoY, the commercial real estate portfolio remains optimally diversified, with only one segment exceeding 20% of the total. Furthermore, a low average LTV (50%) ensures solvency against potential economic or water stress scenarios in the Florida market.

Balance sheet strength and liquidity: CNB's growth continues to outpace industry averages.

- Deposits: these reached USD19.392 billion (Ch\$17,438 billion in Chilean currency), an increase of 7.9% YTD—a growth rate that is double the US market average.
- Loans: gross loans closed at USD19.725 billion (Ch\$17,739 billion), achieving near double-digit growth due to new loan originations surging 66% YoY.
- Solvency and liquidity: CNB has a liquidity position of USD9.7 billion (34.8% of total assets). The CET1 ratio stands at 14.4%, exceeding the regulatory threshold for 'well-capitalized' institutions in the U.S. by 5.81 percentage points.

Milestone: 10 years as part of Bci

- Marking a decade since Bci's acquisition of CNB, the outcome is historic: assets have reached USD27.9 billion (double the average for peer banks), and net income has grown sixfold since 2015.

Vision for 2029

- By means of the WIN project, the roadmap toward 2029 projects assets of USD36 billion and net income of USD583 million, leveraged by a scalable model of geographical diversification and operational efficiency.



Financial Position

Solvency

Bci's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) dropped 17 basis points YoY

- The CAR was 15.38% at the close of 4Q25. 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 increased by 19 basis points YoY

- It was 11.20% at the close of 4Q25. This performance reflects active capital management that offset the impact of loan portfolio growth and higher regulatory deductions, underpinned by improved valuations of financial instruments arising from the normalization of U.S. interest rates. Bci maintains a sound capital buffer greatly exceeding regulatory minimums.

Effective equity increased by 2.31% YoY, mainly driven by:

- Robust earnings generation (+24.25% YoY) and improved valuations of available-for-sale financial instruments (a 60.82% YoY reduction of losses). These factors mitigated the negative impact of the full implementation of regulatory deductions (-36.18%), amid the normalization of U.S. interest rates.

Ch\$ million	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Available capital								
Capital and reserves	5,711,085	6,109,748	6,109,748	0.00%	6.98%	5,711,085	6,109,748	6.98%
Valuation accounts	630,391	635,554	451,007	-29.04%	-28.46%	630,391	451,007	-28.46%
Retained earnings in the period	801,642	767,142	996,006	29.83%	24.25%	801,642	996,006	24.25%
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and re-appreciation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-265,012	-236,624	-320,870	35.60%	21.08%	-265,012	-320,870	21.08%
Non-controlling interest	2,008	2,199	2,132	-3.05%	6.18%	2,008	2,132	6.18%
Goodwill	-176,869	-171,075	-160,105	-6.41%	-9.48%	-176,869	-160,105	-9.48%
Retained earnings/losses from prior years	117,667	208,257	208,257	0.00%	76.99%	117,667	208,257	76.99%
CET1 deductions	-366,369	-326,770	-498,026	52.41%	35.94%	-366,369	-498,026	35.94%
Tier 1 basic capital (CET1)	6,454,543	6,988,431	6,788,149	-2.87%	5.17%	6,454,543	6,788,149	5.17%
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	7,436,390	7,939,674	7,677,998	-3.30%	3.25%	7,436,390	7,677,998	3.25%
Effective equity	9,111,084	9,622,948	9,321,844	-3.13%	2.31%	9,111,084	9,321,844	2.31%
Risk-weighted assets								
Market risk-weighted assets	5,284,110	6,275,780	5,854,531	-6.71%	10.80%	5,284,110	5,854,531	10.80%
Operational risk-weighted assets	4,414,949	4,289,767	4,222,912	-1.56%	-4.35%	4,414,949	4,222,912	-4.35%
Credit risk-weighted assets	48,926,139	51,806,187	50,550,820	-2.42%	3.32%	48,926,139	50,550,820	3.32%
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	58,625,198	62,371,734	60,628,263	-2.80%	3.42%	58,625,198	60,628,263	3.42%
Risk-based capital ratios (% of RWAs)								
CET1 ratio (%)	11.01%	11.20%	11.20%	0.00pp	0.19pp	11.01%	11.20%	0.19pp
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	12.69%	12.73%	12.67%	-0.06pp	-0.02pp	12.69%	12.67%	-0.02pp
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	15.54%	15.43%	15.38%	-0.05pp	-0.16pp	15.54%	15.38%	-0.16pp
Additional basic capital (% of RWA)								
Conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	0.00pp	0.00pp	2.500%	2.500%	0.00pp
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.500%	0.500%	0.500%	0.00pp	0.00pp	0.500%	0.500%	0.00pp
Additional requirements for D-SIB (%)	1.313%	1.313%	1.500%	0.19pp	0.19pp	1.310%	1.500%	0.19pp
Additional capital requirement for the effective capital adequacy assessment (Pillar 2)	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00pp	0.00pp	0.000%	0.000%	0.00pp
Total additional basic capital requirements (%)	4.313%	4.313%	4.310%	-0.00pp	-0.00pp	4.310%	4.310%	-0.00pp
Leverage ratio								
Leverage ratio (%)	7.71%	8.11%	8.15%	0.04pp	0.44pp	7.71%	8.15%	0.44pp

Funding Sources and Liquidity

Bci consolidated a robust liquidity and funding position at the close of 2025.

