Management Commentary



Earnings Report 1Q 2025

March 31, 2025

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones







Table of Contents

Analysis of Results

Executive Summary
Consolidated Results
Results by Business Segment
Financial Position
Stock Market Information
Strategic Report
Business Model
Resources
Relations
Economic Environment
Banking Industry
Risks
Strategy
Preparation Bases
Appendix

About Bci

With a diversified presence in America, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci) is one of the leading financial groups in the region. Incorporated in Chile in 1937, it is now the largest bank in the country with total assets of CLP 81.553 billion as of March 31, 2025. Its expansion includes operations in the United States, where its subsidiary City National Bank of Florida (CNB) is one of the largest banks in the state of Florida, and in Peru where the company has held a banking license since 2022.

Highlights of 1Q25

Corporate governance

Renewal of the board of directors

In January 2025, Ignacio Yarur Arrasate took over as chairman of the board of Bci, replacing his father Luis Enrique Yarur Rey, who stepped down after 33 years in office. This is part of the succession plan of the Yarur family, the founder and majority shareholder of the bank. In an emotive ordinary shareholders' meeting held on April 9, Luis Enrique Yarur bid his farewell to shareholders and the following directors were elected for the next three years: Ignacio Yarur Arrasate (subsequently confirmed as the chairman), Diego Yarur Arrasate, Mauricio Larraín Garcés (independent director), and the following who were already on the board of directors and were re-elected for another period: Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel, José Pablo Arellano Marín, Jorge Becerra Urbano, Claudia Manuela Sánchez Muñoz, Hernán Orellana Hurtado and Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel Dunker (independent director)

Strategy

Consolidation of MACH

As of mid-January, MACH is MACHBANK of Bci. The new brand is due to the transformation of this technology platform, created in 2017 to drive financial inclusion, into a 100% digital bank. In early 2025, MACHBANK added a credit card to its product offering, and in the second half of this year it will launch consumer loans, thereby completing a comprehensive offering of financial products and services.

Expansion of Bci's retail ecosystem

In the first quarter, Bci entered into partnerships with Starbucks, Copec, Mercado Libre, Despegar.com and McDonald 's, among others, to increase the options of Bci Plus+. In March 2025, 129,365 clients had used the cashback benefits in all purchases or used their points of this loyalty program in the last 12 months.

Soundness of City National Bank of Florida

CNB has received the highest '5-Star Superior' rating by BauerFinancial for 52 consecutive quarters. This recognition puts it in the 'Bank with Exceptional Performance' category, as indicated by this independent firm, which rates institutions based on the financial data reported to the regulators.

Sustainability

Bci is ranked the most sustainable company in Chile

For the thirteenth year running, Banco Bci was ranked as the most sustainable company in Chile by MERCO ESG 2024 and communicated in March 2025. This survey appraises the environmental, social and governance performance of companies.

Women entrepreneur plan

Bci will allocate 40% of its USD100 million entrepreneur financing line to new businesses led by women as part of the women entrepreneur plan 2025. This includes the launch of the "Scale W" program, in partnership with Women Entrepreneurs, to support the scale-up and boosting of their businesses.

CNB is ranked highly on sustainability aspects

City National Bank of Florida stood out on Comparably's annual list of the Best Companies for Women 2025 in the United States. The bank was also listed in Newsweek's ranking of the Greatest Workplaces for Mental Wellbeing 2025.



Analysis of Results



Financial Evolution

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Financial margin	583,297	618,562	614,607	-0.64%	5.37%
Net fees	89,486	103,202	113,748	10.22%	27.11%
Net financial income	10,763	-32,659	45,627	-239.71%	323.92%
Investments in companies	3,156	11,913	4,248	-64.34%	34.60%
Other net operating income	19,156	7,737	11,614	50.11%	-39.37%
Total operating income	705,858	708,755	789,844	11.44%	11.90%
Total operating expenses	-325,604	-344,702	-405,536	17.65%	24.55%
Income before provisions	380,254	364,053	384,308	5.56%	1.07%
Provisions	-118,932	-57,547	-93,363	62.24%	-21.50%
Income before taxes	261,322	306,506	290,945	-5.08%	11.34%
Tax	-53,860	-136,044	-17,507	-87.13%	-67.50%
Net Income	207,462	170,462	273,438	60.41%	31.80%
Balance sheet					
Total assets (2)	86,363,786	83,417,634	81,553,214	-2.24%	-5.57%
Total loans (1)	53,361,482	55,563,137	55,505,944	-0.10%	4.02%
Total deposits	46,136,633	48,587,690	47,286,268	-2.68%	2.49%
Total shareholders' equity	6,552,103	6,997,781	7,070,586	1.04%	7.91%

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

Note 1: As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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\$954.16 at March 31, 2025, Ch\$982.28 at March 31, 2024 and Ch\$994.70 at December 31, 2024.

Note 2: As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 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\$38,894.11 at March 31, 2025, Ch\$37,093.52 at March 31, 2024, and Ch\$38,416.69 at December 31, 2024

⁽²⁾ Include interbank loans.



Financial Indicators

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Profitability and efficiency (%)					
ROAE (1)	12.89%	12.21%	12.87%	0.66pp	-0.02pp
ROAA (1)	0.90%	0.98%	1.06%	0.08pp	0.16pp
Efficiency ratio (2)	46.13%	48.87%	51.34%	2.47pp	5.21pp
NIM (3)	3.57%	3.46%	3.73%	0.27pp	0.16pp
Credit risk performance					
Provision for loan losses/Total loans	1.73%	1.62%	1.67%	0.05pp	-0.06рр
NPLs coverage	183.31%	134.14%	143.49%	9.35pp	-39.82pp
Asset quality					
NPLs (consolidated clients)	1.34%	1.59%	1.47%	-0.12pp	0.13pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Commercial loans	1.13%	1.32%	1.14%	-0.18pp	0.01pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Mortgage loans	1.43%	2.07%	2.03%	-0.04pp	0.60pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Consumer loans	3.27%	2.51%	2.47%	-0.04pp	-0.80pp
Funding sources					
Total loans over total deposits (%)	115.66%	114.36%	117.38%	3.03pp	1.72pp
Risk profile and capital structure					
Capital and reserves (Ch\$ million)	5,383,715	5,711,085	5,711,085	0.00%	6.08%
Risk-weighted assets (Ch\$ million)	56,010,420	58,625,198	59,422,741	1.36%	6.09%
Core capital ratio (CET1) %	11.09%	11.01%	11.03%	0.02pp	-0.06рр
Leverage Ratio (%)	7.38%	7.71%	7.91%	0.20pp	0.53pp
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) %	15.07%	15.54%	15.41%	-0.13pp	0.34pp
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) %	228.80%	150.56%	165.60%	15.03pp	-63.21pp
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) %	99.93%	104.29%	104.22%	-0.07pp	4.29pp

⁽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.