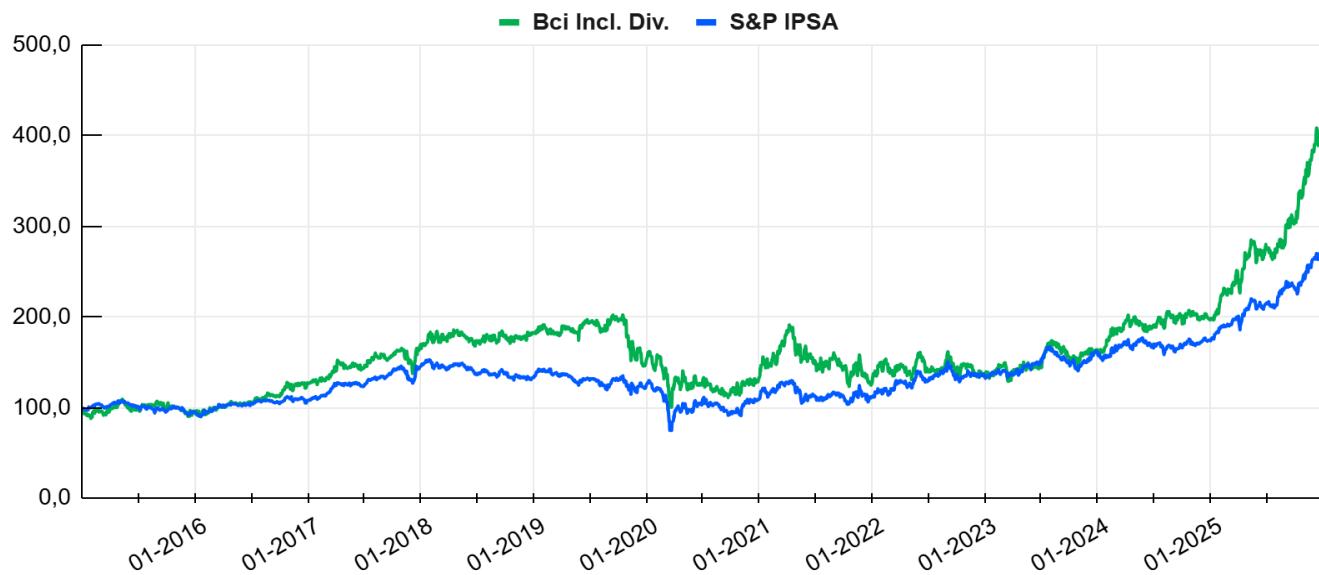
- That was an 85% increase compared to the end of the previous year, primarily driven by a decrease in net outflows from Wholesale customer liabilities.
- The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) was 107.49% on a Chilean consolidated basis, improving on previous levels of stability and efficiency in funding management.
- In a strategic partnership with the Central Securities Depository (DCV, according to the Spanish acronym), the Bank issued the first corporate debt bond with digital custody in the Chilean market in August.
- In line with the strategy to diversify funding sources, a new issuance was completed in the Swiss market in November. This marked a milestone as the bank's inaugural sustainable issuance, leveraging the updated framework established at the beginning of the year.

(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Customer financing								
Time deposits	21,359,354	21,001,909	19,986,313	-4.84%	-6.43%	21,359,354	19,986,313	-6.43%
Demand deposits	27,228,336	27,477,135	26,832,969	-2.34%	-1.45%	27,228,336	26,832,969	-1.45%
Other sources of financing								
Current bonds	7,914,075	8,233,258	8,158,369	-0.91%	3.09%	7,914,075	8,158,369	3.09%
Letters of credit	289	127	77	-39.37%	-73.36%	289	77	-73.36%
(Ch\$ million)	4Q24	3Q25	4Q25	4Q25/ 3Q25	4Q25/ 4Q24	2024	2025	YoY
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)								
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	5,269,335	4,741,423	4,764,063	0.48%	-9.59%	5,269,335	4,764,063	-9.59%
Net expenses	3,499,769	2,632,241	2,107,376	-19.94%	-39.79%	3,499,769	2,107,376	-39.79%
LCR (%) (HQLA/Net expenses)	150.56%	180.13%	226.07%	45.94pp	75.50pp	150.56%	226.07%	75.50pp
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)								
Available stable funding (ASF)	31,761,306	33,581,760	34,340,923	2.26%	8.12%	31,761,306	34,340,923	8.12%
Required stable funding (RSF)	30,454,493	31,746,932	31,548,617	-0.62%	3.59%	30,454,493	31,548,617	3.59%
NSFR (%) (ASF/RSF)	104.29%	105.78%	108.85%	3.07pp	4.56pp	104.29%	108.85%	4.56pp

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.

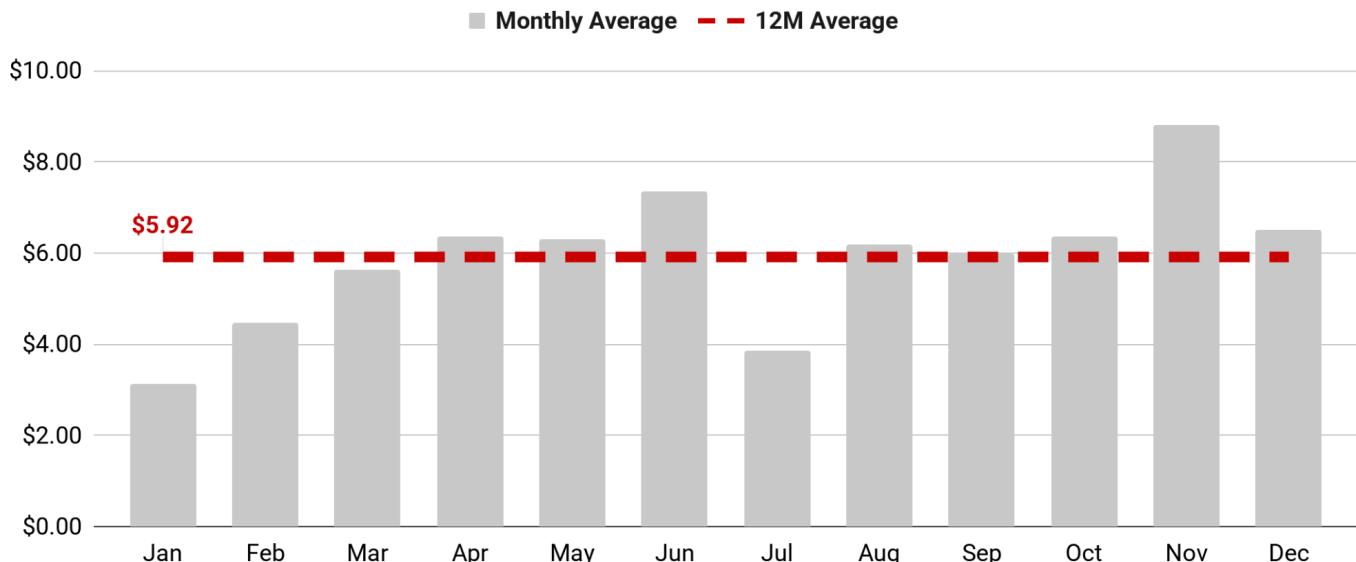
Bci's Stock Market Indicators

	2024				2025			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Closing price (Ch\$/share)	\$28,000	\$26,595	\$28,099	\$27,800	\$35,290	\$39,340	\$42,500	\$58,400
Minimum price (Ch\$/share)	\$23,201	\$25,805	\$26,310	\$25,805	\$27,600	\$31,900	\$37,000	\$42,700
Maximum price (Ch\$/share)	\$28,000	\$28,500	\$28,905	\$29,084	\$35,290	\$40,000	\$43,890	\$58,400
12-month variation of Bci stock* (%)	37.59	28.23	27.49	19.95	29.68	48.56	51.84	111.59
12-month return of IPSA (%)	24.77	10.84	11.27	8.27	15.35	28.59	38.20	56.20
Price to book (P/B) ratio (times)	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.71
Market capitalization (Ch\$tn)	\$5.34	\$5.84	\$6.12	\$6.03	\$7.50	\$8.59	\$9.29	\$12.77

* Includes adjustments for dividends and changes in capital (source: Bloomberg).

Average Amounts Traded*

(USD million)



*This value represents the sum of all transaction prices, multiplied by their corresponding share volumes. These values are then aggregated and averaged on a monthly basis (source: Bloomberg).

Strategic Report

■●▲■ Business Model

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

Business Areas	Products and Services	Channels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Banking • Business Banking (small- medium- and large-sized companies) • Corporate and Real Estate Banking • Private Banking • Investment Banking • Payments • Insurance 	<p>Individuals: Deposits, transfers, loans, savings and investments, and insurance.</p> <p>Companies: Deposits, transfers, loans, investments, financial risk hedging, financial advisory services.</p>	<p>Digital: Web and apps for individuals, SMEs and companies.</p> <p>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.</p>
Market Share Chilean banking industry, including overseas operations (data as of November 2025).	International Presence	
<p>Assets 20.19%</p> <p>Loans 20.94%</p> <p>Deposits 23.00%</p>	<p>Chile</p> <p>Parent Company Banco de Crédito e Inversiones</p> <p>Divisions Retail Ecosystem Wholesale & Investment Banking Investment and Finance Corporate and International Development</p> <p>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</p>	<p>United States</p> <p>Subsidiaries Bci Financial Group, Inc. and subsidiaries, the parent company of City National Bank of Florida (CNB) Bci Capital Finance (a subsidiary of CNB) Bci Securities Inc.</p> <p>Branch Bci Miami</p> <p>Latin America</p> <p>Subsidiary Bci Perú</p> <p>Representative Offices Mexico City, Mexico Lima, Peru São Paulo, Brazil Bogotá, Colombia</p> <p>Asia-Pacific</p> <p>Representative Office Shanghai, China</p>
International Credit Ratings Moody's A2	Related Companies Pagos y Servicios S.A. (Bci Pagos)	
<p>S&P Global A-</p> <p>Fitch Ratings A-</p>		
Ownership Controlling group 63.60%		
Free float 24.63%		
Pension funds 11.77%		
Headcount Employees 11,046		

Geographical Diversification³

(as of December 31, 2025)

Offshore Assets

39.6%

Offshore Loans

38.1%

Contribution to the consolidated total

Figures as of December 31, 2025

	Loans	Assets	Net Income
City National Bank of Florida (CNB)	31.8%	31.2%	26.8%
Bci Miami	5.0%	6.7%	4.5%
Bci Perú	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile (excluding Lider Bci)	61.0%	59.7%	57.5%
Lider Bci	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%

³ 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 12/31/2025

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (%)
226.07

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)
108.85

Capital adequacy ratio (%)
15.38

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 2024 MERCO ESG ranking

1

Position in the 2024 MERCO Company 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

11,046

Percentage of women in leadership positions at Bci and subsidiaries, excluding Lider Bci

43

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

6,121,999

Number of registered MACHBANK users

4,511,433

Client base

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

The bank's net promoter score (NPS) was 74 points in December 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 Americas
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 assess and interview over 40 startups, concluding the process with an internal networking event to consolidate a partner portfolio of 10 startups. This process will be rolled out to additional business teams throughout 2026, with the objective of building a bank-startup network ready to execute proofs of concept (POCs).

In 2025, Bci collaborated with various startups to drive innovative solutions. The bank worked with:

- Wots, Gatblac, Nirby, Jelou, Chattigo: new products and services that leverage generative AI to deliver added value to customers.
- Kredito: a proof of concept (PoC) to co-develop and validate the first loan simulator for SMEs, available to non-Bci customers.
- Datamart, Floid, Fintoc: data access solutions, strictly governed by customer consent.

Open Banking

Under the Open Finance system driven by the Fintech Law, Bci consolidated its position as a regional benchmark in 2025. Its strategy, focused on innovation and efficiency, has garnered international acclaim, culminating in the “Best Corporate/Institutional Digital Bank in Latin America” award from Global Finance and the Silver Award at Fintech Americas.

Execution is underpinned by two key pillars:

Banking as a Service (BaaS): a model that enables the offering of the Bank's products and services to third parties via APIs and widgets. This pillar has driven significant digital growth of loans, insurance, and notifications, enhancing operational efficiency and new business acquisition.

Open Data: an approach that leverages authorized external data (AFC, Chilean IRS (SII), Previred) through the data hub to enable commercial synergies, personalization, and enhanced risk management, benefiting the Corporate, Retail, MACHBANK, and Wealth Management segments.

This progress bolstered the Bank's value proposition, accelerated digital onboarding, and consolidated its competitive positioning in the region.

Number of microservices created so far

380

Employees who use generative AI tools (%)

85%

Intensive generative AI users

35%

Digital capacities

Bci's digital architecture organizes its applications into independent modules, facilitating separate updates, maintenance, and scaling. This model enhances the ability to innovate rapidly, adapt quickly to changes, increase fault resilience, and improve both the customer experience and integration within a constantly evolving financial ecosystem. Ultimately, it becomes a fundamental element for ensuring interoperability and sustaining the organization's scalable growth.