Figures as of March 31, 2025

Net Income Ch\$ million 273,438

31.8% 1Q24:207,462

Net Financial Income Ch\$ million

45,627

323.9% 1Q24:10,763

Net Fees Ch\$ million 113,748

27.1% 1Q24: 89.486

Operating Expenses Ch\$ million

(405,536)

24.55% 1Q24: 325,604

Efficiency Ratio 51.34%

5.21pp: 1Q24: 46.13%

Credit Loss Expenses (93,363)

-21.56% 1Q24: (118,932)

Current Tax Expense Ch\$ million

(17,507)

-67.50% 1Q24: (53,860)

Executive Summary

Bci's net income in 1Q25 was a record for this period in the last five years, increasing 31.8% YoY.

The good performance of the bank and its subsidiaries was reflected by robust growth of the consolidated financial margin. The main drivers were the higher loans and fees (the latter rose 27.1% YoY); along with the important business deals made by Bci Asesoría Financiera in January and the commercial agreement with Walmart with a positive impact on Lider Bci.

City National Bank of Florida reported sound results in 1Q25. The net interest margin (NIM) increased for the fifth quarter running, reaching 2.55% as of March. The strategy of spreads and better funding costs boosted income, and liquidity was USD10,000 million, which covers 119% of the uninsured deposits. CNB reported USD973 million of surplus capital and sound financial indicators, with a CET1 of 14.10% and leverage ratio of 10.52%.

In Chile, Lider Bci achieved profits in 1Q25, due to lower expenses and the focus on clients with better profiles. Moreover, the latest information available on market share of individual car insurance indicates a large increase (30.5% in December 2024 for Bci + Lider).

In the recent global scenario of volatility, Bci has maintained a sound position regarding emerging risks. Geographical and sectorial diversification, along with active portfolio management, enable the risks to which we are exposed in Chile and the United States to be mitigated.

The risk level of loans was lower than envisaged, particularly in the consumer loan portfolio, which is a segment in which our aim is a moderate risk appetite by means of better profiles. In January, this portfolio was hit by the application of the new standard model of consumer loans, which was offset by a 23% increase in recoveries of written-off loans and by the release of additional provisions allocated.

Our capital base was bolstered after the execution of the following three successful operations: the capital increase of over Ch\$617 billion in October 2023; and the issue of two AT1 bonds in the international market of USD500 million each in 2024.

In the annual review process undertaken by the Financial Market Commission, for the second year running Bci was exempt from Pillar 2 capital requirements. This means that, considering our business model and strategy, we have sufficient effective equity to cover our material risks in the 3-year planning timeline. Moreover, the capital burden due to systemic importance defined for Bci dropped from 1.75% to 1.5% in the recent resolution of the Financial Market Commission Council. This 25 basis point decrease in basic capital is equivalent to approximately Ch\$140,000 million.

Our results were driven by:

An increase in loans and time deposits

- Bci's market share of total loans in February 2025, including CNB, increased +34 basis points compared to the same month in 2024, confirming it as the leading bank in the Chilean industry.
- Bci's share of commercial loans rose +84 basis points in the same period, consolidating the bank in first place.
- The growth of clients was 3.83% for commercial loans of Bci and CNB, 6.04% for mortgage loans, and 5.25% for time deposits.

A higher interest and indexation margin



- The increase in commercial and mortgage loans, along with a greater UF variation in the period (1.24% in March 2025 versus 0.83% in March 2024), boosted the financial margin.
- The right interest rate risk management by the treasury enabled us to have good results. Another highlight was the good management of the Sales & Trading desk with the closing of structured business deals with institutional banking.

Greater net fees

This item rose 27.11% YoY, mainly due to the following factors:

- Higher revenue from fees for managing mutual funds and investment funds, mainly by our subsidiary Bci Administradora de Fondos Mutuos, which has managed to recover volumes and grow in short-term funds.
- Another highlight was the growth of data-leveraged credit card service fees and fees for financial advisory services for business deals closed in 1025.

Good credit risk performance

- Fewer provisions in the Personal Banking and SME Banking segments, with a lower risk rate due to the focus on better profiles.
- An efficient write-off recovery strategy so far in 2025, with a 22.95% increase YoY in 1Q25.
- Lower levels of delinquency at Lider Bci, due to the right strategy of focusing on clients with better profiles.

Lower effective tax rate

- The large decrease in the exchange rate (-Ch\$153) led to a considerably lower tax expense (-Ch\$68,824 million), due to the impact of this on price-level restatement of the investment in CNB.
- Article 104 also generates large variances of the tax rate. In 1Q 2025 there
 was income from this, whereas in 4Q24 there were losses, leading to a
 large drop in the effective tax rate.

Our results were hit by:

Higher consolidated operating expenses after constituting other expense provisions for contingencies

• Of the total account of other operating expenses, the main component of the increase (Ch\$38,243 million) was the constitution of other provisions for strategic projects ahead.

For Bci, expenditure control is still an essential pillar to achieve its objectives. Despite what occurred in the first quarter, our medium- and long-term goals remain unchanged.



Outlook

The US economy showed signs of slowing down at the outset of 2025, in line with greater uncertainty over the trade war with China. The labor market was less dynamic, although job creation exceeded the average levels in the period before the pandemic. Inflation was dropping gradually, but it is expected to increase in the short term due to the effects of the imposition of higher tariffs. At the close of the first quarter great uncertainty prevails with a sharp increase in the likelihood of a recession. In line with this scenario, the Federal Reserve is expected to step up the pace of interest rate cuts.

Inflation in Peru fluctuated around the target range and the Peruvian central bank continued to cut interest rates gradually, which were 4.75% in April. Peru's economy had a high performance in 2024 and early 2025, driven by the mining and fisheries sectors. It is estimated that the GDP will grow by around 3% in 2025, reflecting better expectations.

Chile had GDP growth of 2.6% in 2024, with economic activity driven by the export sector. Inflation has remained higher than envisaged. The higher labor costs, the depreciation of the Chilean peso and electricity price increases have raised the prospects of inflation in the short term, even causing a recent de-anchoring of expectations. The Chilean Central Bank has held interest rates unchanged in two consecutive meetings, but due to the spike in tension from the trade war it is expected to speed up its process of interest rate cuts. On the other hand, the exchange rate is forecasted to be around CLP970/USD by the end of this year, bearing in mind external pressures and the greater volatility over the tariff policy of President Donald Trump.