Analytical assets and D&A roles

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)

9

Number of entities participating in the *Valor Pyme* program

45

Number of entrepreneurs using *Valor Pyme*

400,000

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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy of diversity, equality, inclusion and a sense of belonging Employee experience model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital and in-person security Management of personal data Sustainable finance Climate strategy Financial empowerment Service innovation, experience and digitalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bci privacy policy Valor Pyme program Centro Nace Fraud prevention program
Shareholders		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profitability, efficiency Climate strategy Risk management Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance Human rights Digital and in-person security (including cybersecurity) Sustainable finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplier portal Annual recognition ceremony ESG impact measurement (Bci supplier program <i>Seamos Diferentes</i> (Let's Be Different)) Confidential channels Cycle of training sessions and talks for suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance ESG transparency and confidence Digital and in-person security Equality and equal opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate social listening processes Corporate website Corporate citizenship action Confidential channels Participation in trade associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate strategy Sustainable finance Social innovation in vulnerable communities Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance Human rights Financial empowerment Transparency and confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance Financial empowerment Sustainable finance ESG transparency and confidence Risk management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure Committee Corporate policies. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

The global economy in 2025 reflected an environment strained by U.S. tariff announcements and persistent instability in the Middle East. Despite this, the world had a better-than-expected economic performance, driven by increased investment and productivity associated with AI—particularly in the United States—and China's robust redirection of trade. Economies in Latin America performed heterogeneously, with Chile and Peru standing out for achieving convergence of their macroeconomic variables to equilibrium levels.

In the **United States**, the longest government shutdown in history, which began on October 1, had a major impact on the collection and publication of macroeconomic indicators for the third and fourth quarters. This disruption generated market uncertainty and complicated economic policymaking by temporarily paralyzing the work of key agencies, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). During the third quarter, U.S. GDP caused surprises with a growth rate of 4.3%, driven by resilient domestic demand. However, the labor market showed signs of cooling, with job creation of one third of the historical average and an unemployment rate that rose to 4.4%. Despite tariff measures, the economy responded favorably, bolstered by AI. Inflation continued its downward trend, closing 2025 at 2.7%. This figure reflects a smaller-than-expected impact of tariffs, but it is envisaged it will remain around these levels in 2026, still above the target. In this context—with lower-than-anticipated inflation and a weakening labor market—the Federal Reserve is expected to continue cutting its policy rate, currently at 3.5%–3.75%, until it reaches its neutral level.

In **Peru**, the economy performed well in 2025, although growing less than the previous year, due to a high base of comparison and an environment of increased uncertainty stemming from the electoral cycle. GDP grew by 3.4% in the third quarter, maintaining significant momentum. Whilst inflation has remained within the target range, it has approached the lower limit (1.5%), leading the Central Reserve Bank of Peru to cut its policy rate to 4.25%, closing the year at that level.

The **Chilean** economy was more dynamic than expected, driven by domestic demand and particularly investment in machinery and equipment. Inflation dropped faster than envisaged, closing 2025 at 3.5%. Consequently, the Chilean Central Bank continued its convergence process towards the neutral rate with a policy rate of 4.5%. Two further cuts are anticipated in 2026. The exchange rate appreciated notably towards the end of the year, closing at Ch\$911 per dollar on the back of new record-high copper prices. In 2026, the exchange rate is anticipated to be Ch\$900 per dollar at the close of the year. The Chilean economy grew by 1.6% in the third quarter and is expected to close 2025 with average growth of 2.3%. The outlook for the new year is ongoing convergence to long-term macroeconomic values, with inflation within the target range, rates at neutral levels, and growth remaining around its potential level.

Macroeconomic variables	United States	Peru	Chile
YoY variation of the GDP (%)			
3Q 2025	4.4	3.4	1.6
2Q 2025	3.8	4.5	3.3
3Q 2024	3.3	3.6	2.0
Inflation (annual change, %)			
4Q 2025	2.7	1.5	3.5
3Q 2025	3.0	1.4	4.4
4Q 2024	2.9	2.0	4.5
Interest rates (%)			
4Q 2025	3.50 - 3.75	4.25	4.50
3Q 2025	4.00 - 4.25	4.25	4.75
4Q 2024	4.25 - 4.50	5.00	5.00
Unemployment (%)			
4Q 2025	4.4	5.9*	8.4*
3Q 2025	4.4	5.7	8.5
4Q 2024	4.1	5.5	8.1
Labor force participation rate (%)			
4Q 2025	62.4	--	61.9*
3Q 2025	62.5	--	61.9
4Q 2024	62.5	--	61.6

(e) Estimate * Preliminary figures. Statistical closing: January 14, 2026



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 over 6,600 employees, 80 branches, and more than 2.4 million clients.

Including overseas operations, as of November 2025 Bci ranks number one in the industry for loans and deposits with a share of 20.69% (+39 bp YoY) and 30.69% (-33 bp YoY), respectively. Just considering the Chilean market, Bci has a 14.99% (+36 bp YoY) share of total loans and 14.40% (-83 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 2025, at the close of the first half of the year 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 November 30, 2025

	Figures at 11/30/2025	Annual change
▲ Total loans (1) (Ch\$ million)	274,725,672	3.63%
▲ Commercial loans (Ch\$ million)	145,880,225	2.11%
▲ Consumer loans (Ch\$ million)	31,943,696	6.55%
▲ Mortgage loans (Ch\$ million)	93,926,605	5.25%
▲ Delinquency of 90 days or more	2.37%	+5bp
▲ Provisions for credit risk of total loans	2.59%	+6bp
▼ Impaired portfolio	6.02%	-20bp
▲ Operational efficiency	44.63%	+41bp
▲ Net income of the banking industry (Ch\$ million)	4,934,708	6.15%
▼ Return on average equity (ROAE)	15.06%	-45bp
▲ Return on average assets (ROAA)	1.32%	+5bp

(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 the banks are those authorized under the General Banking Law.

Regulatory changes in 2025

Law 21.791 This amends the General Banking Law. Published on 12/17/2025	This law reinstates the closure of banking institutions to the public on Saturdays and on December 31 of each year—the latter designated as a bank holiday—except when expressly authorized by the Financial Market Commission. Furthermore, it is established that these days shall not be considered legal holidays, except regarding what is stipulated for the payment and protesting of bills of exchange.
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 21.755 include provisions in various areas. New tax obligations are introduced for prepaid credit card issuers. It establishes a temporary reduction in the income tax rate for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), 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 stock corporations and special corporations. Published on 08/19/2025	The main measures established by Law 21.757 seek to promote greater gender equality on the boards of directors of open stock corporations 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 of the Financial Market Commission This updates the regulation on bank customer service channels. Published on 08/01/2025	This regulation 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 of the Financial Market Commission

This amends General Regulation N°258 on credit and liquidity risk management in financial instrument clearing and settlement systems.

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.

Published on 09/02/2025

General Regulation N°555 of the Financial Market Commission

This establishes the mechanism for reporting the identification and gender of the directors of open stock corporations and special corporations.

This regulation establishes a uniform procedure for the reporting of data regarding the identification and gender of the directors of open stock corporations and special corporations under the supervision of the Financial Market Commission. The objective is to systematize corporate information to ensure reliable monitoring of diversity in decision-making, aligning the Chilean market with international standards of transparency and governance.

Published on 12/01/2025

General Regulation N°557 of the Financial Market Commission

This amends General Regulation N°469, which regulates individual and collective contracting of insurance associated with mortgage loans under article 40 of Statutory Decree 251.

By means of this regulation, the Financial Market Commission updates the regulatory framework for life, fire, and earthquake insurance associated with mortgage loans by amending General Regulation 469 to bolster transparency and competition within the sector. Its primary scope lies in enhancing the collective insurance tender processes, aiming to ensure better pricing and coverage conditions for debtors, while also facilitating the right of clients to opt for individual policies.

Published on 12/10/2025

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 Superintendence 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 came 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					Controller's Office - It provides an independent opinion on the effectiveness of the risk management system.	
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.				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and manage the risks of products, services, processes, and systems. Implement remedial action.
2nd	Corporate risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design policies, programs, and methodologies. Monitor the execution of management activities and the risk level, independently of the first line.
3rd	Internal audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 December 2025, 89% of employees had been trained at the Bci 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 second half 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 4Q25 vs 3Q25	Main mitigation measures
Credit risk	▼	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Constant review of the origination policies, based on the evolution of the portfolios and risk appetites.
Market and counterparty risk	▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market risk management in the banking book has evolved towards a proactive approach to structural exposure, incorporating the new regulatory standards and maintaining a strategy aimed at bolstering balance sheet resilience to episodes of increased volatility. Likewise, the continuous optimization of the asset and liability structure by means of active hedge management ensures compliance with solvency standards and the stability of indicators. Regarding the trading book, active management of the proprietary portfolio was stepped up compared to the previous quarter, due to heightened market volatility, while consistently prioritizing client needs.
Liquidity risk	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the face of market volatility, the risk control framework remains unchanged and fully effective. Proactive alert management and strict compliance with established limits ensure suitable monitoring of liquidity levels throughout the Bank's entire structure.
Operational risk	▼	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bci has continued to execute and adjust its fraud prevention and cybersecurity strategies with a cross-functional scope that integrates the Bank and its subsidiaries. These measures were aimed at protecting clients and assets, mitigating exposure to emerging risks and industry loss trends. Likewise, progress was made with the development of analytical capabilities focused on fraud prevention, incorporating greater granularity in customer segmentation and the identification of risk profiles, standardizing these standards across the management of subsidiaries. Additionally, a technical calibration of the risk appetite framework associated with information security and IT risk was conducted, applicable to both the parent company and its subsidiaries.
Compliance risk	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of new models and analytical assets for money laundering risk, incorporating updated monitoring standards. Enhancement of the training and development program for compliance matters. Continuous bolstering of compliance programs in the areas of antitrust, consumer rights, crime prevention, and financial compliance, along with the development of analytical capabilities in the latter two areas. Progress with the alignment of data protection risk across subsidiaries.
Model risk	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing process of model risk alignment across national and international subsidiaries. Bci thoroughly monitors its analytical assets and plans the corresponding calibrations in accordance with its risk indicators. Progress with the model validation plan and its coverage throughout the Corporation.

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Risk areas	Trend 4Q25 vs 3Q25	Main mitigation measures
Capital adequacy risk	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent monitoring of the capital adequacy ratios and compliance with the internal objective for capital. Follow-up of the growth, profitability and capital contribution objectives by business line. Ongoing optimization of risk-weighted assets, in accordance with regulatory requirements.
Strategic risk	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual strategic planning process considers a bottom-up approach, originating from client-focused businesses and remaining consistent with corporate objectives and focus areas, which aligns with the top-down strategy for each strategic pillar. This process considers regulatory changes and the competitive environment with a three-year forward-looking vision. Strategic projects operate under a governance framework with periodic monitoring and an agile methodology. This enables early speed-to-market, a methodology that allows for rapid adjustments to market changes. These projects maintain alignment of objectives with customer preferences, current regulations, and the competitive environment.
ESG risk	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of sustainable operation eligibility is conducted by means of a robust process (a bipartite sustainable council) to ensure the accurate labeling of sustainable transactions, helping clients in their transition while reducing the risk of greenwashing. Training is provided to commercial and risk teams on ESG issues, including physical and transition risks, along with examples of their application and incorporation in credit risk assessments of some economic sectors. This training emphasizes specific business cases in which both risks and impact mitigants were addressed. New customer assessment analyses are being incorporated as part of the environmental credit risk policy, including the power generation, cement production, and maritime transport sectors. Direct engagement with clients is maintained through site visits and conferences to obtain first-hand insight into their assessment of CAPEX for physical and transition risk mitigation.
Reputational risk	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring and bolstering of contingency plans for the most critical risks based on their exposure and likelihood. Contingency communication workshops for leaders.

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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 raise the exposure 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, drawing up action plans.