Performance

Total loans climbed 4.03%

- They were mainly driven by higher commercial loans (+3.83%) and mortgage loans (+6.04%).
- On excluding the exchange rate effect, these commercial loans rose 5.5%. The annual variation of the dollar was -Ch\$28.12 YoY.
- The growth of commercial loans was driven by CNB, accounting for 63% of the increase.

Time deposits increased 5.25%

- Bci remains the leader of the time deposit and demand deposit industry when including the operation of City National Bank of Florida, according to the data available as of February 2025.
- CNB accounted for 44% of Bci's total deposits at consolidated level.

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Total loans	53,301,270	55,501,932	55,446,693	-0.10%	4.03%
Interbank loans (*)	920,708	1,103,529	842,053	-23.69%	-8.54%
Commercial loans	34,838,488	36,274,810	36,171,476	-0.28%	3.83%
Mortgage loans	14,355,862	14,911,295	15,223,121	2.09%	6.04%
Consumer loans	3,186,212	3,212,298	3,210,043	-0.07%	0.75%
Demand deposits and other obligations	26,945,987	27,228,336	27,087,566	-0.52%	0.53%
Time deposits and other deposits	19,190,646	21,359,354	20,198,702	-5.43%	5.25%
Total loans over total deposits (%)	115.66%	114.36%	117.38%	3.03pp	1.72pp
N° of cards					
N° of Bci credit cards	708,480	662,336	661,476	-0.13%	-6.63%
N° of Lider Bci credit cards	547,176	546,228	548,130	0.35%	0.17%
N° of MACHBANK digital cards	3,825,175	4,151,978	4,317,059	3.98%	12.86%
N° of Chilean checking accounts (1)	1,035,982	1,181,555	1,180,903	-0.06%	13.99%

^{*} This amount excludes the provisions for interbank loans.



Net interest and indexation income

Net interest income rose 8.26% YoY

That increase was driven by:

- The lower interest expenses, mainly of financial liabilities at amortized and time deposits, due to the drop in interest rates despite the higher volume.
- Hedging strategies generated better results, because of the changes in interest rates in the first quarter.

Indexation income and expenses dropped 6.19%

 Indexation income increased slightly YoY from a higher UF variation. Nevertheless, this favorable effect was offset by higher indexation expenses, due to greater debt in financial liabilities at amortized cost in UF and current bonds.

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Interest income	1,076,700	976,733	984,272	0.77%	-8.58%
Financial assets at amortized cost	933,856	886,999	882,582	-0.50%	-5.49%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	104,945	73,363	78,374	6.83%	-25.32%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	37,899	16,371	23,316	42.42%	-38.48%
Interest expenses	-610,271	-533,608	-479,300	-10.18%	-21.46%
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-583,408	-518,947	-485,059	-6.53%	-16.86%
Leasing contract obligations	-446	-503	-572	13.72%	28.25%
Regulatory capital financial instruments	-13,132	-13,485	-13,328	-1.16%	1.49%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	-13,285	-673	19,659	-3021.10%	-247.98%
Financial margin	466,429	443,125	504,972	13.96%	8.26%
Indexation income	189,431	258,599	189,552	-26.70%	0.06%
Indexation expenses	-72,563	-83,162	-79,917	-3.90%	10.13%
Indexation margin	116,868	175,437	109,635	-37.51%	-6.19%
Total financial margin	583,297	618,562	614,607	-0.64%	5.37%

Net financial income

Net financial income soared 323.92% YoY

That change is explained by the following factors:

- The better performance of financial hedging of currency positions was mainly due to a greater decrease in the exchange rate YoY.
- There was also the contribution of a better result in the trading portfolios, explained by investments in bonds of the Treasury in Chilean pesos and Treasury futures in dollars.
- Recognition at fair value of a commercial loan in foreign currency in 1Q24 should be highlighted.

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Net financial income	10,763	-32,659	45,627	-239.71%	323.92%
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	116,824	108,256	44,414	-58.97%	-61.98%
Income from FX changes, indexation and hedge accounting	-5,787	683	797	16.69%	-113.77%
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Income from writing off financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and assets	5,695	-33,587	-8,668	-74.19%	-252.20%
Foreign currency changes, adjustments and hedging	-105,969	-108,011	9,084	-108.41%	-108.57%
Other financial income	-	-	-	-	-



Net fee income

Net fee income rose 27.11% YoY

- The positive performance of net fees YoY is essentially explained by the higher fees earned. That increase was largely attributable to subsidiaries, which accounted for about 80%.
- Fees for managing mutual funds increased 26.43%, fully attributable to Bci Asset Management.
- Fee income from financial advisory services surged 130% in 1Q25, Such a large increase was directly due to the successful closing of two commercial transactions carried out by the subsidiary Bci Asesoría Financiera in January.
- The higher fees for credit card services at the parent company of Bci, reflecting the success of the strategy related to the new benefits program.
- Lastly, there was a large increase in the payment collection fees of Lider Bci.

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Fee income	134,142	151,457	158,723	4.80%	18.32%
Prepaid loan fees	1,413	2,054	1,639	-20.20%	15.99%
Lines of credit and overdraft	1,885	2,179	2,142	-1.70%	13.63%
Letters of credit and guarantees	9,639	10,112	10,217	1.04%	6.00%
Credit card services	26,981	28,658	31,036	8.30%	15.03%
Account administration	16,998	18,164	19,686	8.38%	15.81%
Charges for collection and payments	27,194	29,557	31,213	5.60%	14.78%
Securities management and intermediation	1,648	1,673	1,742	4.12%	5.70%
Investment in mutual funds	16,554	20,050	20,930	4.39%	26.43%
Insurance brokerage fees	14,764	15,920	15,786	-0.84%	6.92%
Factoring	1,767	1,212	1,261	4.04%	-28.64%
Financial advisory services	4,526	7,903	10,419	31.84%	130.20%
Securitization fees	63	65	65	0.00%	3.17%
Other	10,710	13,910	12,587	-9.51%	17.53%
Fee expenses	-44,656	-48,255	-44,975	-6.80%	0.71%
Cost for credit card operations	-12,915	-12,972	-14,579	12.39%	12.88%
Loyalty programs	-1,721	-1,154	-2,561	121.92%	48.81%
Operations with securities	-8,004	-13,441	-9,109	-32.23%	13.81%
Fees for securities transactions	-13,902	-8,455	-8,318	-1.62%	-40.17%
Other	-8,114	-12,233	-10,408	-14.92%	28.27%
Net Fees	89,486	103,202	113,748	10.22%	27.11%



Operating expenses

Consolidated operating expenditure rose 17.65% QoQ (Ch\$60,836 million) and 24.55% (Ch\$79,932 million) YoY, mainly explained by higher other operating expenses.

This account had an increase in contingency provisions related to strategic projects ahead. There were also greater seasonality effects in the first quarter.

- The YoY increase is explained by higher personnel expenses (11.62%), due to greater incentives related to annual performance and remunerations, along with adjustments for inflation. CNB's expenses rose 8.39% (Ch\$6,992 million), because of a higher exchange rate. This drove higher personnel expenses, explained by the increase in its headcount (9.28% or 85 employees).
- The QoQ increase in the cost base was mainly due to higher personnel expenses (18.23% or Ch\$29,688 million), explained by the increase in incentives in keeping with profits, adjustments and performance bonuses. That was partly offset by lower administration expenses, because of the drop in overheads associated with computing and communications, and the maintenance and repair of fixed assets. This decrease was also due to lower advertising expenditure by CNB and Bci.

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Operating expenses	-325,604	-344,702	-405,536	17.65%	24.55%
Personnel expenses	-172,529	-162,884	-192,571	18.23%	11.62%
Administration expenses	-119,747	-160,363	-134,625	-16.05%	12.42%
Management	-28,405	-26,307	-26,851	2.07%	-5.47%
Depreciation and amortization	-	-3,052	-26	-	-
Other	-4,923	7,904	-51,463	-751.10%	945.36%

Credit risk

The risk expense dropped 21.5% YoY

- There were lower provisions required in Chile, mainly in the consumer and commercial loan segments. It is important to highlight that in January a new risk assessment regulation came into force in the consumer loan portfolio, which was offset by the release of additional provisions in the quarter.
- The positive performance of the efficiency of recovering written-off assets in all segments positions us as a leader in the sector.

The risk ratio dipped 0.06pp

• The improvement of this ratio is explained by the lower risk rates for clients with a better profile in the Personal and SME Banking segments, both in the commercial and consumer loan portfolios.

Delinquency increased 0.13pp

 Banco Bci continues to be the leader for handling risk and delinquency. Besides maintaining levels below those of the banking industry as a whole, it is the second bank with the lowest risk ratio and the top bank with the lowest delinquency compared to its peers.

The coverage ratio was 143.49%

 This ratio includes voluntary provisions and reflects sound positioning for tougher risk scenarios.



Credit Loss Expenditure

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	T/T	A/A
Provisions constituted for credit risk of loans at amortized cost	-162,958	-180,488	-147,125	-18.48%	-9.72%
Credit risk special provisions	16,401	97,500	24,144	-75.24%	47.21%
Recoveries of written-off credits	23,944	27,475	29,440	7.15%	22.95%
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	3,681	-2,034	178	-108.75%	-95.16%
Total credit loss expenses	-118,932	-57,547	-93,363	62.24%	-21.50%
(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Provisions/Total loans	1.73%	1.62%	1.67%	0.04pp	-0.06рр
Provisions/Commercial loans	1.52%	1.48%	1.49%	0.01pp	-0.03pp
Provisions/Mortgage loans	0.54%	0.75%	0.76%	0.01pp	0.22pp
Provisions/Consumer loans	9.77%	7.88%	8.38%	0.49pp	-1.39pp
Risk Ratios					
NPLs coverage (1)	183.31%	134.14%	143.49%	9.35pp	-39.82pp
NPLs coverage (2)	131.19%	103.92%	115.30%	11.38pp	-15.88pp
NPLs coverage - Commercial (2)	135.39%	112.24%	130.40%	18.16pp	-5.00pp
NPLs coverage - Mortgage (2)	38.02%	36.12%	37.59%	1.47pp	-0.43pp
NPLs coverage - Consumer (2)	299.21%	314.27%	338.86%	24.59pp	39.65pp
NPLs (consolidated clients)	1.34%	1.59%	1.47%	-0.13pp	0.13pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Commercial loans	1.13%	1.32%	1.14%	-0.17pp	0.02рр
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Mortgage loans	1.43%	2.07%	2.03%	-0.04pp	0.60pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Consumer loans	3.27%	2.51%	2.47%	-0.04pp	-0.79pp

⁽¹⁾ NPLs coverage = stock of provisions + additional (consolidated balance)/+90 days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance)

Tax

The tax expense dropped 87% QoQ (Ch\$118,537 million). That change is mainly explained by the following factors:

- The dollar exchange rate dipped Ch\$46 in 1Q25. In contrast, it increased Ch\$106 in 4Q24. That difference led to a lower tax expense of Ch\$68,824 million.
- The tax expense dropped Ch\$1,537 million in 1Q25, due to a CPI variation of +1.3%, which was lower than the +1.4% in 4Q24.
- In 1Q25, there was a higher tax decrease pursuant to Art. 104 than that in 1Q24, with a positive effect of Ch\$35,100 million.

(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Income before taxes	261,322	306,506	290,945	-5.08%	11.34%
Tax	-53,860	-136,044	-17,507	-87.13%	-67.50%
Net Income	207,462	170,462	273,438	60.41%	31.80%

⁽²⁾ NPLs coverage = stock of provisions (consolidated balance)/+90 days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance).





Positive trend of growth and profitability

Personal Banking

- The return on assets rose 34 basis points YoY. This increase was due to a higher margin of consumer loans and greater fees received, mainly for payments, insurance and mutual funds.
- The net risk rate of recoveries improved 51 basis points YoY, because of a drop in write-offs and delinquency in the consumer loan portfolio.
- In the competitive area, the highlight was the growth of mortgage loans, which were 1.2 times higher than the average of the sector, enabling the bank to gain 12 basis points of market share YoY. A further highlight was the leadership of car insurance, even regarding competitors in the retail sector.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumula	Variation (%)	
Income Statement	March 2024	March 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	165,678	172,241	3.96%
Net fee income	34,269	42,298	23.43%
Other net operating income	1,414	1,628	15.13%
Total operating income	201,361	216,167	7.35%
Provisions for credit risk	-46,726	-29,903	-36.00%
Net operating income	154,635	186,264	20.45%
Total operating expenses	-111,528	-127,866	14.65%
Operating Income	43,107	58,398	35.47%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	14,839,244	15,774,181	6.30%
Liabilities	8,430,229	8,107,004	-3.83%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	14,482,609	15,358,262	6.05%
Demand and time deposits (2)	6,890,558	7,021,636	1.90%

Personal Banking posted an operating income increase of 35.5% YoY

- Despite the higher proportion of mortgage loans in the total stock of the Personal Banking portfolio, the interest margin on loans rose 9 basis points. It is important to highlight the general growth of all portfolios, including that of consumer loans, which had had a downward trend in prior quarters.
- Net fees had a large increase of 23.4%, mainly driven by debit and credit card fees that rose 15.7%. Such increase was due to the benefits program with discounts and cashback, and greater transactions, particularly by MACHBANK clients, whose purchase transactions surged 31.5%. Another highlight was the 10.1% increase in the insurance segment, particularly the brokerage of insurance premiums unrelated to loans, with the car insurance sector standing out and where Bci maintained its leadership with a market share of 29.9% as of December 2024.
- In 2024, Bci led the capture of new clients of checking accounts, Bci digital accounts and MACHBANK. Due to this, fee income from managing accounts rose 10.1% in 1Q25. MACHBANK clients with a checking account exceeded 920,000, which was an 80% increase YoY, with a 40% increase YoY of demand deposits. Another highlight was the 15.5% growth of clients with a greater level of transactions.
- The net risk rate of recoveries was 0.80%, increasing 51 basis points. This result is explained by lower impairment in the consumer loan portfolio and a drop in the delinquency rates. That was due to a better balance of normal and restructured debt, and a more restrictive policy on the origination of riskier profiles.