Expectations and regulatory 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 people, 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 December 31, 2025

International Ratings

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

Standard & Poor's	
October 2025	Rating obtained
Issuer credit rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Senior unsecured	A-
Commercial papers	A-2

Fitch Ratings	
December 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	
November 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 Ratings

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	
December 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 continue to highlight 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. This expansion has helped to diversify the Bank's 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
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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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS • SNEX 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net income • CET 1 • ROAE • Efficiency ratio • Risk rate 2 (RR2) • Productivity • Sustainability index
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Annual evolution of the key performance indicators

(Figures as of December 31 of each year)

Indicator	NPS	SNEX	Commitment
	74%	82%	93%
Annual change	▲ 6.6 bp 2024: 67.4	▲ 70 bp 2024: 75%	■ 0 bp 2024: 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
	996,212 Ch\$ million	13.77% (12M)	51.66%
Annual change	▲ 26.2% 2024: Ch\$789,118 million	▲ 155 bp 2024: 12.21%	▲ 279 bp 2024 48.87%
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
	Ch\$23.08 million per employee	0.64%	11.20%
Annual change	▲ 13.27% 2024: Ch\$20.37 million per employee	▼ 21 bp 2024: 0.85%	▲ 19 bp 2024: 11.01%
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		
	4.16		
Change	▲ 97 bp 2024: 3.19		
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 2025

Pillar	During 2025, Bci consolidated this strategic pillar by means of the intensive use of artificial intelligence (AI), the leveraging of data for personalization, and the physical transformation of its branches.
Personalized and omnichannel experience	AI and data-driven hyper-personalization The Bank has shifted from a generic offering to one based on deep customer insights, powered by its data hub and the performance of its generative AI Center of Excellence (CoE). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generative AI agents: More than 20 initiatives have been developed, notably 'Ceres,' an agent specializing in personalized benefit recommendations for cardholders, and 'Partner,' designed to enhance advisory services in the investment area. • Personalization in investments: in Wealth Management, a pioneer service was consolidated that allows clients to access their investment history from the last four years, providing a comprehensive view of their assets and more contextualized advisory services. • Pre-approved offers: by integrating external data (AFC, Chilean IRS, Previred), the Bank achieved record credit card sales at MACHBANK and Lider Bci through accurate income calculation and real-time personalized offers.
Figures as of December 2025	
Total purchases with MACHBANK 4Q25 404,622 Ch\$ million (+45% vs. 4Q24)	
NPS of MACHBANK 79 points (+1.6 p vs. 4Q24)	Consolidation of the omnichannel strategy Bci seeks to provide a seamless and integrated experience, regardless of the customer's contact channel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New branch experience: the Bank is revamping its physical channels with a service model designed to orchestrate customer care so that issues are resolved in under 10 minutes. This model includes centralized teller services and designated areas for executive advisory. • Conversational channels: a two-way WhatsApp capability was launched, enabling a more natural and solution-focused customer service interaction. • Digital simulators: in partnership with the startup Kredito, a credit simulator for SMEs was implemented, allowing non-customers to evaluate their eligibility digitally and open plans quickly.
Clients who have used the benefits program 235,622 (2.4 times YoY)	Innovation in Open Banking The open data pillar has enabled the delivery of financial management tools that did not previously exist in the local market. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balances of other banks: through the 360 Connect platform Wholesale clients can view their balances and cash flows from multiple entities in one place. • Consumer and insurance widget: credit assessment models based on behavior and 100% online contracting experiences (embedded finance) were incorporated to both the Bci and MACHBANK portals.
As part of the implementation of the new service model, 16 branches have been refurbished as of December 2025, directly benefitting 120,000 clients.	Program of tangible and immediate benefits The Bank rebranded its BciPlus+ value proposition as "Beneficios del Bci" (Bci Benefits). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on cash back: priority is given to cash-back rewards and daily discounts by means of strategic partnerships with brands such as Copec, Starbucks, and Mercado Libre. • The revamped benefits proposition drove the NPS to a projected close of 74 points, exceeding the original target of 71 set for 2025.
	Problem-solving efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-fraud resolution: the Bank stood out for its superior recommendation levels following fraud incidents, due to its rapid response and effective resolution.

Progress in 2025

Pillar	Key Indicator	Value	Description
People-focused culture			<p>Consistently high workplace climate indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employee engagement index remained at 93% in the year. • The sense of belonging index was 95%. • 91% of employees indicate a high intention to stay with the company. • According to the 2025 Building Happiness ranking, Bci is the happiest company in Chile (maintaining this same position for the two previous years).
Commitment index (Bci, MACHBANK and Bci Perú)	93%		
Sense of belonging index (Bci, MACHBANK and Bci Perú)	95%		
Certifications			<p>Successful talent acquisition process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coverage of transformational positions remained at 98% and the average time-to-hire ranged from 19 to 23 days. • Bci attained fourth place in the 2025 Top of Mind ranking, which evaluates the preferred companies to work for in Chile. • For the third consecutive year, Bci secured the Top Employer international certification, which recognizes the best employers worldwide.
			<p>Cultural adoption of generative artificial intelligence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GenAI strategic program seeks to integrate AI into every employee's role—not merely as a technology, but as a capability that frees up operational time, accelerates and enhances quality, with a customer-focused approach. • Rollout of the Gemini tool, reaching an adoption rate of over 80% in the first month. • Consolidation of an AI community with more than 1,500 active participants. • Formalization of data governance for GenAI, validating policies for managing unstructured data (text and audio) and conducting proofs of concept on Azure.
Position in rankings			<p>Programs for managing the employee lifecycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous listening strategy: led by the Human Resources Management and the People Analytics team, the aim is to transform complex human capital data into evidence for strategic decision-making, connecting the HR indicators with senior management. This approach has driven the employee experience positioning-reflected by engagement of 93% and above the top 10 of the global benchmark-and is further mirrored by the numerous external accolades. • Memorable Onboarding program: this is a new induction process consisting of two in-person weeks. It includes internships at branches and key business areas, a workshop to align personal purposes with Bci's core purpose, and the assignment of a buddy (peer mentor) to accelerate the learning curve and cultural integration.
			<p>Focus on holistic well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November, the Employee Experience was updated with 15 new features, most notably: a minimum company starting salary of Ch\$1,100,000 (gross); one month of paternity leave; fully funded pet insurance; and the extension of the retirement policy for female employees up to age 65, among others.
GenAI culture			<p>Progress with gender equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three of the 11 executives who report directly to the CEO are women. • 38% of leadership positions at Bci and its subsidiaries (excluding Lider Bci) are held by women. • Bci attained second place in the Employers for Youth Fem ranking (2024 EFY Fem, published in 2025) as one of the best companies for female professionals under 35 in Chile. • The gender gap in compensation, benefits, and personal leadership is narrowing, driven by an increase in positive perceptions among women regarding these areas in our latest workplace climate and engagement survey.
Active participants in the GenAI community	+1,600		
Gemini tool adoption in the first month	80%		

Progress in 2025

Pillar

Ambitious and sustainable growth

Figures as of December 31, 2025

MACHBANK digital cards
4.67 million

MACHBANK checking accounts
1,211,519
(+48% vs. 4Q24)

MACHBANK clients making savings in Cuenta Futuro
348,428
(+42% vs. 4Q24)

Bci Startups program applicants in 2025
+100

MACHBANK: Chile's first 100% digital bank

- This milestone was the result of accelerated operational growth, new financial solutions, and an increasingly robust customer experience. The year began with the official rebranding from MACH to MACHBANK of Bci, reflecting its consolidation as a comprehensive digital bank. It is capable of providing a full suite of financial products and services, backed by the soundness of Bci and the agility of a fintech.