SME Banking

Positive trend of growth and profitability

- Net operating income continued to increase steadily, climbing 4.7% YoY, with limited portfolio risk levels.
- ROA was 4.3%, 91 basis points higher YoY.

Leadership of COBEX and leasing loans

- Bci's market share of the foreign trade credit (COBEX, according to the Spanish acronym) flow was 22.9%, well above its major competitors.
- The market share of leasing loans was 17.6% (+53 basis points YoY).

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumula	Variation (%)	
Income Statement	March 2024	March 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	57,316	53,989	-5.80%
Net fee income	9,843	10,418	5.84%
Other net operating income	2,633	4,296	63.16%
Total operating income	69,792	68,703	-1.56%
Provisions for credit risk	-10,491	-6,613	-36.97%
Net operating income	59,301	62,090	4.70%
Total operating expenses	-36,201	-35,329	-2.41%
Operating Income	23,100	26,761	15.85%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	2,748,834	2,537,662	-7.68%
Liabilities	2,614,854	2,478,555	-5.21%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	2,663,047	2,536,003	-4.77%
Demand and time deposits (2)	2,281,345	2,320,788	1.73%

⁽¹⁾ These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.

SME Banking had sound results, with an operating income increase of 15.8% YoY; a return on regulatory capital (RORC) of about 39%; and a return of assets of 4.3%, 91 basis points higher YoY.

Operating income was down 1.6% YoY, due to:

- The effect of a 5.4% YoY decrease in the volume of commercial loans, and to a lesser extent a 5 basis point drop in the interest margin on loans, mainly in the commercial portfolio.
- That was offset by net fees increasing 5.8% YoY, with the following highlights:
 - 23.1% increase in the management of mutual funds, due to the focus on boosting investment alternatives for SMEs.
 - 49.3% increase in individual insurance brokerage, which offset the 52.3% decrease in loan-related insurance.
 - Credit card service fees: +17.4%.
 - Collection and payment fees: +3.5%.
- Other net operating income surged 63.2% YoY, because of higher net income of financial operations.

The reciprocity index increased 496 basis points YoY

• In addition to the 3.0% increase YoY of demand deposits, the reciprocity index (percentage of loans financed with demand deposits) has remained high since the liquidity period in the pandemic, reaching 63.5% that was up on the 58.5% in the first quarter of 2024.

⁽²⁾ These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.



Wholesale Banking

The return on regulatory capital (RORC) was 21.52%

• Despite a tough risk scenario and in a context of competitive prices.

Leadership of Monex and Factoring loans

- Bci's market share of Monex loans is 19.1%.
- Bci's market share of factoring is 26.0%, well above its major competitors (490 basis points above 2nd place).

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumula	Variation (%)	
Income Statement	March 2024	March 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	172,980	157,054	-9.21%
Net fee income	26,096	33,452	28.19%
Other net operating income	13,512	24,692	82.74%
Total operating income	212,588	215,198	1.23%
Provisions for credit risk	-23,627	-29,211	23.63%
Net operating income	188,961	185,987	-1.57%
Total operating expenses	-42,585	-46,707	9.68%
Operating Income	146,376	139,280	-4.85%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	13,819,430	14,365,788	3.95%
Liabilities	12,764,300	12,861,096	0.76%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	13,480,266	14,040,188	4.15%
Demand and time deposits (2)	11,286,675	12,044,239	6.71%

⁽¹⁾ These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.

Steady increase in market share

- Bci's market share of commercial loans reached 16% in March, increasing 21 basis points QoQ and 1%
 YoY
- As of March, the bank remains the industry leader of foreign trade and factoring activities, with shares of 19% and 26%, respectively. Besides this, it is the bank with the largest growth of leasing loans YoY, with 2.8 times the market growth and it is second place with a share of 17%.
- Due to driving an industry-focused strategy and a comprehensive service model, the bank has attained financing leadership in the mining, infrastructure and concessions sectors.

Sound results

- Despite the impact of a specific client, at the close of the quarter there was sound financial income.
 That was mainly due to the greater capacity of generating operating income, based on the consistent growth of the loan portfolio in the last few years and optimal price management with the focus on efficiency.
- It was an excellent quarter regarding fees for corporate financial services, with financing of high-impact projects in the mining and infrastructure industries, with the bank making a difference due to its ability to structure customized products.
- The innovation highlight was the implementation of a new model of viewing consolidated balances, providing key tools to the treasuries of companies. Likewise, it rolled out integral solutions like the flexible e-confirming and ordering model.

⁽²⁾ These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.



Finance

Operating income increased 43.93% YoY

- Higher operating income, driven by taking trading positions of BTP and futures of the Treasury.
- Higher income due to winding up the interest rate hedging strategy and sale of associated portfolios.

Bci receives international recognition for its first AT1 issue offshore:

- **Deal of the year** by the prestigious institutions LatinFinance and Global Banking and Markets.
- Most Impressive Financial Institution Bond Issuer in Latin America by Global Capital.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumula	ted as of	Variation (%)
Income Statement	March 2024	March 2025	YoY
Net interest and indexation income	35,203	42,103	19.60%
Net fee income	2,573	3,308	28.57%
Other net operating income	9,106	19,604	115.29%
Total operating income	46,882	65,015	38.68%
Provisions for credit risk	-1,228	695	-156.60%
Net operating income	45,654	65,710	43.93%
Total operating expenses	-15,608	-19,571	25.39%
Operating Income	30,046	46,139	53.56%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	28,689,162	22,192,737	-22.64%
Liabilities	32,260,032	27,059,985	-16.12%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	4,878,471	4,757,148	-2.49%
Demand and time deposits (2)	4,955,557	4,906,441	-0.99%

Interest and indexation income rose 19.60% YoY

That is mainly explained by the following factors:

- Higher accumulated inflation margin (1.24% at March 2025 vs. 0.83% at March 2024), along with a greater GAP Benchmark.
- Ongoing diversification of funding sources at competitive rates by issuing current bonds in the Swiss and Asian markets.
- The right interest rate risk management has led to good results despite the sharp market changes. Another highlight was the good management of the Sales & Trading desk with the closing of structured business deals with institutional banking.



Lider Bci

Better delinquency rates during the year

- NPLs of over 30 days dropped 237 basis points YoY.
- The loan index with NPLs of over 90 days fell 165 basis points YoY.

The up-to-date portfolio percentage increased 324 basis points YoY

• 24% increase YoY of financial product flows and 14% YoY of purchases with a credit card.

The new provision model and sale in better client profiles reduced the risk expense

- The reduction was 56% YoY.
- The new model has made it possible to attain provision adequacy levels that are suitable for the portfolio risk.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)		ated as of	Variation (%)	
Income Statement	March 2024	March 2025	YoY	
Net interest and indexation income	23,801	23,760	-0.17%	
Net fee income	5,847	11,311	93.45%	
Other net operating income	4,020	4,092	1.79%	
Total operating income	33,668	39,163	16.32%	
Provisions for credit risk	-30,640	-13,348	-56.44%	
Net operating income	3,028	25,815	752.54%	
Total operating expenses	-22,907	-23,945	4.53%	
Operating Income	-19,879	1,870	-109.41%	
Balance Sheet				
Assets	520,069	539,423	3.72%	
Liabilities	427,943	443,039	3.53%	
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	481,888	493,391	2.39%	
Demand and time deposits (2)	2,906	3,378	16.27%	

⁽¹⁾ These are loans receivable from customers, plus the interbank loan balance, without deducting the respective provisions.

The loan stock increased Ch\$11,506 million (2.4% YoY) to Ch\$493,395 million as of March

- The consumer loan portfolio grew 8% YoY, due to higher super cash advance and cash advance loans.
- The agreement portfolio (refinancing and renegotiations) dropped 14% YoY.
- The opening of digital credit cards grew 14% YoY.
- The NIM improved by 116 basis points YoY, due to a higher consumer stock and lower funding cost.

Positive trend of a lower credit risk loss

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

Higher income from fees and services provided

That was driven by:

- Greater income from credit card fees, greater loan-related insurance for renegotiating contracts with insurance companies, higher income from insurance related to credit cards and personal lines.
- Higher income from exchange rate fees, due to a 12.9% increase YoY of sales, and
- Fewer fees paid to Walmart under the changes made to the commercial agreement.

Operating expenses rose 4.5%, mainly due to:

- An operational loss due to fraud.
- Advisory services for collection processes and practices.
- Developments, digital sales platforms and customer service, and
- Expenses related to greater sales, promotions, advertising and marketing.

⁽²⁾ These are demand deposits and other obligations, time deposits and other deposits.



City National Bank of Florida (CNB)

City National Bank of Florida reported sound financial results in 1Q25, in line with the plan we have been putting in place.

Net income under the Chilean regulation increased Ch\$13,069 million (33%) YoY, driven by the higher NIM.

- Under US GAAP, the increase YoY was USD20.1 million, equivalent to Ch\$19,953 million (60%).
- The net interest margin rose for the fifth quarter running, reaching 2.55% as of March 2025 (65 basis points YoY).
- This reflects the bank's ability to generate income efficiently by means of its commercial operations, in line with our financial optimization strategy.

Client deposits increased USD595 million QoQ

 With about USD10 billion of liquidity sources, accounting for around 37% of the assets, CNB has a sound position to meet financing needs and support its growth ahead.

Net loans rose USD174 million QoQ and USD1,430 million YoY, driven by large loan transactions

 Positive performance of the loan portfolio. CNB's loan portfolio had healthy growth, with the focus on selective low-risk loans. The NPL ratio remained low, indicating the credit quality of the portfolio and the result of our controlled risk strategy.

Sound capital ratios

 Robust capitalization, with a CET1 ratio of 14.10% and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 10.52% as of March. CNB has a surplus of US\$973 million above regulatory requirements under US GAAP.

Strategic progress

 Focus on the growth, diversification and profitability plan. The bank launched an integral strategic plan called the WIN project. This is aimed at diversifying growth and businesses geographically and by types by means of digital experience, talent, the community and regulatory excellence.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch\$)	Accumula	ted as of	Variation (%)	
Income Statement	March 2024	March 2025	YoY	
Net interest and indexation income	113,679	156,406	37.59%	
Net fee income	12,015	15,380	28.01%	
Other net operating income	11,890	5,009	-57.87%	
Total operating income	137,584	176,795	28.50%	
Provisions for credit risk	-6,432	-19,666	205.75%	
Net operating income	131,152	157,129	19.81%	
Total operating expenses	-83,315	-90,307	8.39%	
Operating Income	47,837	66,822	39.69%	
Balance Sheet				
Assets	25,747,047	26,143,423	1.54%	
Liabilities	23,314,325	23,532,949	0.94%	
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	17,314,989	18,261,699	5.47%	
Demand and time deposits (2)	20,719,592	20,989,786	1.30%	

⁽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.





Solvency

Bci's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) rose 32 basis points YoY

 The CAR was 15.41% at the close of 1Q25. The YoY improvement is mainly explained by the second issuance of AT1 bonds in 2024, confirming the sound position of solvency and greatly exceeding the regulatory requirements.

The basic capital ratio (CET1) dropped 6 basis points YoY

 It was 11.03% at the close of 1Q25. During the first quarter the growth of the portfolio and greater regulatory discounts on the capital base hit CET1. The equity recovery from the normalization of interest rates in the United States had positive effects on equity accounts.