- The MACHBANK checking account exceeded one million customers, highlighted by strong growth of high-value users. The credit card, launched at the beginning of the year, saw its customer base grow by 86% from September to December, while consumer loans—introduced during the second half of the year—rounded out its lending portfolio. In savings solutions, the *Cuenta Futuro* and *Ahorro 24/7* products drove significant growth, with a 140% increase in average balances from September to December. Demand deposits (excluding savings) rose 60% YoY at the close of 2025. The digital card base reached 4.67 million units, with transactional activity nearly doubling compared to the previous year.

Significant progress with customer experience

MACHBANK's NPS reached 79% in December, an improvement of 1.6 pp over the previous year. This result stems from the enhancement of the digital offering, the expansion of the rewards program, and the rollout of new features tailored to simplify the financial lives of users.

Issuance of Chile's first digital bank bond

- On November 26, 2025, Bci and the Central Securities Depository (DCV) completed the first issuance of a commercial bank bond in digital format in the Chilean market. The transaction of Ch\$40 billion was executed on DCV Digital, a platform incorporating Nasdaq and Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT). This solution manages the instrument's entire lifecycle in a fully digital manner, streamlining critical processes such as issuance, custody, redemption, and other financial events.

Large growth of Bci Startups

- During 2025, the Bci Labs open innovation program doubled its execution of proofs of concept (PoCs) and tripled its startup outreach, exceeding 100 applications. Furthermore, the Bank doubled both the number of selected companies, exceeding 50, with 40% regional participation and the resulting impact on business outcomes.

Key climate strategy actions

- During the second quarter of 2025, Bci updated its sustainable finance framework to align with both the European Union Taxonomy and the new Chilean Taxonomy, reinforcing its commitment to international standards.
- The Bank validated three decarbonization targets (net-zero) in critical sectors to reduce its financed emissions by 2030:
 - Power generation: a 71% reduction of emission intensity.
 - Cement: a 17% reduction of emission intensity.
 - Maritime Transport (target validated in December 2025): a 39% reduction of emission intensity.

ESG risk management

- Risk matrix: sustainability was formally integrated to the risk matrix through the use of heatmaps to assess physical and transition risks due to climate change.

Sustainable operations
3,649

Companies with
sustainable finance
417

Nace and scale-up
financing
Ch\$110,748 million

Financing of scale-ups
Ch\$54,160 million

Financing for women
entrepreneurs
Ch\$36,494 million
(33% of the total loans of Nace)

- Greenwashing prevention: a new sustainable finance policy was implemented, featuring a bipartite Sustainable Council to ensure the eligibility of operations and mitigate reputational risks.
- Training: ongoing training was provided to commercial teams regarding environmental assessment tools, such as ARCLIM (Climate Risk Atlas) and taxonomy regulations.

Sustainable products and finance

- During the year there were 3,649 sustainable operations across 417 companies.
- Green portfolio: the active offering includes green mortgage loans, green auto insurance, ESG-integrated mutual funds, and green leasing focused on electromobility and solar energy.
- SME support: by means of the *Valor Pyme* program, medium-sized enterprises are supported in measuring their carbon footprint through a partnership with the startup Beeok.

Entrepreneurship and gender equality

- Women's entrepreneurship: a goal was set to allocate 40% of the entrepreneur financing line (out of a total of USD100 million) to businesses led by women.
- Scale W program: launched in June 2025, this acceleration program for women-led startups selected 20 ventures to receive funding and access to capital from over 600 applications.
- Education: The "Local Impact Hub" was launched in the Los Lagos region to enhance digital capabilities (STEM) in schoolchildren.

Indicators and recognition

- Sustainability index: Bci's proprietary impact measurement index improved significantly, rising from 3.19 in 2024 to 4.16 in 2025 (on a scale of 1 to 5).
- For the thirteenth consecutive year, Bci led the MERCO ESG ranking, standing out as the most sustainable company in Chile. The Bank also secured third place in the national corporate reputation ranking, MERCO Companies. Moreover, Luis Enrique Yarur, Bci's controlling shareholder, was ranked third among the country's most highly-rated business leaders.
- According to the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), Bci ranks within the top 9% of the global banking industry.
- Bci achieved its highest historical score in the Morningstar Sustainalytics ESG risk rating.



Preparation Bases

Reporting Framework

Bci's financial report as of December 31, 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 and annual 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 December 31, 2025

Ch\$ million	BCI+subsidiaries + Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Net interest income	1,206,258	657,796	96,327	15,772	1,976,153
Net income from indexation	397,688	0	19	0	397,707
Net fee income	370,708	61,101	31,005	8,503	471,317
Net financial Income	138,090	3,317	328	9,706	151,441
Other operating income	22,419	27,981	11,911	236	62,547
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	2,135,163	750,195	139,590	34,217	3,059,165
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-563,478	-192,427	-30,668	-9,484	-796,057
Administration expenses	-399,731	-136,326	-52,029	-7,492	-595,578
Depreciation and amortization	-84,865	-19,966	-6,032	-4,006	-114,869
Impairment of non-financial assets	-249	0	0	-43	-292
Other operating expenses	-63,797	-3,984	-5,789	-74	-73,644
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	-1,112,120	-352,703	-94,518	-21,099	-1,580,440
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	1,023,043	397,492	45,072	13,118	1,478,725
Provisions for credit risk due to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	-330,918	-68,858	-66,588	-1,406	-467,770
Special provisions for credit risk	25,211	8,955	-92	-602	33,472
Recovery of written-off credits	95,562	13,438	15,059	0	124,059
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-4,742	2,854	0	-170	-2,058
Expenses for credit losses	-214,887	-43,611	-51,621	-2,178	-312,297
OPERATING INCOME	808,156	353,881	-6,549	10,940	1,166,428
Income from continuing operations before tax	808,156	353,881	-6,549	10,940	1,166,428
Income tax	-91,271	-87,141	7,086	1,110	-170,216
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME (LOSS) IN THE PERIOD	716,885	266,740	537	12,050	996,212

Risk Indicators as of December 31, 2025

Ch\$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Total Loans					
Commercial Loans	21,839,293	14,078,608	0	681,092	36,598,993
Mortgage Loans	11,757,794	3,943,966	0	0	15,701,760
Consumer Loans	2,806,692	54,340	552,083	0	3,413,115
Commercial loans originated and acquired by the entity	57,398	0	0	0	57,398
Due from banks	1,078,400	0	0	18,972	1,097,372
Total	37,539,577	18,076,914	552,083	700,064	56,868,638
Provisions					
Commercial	-391,406	-133,073	0	-11,729	-536,208
Mortgage	-91,050	-32,910	0	0	-123,960
Consumer	-194,830	-2,891	-69,861	0	-267,582
Due from banks	-1,712	0	0	-27	-1,739
Total	-678,998	-168,874	-69,861	-11,756	-929,489
Written-Offs Loans					
Commercial	115,163	20,892	0	114	136,169
Mortgage	7,830	0	0	0	7,830
Consumer	176,967	23	66,268	0	243,258
Total	299,960	20,915	66,268	114	387,257
Recoveries					
Commercial	39,765	13,432	0	0	53,197
Mortgage	4,337	0	0	0	4,337
Consumer	51,460	6	15,059	0	66,525
Total	95,562	13,438	15,059	0	124,059
Impaired Portfolio Chile					
Commercial	1,193,860	675,933	0	4,186	1,873,979
Mortgage	585,635	59,182	0	0	644,816
Consumer	163,660	4,565	41,611	0	209,836
Total	1,943,155	739,680	41,611	4,186	2,728,632
Ch\$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Commercial Loans	413,986	44,146	0	0	458,132
Mortgage Loans	267,060	40,841	0	0	307,901
Consumer Loans	64,250	0	24,234	0	88,484
Total portfolio with NPLs of 90 days or more	745,296	84,987	24,234	0	854,517

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2025

Ch\$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries +Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Cash and bank deposits	2,366,124	672,863	1,711	336,264	3,376,962
Transactions with settlement in progress	1,185,088	0	0	7,189	1,192,277
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	7,192,829	96,752	0	35,813	7,325,394
Financial derivative contracts	5,759,739	49,882	0	17,789	5,827,410
Debt financial instruments	1,330,480	0	0	18,024	1,348,504
Others	102,610	46,870	0	0	149,480
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	57,398	0	0	0	57,398
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,635,653	3,429,815	0	221,380	7,286,848
Debt financial instruments	3,635,653	3,429,815	0	221,380	7,286,848
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	388,066	53,567	0	0	441,633
			482,22		
Financial assets at amortized cost	37,255,395	20,078,170	2	688,308	58,504,095
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans	400,485	0	0	0	400,485
Debt financial instruments	51,730	2,170,130	0	0	2,221,860
Owed by banks	1,076,688	0	0	18,945	1,095,633
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	21,447,887	13,945,535	0	669,363	36,062,785
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	11,666,743	3,911,056	0	0	15,577,799
			482,22		
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,611,862	51,449	2	0	3,145,533
Investments in companies	49,454	183,923	0	0	233,377
intangible assets	343,298	152,278	6,861	7,659	510,096
Fixed assets	245,505	55,920	2,121	2,589	306,135
Assets for the right to use leased goods	60,572	20,001	6,183	1,931	88,687
Current taxes	61,055	52,487	180	5,570	119,292
Deferred taxes	274,659	167,590	83,026	3,627	528,902
Other assets	1,028,314	448,147	22,435	58,716	1,557,612
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	36,852	0	0	0	36,852
TOTAL ASSETS	54,180,262	25,411,513	604,739	1,369,046	81,565,560
LIABILITIES					
Transactions with settlement in progress	1,139,495	0	0	7,204	1,146,699
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	5,434,303	39,936	0	11,999	5,486,238
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0	0
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	879,726	9,636	0	0	889,362
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	38,020,163	22,378,341	3,806	1,098,560	61,500,870
Demand deposits and other obligations	10,438,257	16,185,854	3,806	205,052	26,832,969
Time deposits and other deposits	15,748,987	3,592,636	0	644,690	19,986,313
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans	746,261	39,812	0	45,491	831,564
Obligations with banks	2,382,146	0	0	108,317	2,490,463
Debt financial instruments issued	8,158,446	0	0	0	8,158,446
Other financial obligations	546,066	2,560,039	0	95,010	3,201,115
Obligations for lease contracts	55,363	13,477	7,833	1,914	78,587
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	2,531,668	0	0	0	2,531,668
Provisions for contingencies	129,992	68,972	5,324	2,534	206,822
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	324,642	0	0	0	324,642
Special provisions for credit risk	273,225	27,202	13,781	602	314,810
Current taxes	9,543	0	137	0	9,680
Deferred taxes	0	0	0	0	0

Other liabilities	1,006,301	137,890	478,420	7,291	1,629,902
TOTAL LIABILITIES	49,804,421	22,675,454	509,301	1,130,104	74,119,280

Ch\$ million	BCI+subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
EQUITY					
Capital	3,446,576	1,498,572	208,096	230,471	5,383,715
Bookings	-494,086	1,224,299	-4,426	246	726,033
Other accumulated comprehensive income	700,342	-255,451	0	6,116	451,007
Items that will not be reclassified in profit or loss	3,349	-1,875	0	0	1,474
Items that can be reclassified in profit or loss	696,993	-253,576	0	6,116	449,533
Retained profits (losses) from previous years	326,965	0	-108,769	-9,939	208,257
Profit (loss) for the period	716,888	266,533	537	12,048	996,006
Less: Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-320,870	0	0	0	-320,870
From the owners of the bank:	4,375,816	2,733,953	95,438	238,941	7,444,148
Of the non-controlling interest	26	2,106	0	0	2,132
TOTAL EQUITY	4,375,841	2,736,059	95,438	238,942	7,446,280
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	54,180,262	25,411,513	604,739	1,369,046	81,565,560