Ch\$ million	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Available Capital (Ch\$ million)					
Capital and reserves	5,383,715	5,711,085	5,711,085	0.00%	6.08%
Valuation accounts	551,113	630,391	529,020	-16.08%	-4.01%
Net income in the period	207,432	801,642	273,398	-65.90%	31.80%
Provision for dividends	-274,499	-265,012	-328,932	24.12%	19.83%
Non-controlling interest	1,874	2,008	2,021	0.65%	7.84%
Goodwill	-177,587	-176,869	-169,742	-4.03%	-4.42%
Retained earnings from prior years	682,468	117,667	883,994	651.27%	29.53%
Discounts CET1	-162,934	-366,369	-349,391	-4.63%	114.44%
Tier 1 basic capital (CET1)	6,211,582	6,454,543	6,551,454	1.50%	5.47%
Tier 1 capital	6,695,141	7,436,390	7,493,713	0.77%	11.93%
Effective equity	8,440,909	9,111,084	9,154,844	0.48%	8.46%
Risk-weighted assets (amount)					
Market risk-weighted assets	4,487,560	5,284,110	5,495,538	4.00%	22.46%
Operational risk-weighted assets	4,281,252	4,414,949	4,348,554	-1.50%	1.57%
Credit risk-weighted assets	47,241,608	48,926,139	49,578,649	1.33%	4.95%
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	56,010,420	58,625,198	59,422,741	1.36%	6.09%
Risk-based capital ratios (% of RWAs)					
CET1 ratio (%)	11.09%	11.01%	11.03%	0.02pp	-0.06pp
Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.95%	12.69%	12.61%	-0.07pp	0.66pp
Effective equity ratio (%)	15.07%	15.54%	15.41%	-0.13pp	0.34pp
Additional based capital (% of RWA)					
Conservation buffer requirement (%)	1.875%	2.500%	2.50%	0.00pp	0.63pp
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.000%	0.500%	0.50%	0.00pp	0.50pp
Additional requirements for D-SIB (%)	0.875%	1.313%	1.13%	-0.19pp	0.25pp
Additional capital required for the evaluation of the adequacy of effective capital (Pillar 2)	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00pp	0.00pp
Total additional core capital requirements (%)	2.750%	4.313%	4.125%	-0.19pp	1.38pp
Leverage ratio					
Leverage ratio (%)	7.38%	7.71%	7.91%	0.20pp	0.53pp

Effective equity increased 8.37% YoY, mainly due to:

- The second issue of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments of USD500 million in September 2024.
- The higher net income accumulated in the period (+31.80% YoY), and
- The lower loss in accounts associated with the available-for-sale portfolio, which improved 43.42%.



Financing Sources and Liquidity

- The analysis of liquidity in the period indicated Bci's sound position, specifically the following:
- The short-term liquidity ratio rose 15%, mainly explained by a lower concentration of liabilities from financial wholesale clients.
- There was also an increase in the revenue flow of the 30-day tier, contributing to the soundness of the institution's immediate liquidity.
- Bci's long-term vision is consistently sound liquidity. The key long-term ratio remains stable, reflecting ongoing efficiency of our financing management.

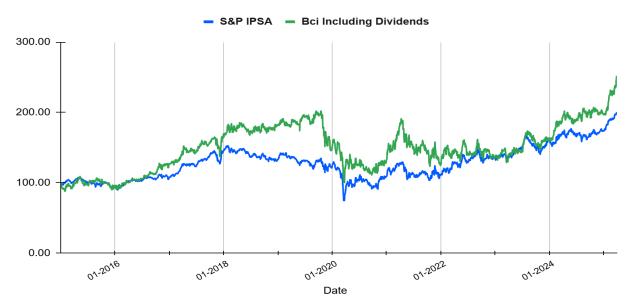
(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Customer financing					
Time deposits	19,190,646	21,359,354	20,198,702	-5.43%	5.25%
Demand deposits	26,945,987	27,228,336	27,087,566	-0.52%	0.53%
Other sources of financing					
Current bonds	8,521,738	7,914,075	8,236,162	4.07%	-3.35%
Letters of credit	499	289	231	-20.07%	-53.71%
(Ch\$ million)	1Q24	4Q24	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)					
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	3,547,052	5,269,335	4,813,005	-8.66%	35.69%
Net expenses	1,550,260	3,499,769	2,906,470	-16.95%	87.48%
LCR (%) (HQLA/Net expenses)	228.80%	150.56%	165.60%	15.03pp	-63.20pp
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
Available stable funding (ASF)	30,750,108	31,761,306	31,321,610	-1.38%	1.86%
Required stable funding (RSF)	30,772,694	30,454,493	30,054,448	-1.31%	-2.33%
NSFR (%) (ASF/RSF)	99.93%	104.29%	104.22%	-0.07pp	4.29pp





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 Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange.

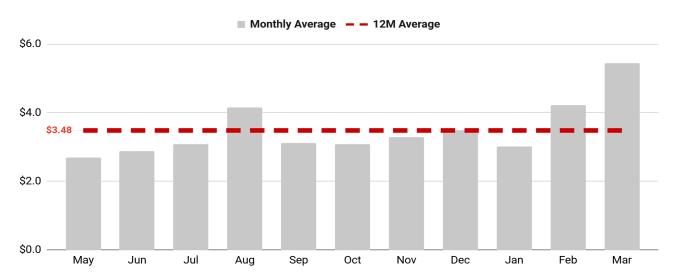
Bci's Stock Market Indicators

	2023				2024			2025	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
Closing price (Ch\$/share)	\$23,301	\$24,498	\$22,710	\$23,800	\$28,000	\$26,595	\$28,099	\$27,800	\$35,290
Minimum price (Ch\$/share)	\$22,920	\$22,750	\$20,973	\$21,400	\$23,201	\$25,805	\$26,310	\$25,805	\$27,600
Maximum price (Ch\$/share)	\$26,550	\$25,000	\$25,241	\$24,000	\$28,000	\$28,500	\$28,905	\$29,084	\$35,290
12-month return of Bci shares* (%)	-1.52	5.41	12.99	19.44	37.59	28.23	27.49	19.95	29.68
12-month return of IPSA (%)	7.85	16.90	14.06	17.79	24.77	10.84	11.27	8.27	15.35
Price-to-book (P/B) ratio (times)	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.83	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.10
Market capitalization (Ch\$ billion)	\$3.93	\$4.14	\$4.34	\$4.72	\$5.34	\$5.84	\$6.12	\$6.03	\$7.50

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

Average Amount Traded*

(USD million)



^{*}Volume (N°of shares traded) daily, multiplied by the daily average share price. The USD/CLP exchange rate considers the monthly average. (Source: S&P Capital IQ Pro).



Strategic Report



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

Business Areas

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

Market Share

Chilean banking industry, including overseas operations (data as of February 2025):

> Assets 20.80%

Loans 20.63%

Deposits 23.29%

International Credit Ratings

Moody's A2

S&P Global

Fitch Ratings

Δ-

Ownership

Controlling group 63.60%

Free float 25.65%

Pension funds 10.75%

Headcount

11.083 employees

Products and Services

Individuals:

Deposits, transfers, loans, savings and investments, and insurance

Companies:

Deposits, transfers, loans, investments, financial risk hedging, financial advisory services

International Presence

Parent Company

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

Divisions

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

Subsidiaries

Bci Asesoría Financiera S.A. Bci Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S.A. Bci Corredor de Bolsa S.A. Bci Corredores de Seguros S.A. Bci Factoring S.A. Bci Securitizadora S.A. Servicios de Normalización y Cobranza, Normaliza S.A. Bci Corredores de Bolsa de Productos S.A. Servicios Financieros y

Administración de Créditos Comerciales S.A. Administradora de Tarjetas Servicios Financieros Limitada SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Limitada Servicios y Cobranzas SEYCO Limitada

Channels

Digital:

Web and apps for individuals, SMEs and companies

In-Person: 182 branches and 570 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.

United States

Subsidiaries

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

Bci Securities Inc.

Branch

Bci Miami

Latin America

Subsidiary

Bci Perú

Representative Offices

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

Asia-Pacific

Representative Office

Shanghai, China

Related Companies

Pagos y Servicios S.A. (Bci Pagos)



Geographical Diversification¹ (at March 31, 2025)

Offshore Assets

40.3%

Offshore Loans

38.8%

Contribution to the consolidated total

Figures as of March 31, 2025

	Total Loans	Assets	Net Income
City National Bank of Florida (CNB)	32.9%	32.1%	19.2%
Bci Miami	5.1%	7.0%	3.4%
Bci Perú	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile			
(without Lider Bci)	60.3%	59.1%	76.5%
Lider Bci	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%

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





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 March 31

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (%) 165.60

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%) 104.22

Capital adequacy ratio (%) 15.96

Liquidity and solvency

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

Bci greatly exceeds the minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Position in the MERCO ESG 2024 ranking

1

Position in the MERCO Company 2024 general ranking

3

Corporate reputation

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

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

Employees 11,083

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

43

Number of agile teams formed (Bci, MACH and subsidiaries)

124

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 5,936,024

Number of registered MACH users 4,321,964

Client base

By means of its business units, subsidiaries and the MACHBank, Bci serves around six million clients

The bank's net promoter score (NPS) was 67.9% in March 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

+270

POC with an impact on the annual business

5

Number of banking APIs made at Bci

23

Digital SME accounts generated with POC of the Bci Startups program in 2024

15.3%

Number of partnerships in the API ecosystem

+110

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

Innovation system

Bci Labs is Bci's innovation team in charge of validating business hypotheses and developing new products and services with data-based scientific methodology. Its objective is to speed up processes, minimize risks and optimize resources.

The action lines include internal innovation (experiments with business areas), open innovation (integration of products and services of startups with the bank by means of proof of concept (POC), and exploration of trends to create prototypes. The innovation portfolio comprises 60% of low-risk incremental innovation and 40% of high-risk disruptive innovation.

By means of Bci Startups, its open innovation program, Bci Labs seeks to integrate the capacities of startups that become a technological partner of the bank to accelerate the launch of services or products in the market, to test and develop based on the evidence. It is currently working with 42x, Gatblac and Nirby on new products and services that integrate generative AI to add value to clients. These three startups came to work with Bci by means of participation in the open innovation challenge: "generative AI for Fintech," whose final was at the Innova Summit 2024, along with Innova 360.

Open Banking

In the open finance system, driven by the Fintech Law, Bci is focused on two main strategies:

- Banking as a Service: to build and present to third parties application programming interfaces (APIs) and widgets with Bci's products and services.
- 2) **Open Data:** to give access to external data of bank clients. It has developed a data hub for this, which manages informed consent and connects to data sources by means of fintechs and APIs, thereby preparing the technological infrastructure for the open finance system that could start to operate in Chile by mid-2026



Number of microservices created

865

Reusage rate of microservices created (%)

77

Number of analytical assets +500

Number of data scientists 88

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

Digital capacities

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

Analytical assets and roles of D&A

The Innovation and D&A Management is focused on generating value from data. Connected to the needs of the business, it develops analytical assets, such as predictive models, segmentations, heuristics; ad hoc analyses of strategic or tactical issues (evolution of the market share of a product, for example), and data services that meet clients' needs (management of personal finances, 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)

Ī

Number of entities participating in the Valor Pyme program

Number of entrepreneurs using *Valor Pyme* 360,000

Number of institutions on corporate citizenship programs 22

Startups applying to Bci's programs each year +50

Partnerships

Valor Pyme program

In 2024, Bci partnered with a further six companies and corporations to transform the *Valor Pyme* initiative into a country program. In the future, the bank will thereby be an articulator of the new entity's corporate governance decisions. The following will be represented on the board of directors: Microsoft, Walmart, Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, Blue Express (a subsidiary of Empresas Copec), the Intermediate Technical Training Bodies (OTIC, according to the Spanish acronym) of the Chilean Chamber of Construction, the Multigremial Nacional de Emprendedores (National Multi-Trade Association of Entrepreneurs) and Bci.

Corporate citizenship

As part of its social investment strategy, Bci enters into strategic partnerships with specialist entities in the areas of action it addresses to increase the positive social impact on vulnerable communities, 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.





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

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 the customer experience management are in charge of engagement with employees and clients, respectively.

Engagement instances	Material issues	Policies and programs
Employees		
 Communication between the CEO and all employees via streaming Corporate listening processes Mundo Bci website Discussion groups (Bci Talks) Ethics workshops (verdict dynamics) Conecta Lider One single confidential channel Corporate recognition events and by areas Corporate celebrations Shared learning opportunities Agile practices 	 Talent attraction and retention Diversity, equality, inclusion and a sense of belonging Corporate integration of sustainability Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance Digital and in-person security 	 Policy of diversity, equality, inclusion and sense of belonging Employee experience model: Bci Recognition program Lider Bci Academy Women in leadership program Specialist development program Hybrid work program
Clients		
 Active listening processes Social media Webinars and podcasts on investment and the economy Valor Pyme platform Valor Pyme TV Talks and events on the loyalty plans of the Wholesale & IB and Retail Ecosystem Divisions in the SME segment. Visits to wholesale clients at their companies Confidential channels 	 Digital and in-person security Management of personal data Sustainable finance Climate strategy Financial empowerment Service innovation, experience and digitalization 	 Bci privacy policy Valor Pyme program Centro Nace Fraud prevention program
Shareholders		
 Shareholders' meeting Monthly conferences Contact with the Investor Relations team Confidential channels Quarterly earnings reports Investor Relations website 	 Climate strategy Risk management Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance Human rights Digital and in-person security (including cybersecurity) Sustainable finance Profitability, efficiency 	 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 instances	Material issues	Policies and programs
Suppliers	•	
 Supplier portal Cycle of talks Annual recognition ceremony ESG impact measurement (Bci supplier program Seamos Diferentes (Let's Be Different)) Confidential channels Training and workshops on ESG issues (supplier development, three sessions) 	 Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance ESG transparency and confidence Digital and in-person security Financial empowerment Diversity, equality, inclusion and equal opportunity 	 Commitment of paying 99% of invoices received 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 from all major, critical and moderately critical suppliers (accounting for 70% to 80% of the expense).
Society		
 Corporate listening processes Corporate website Corporate citizenship action Confidential channels 	 Climate strategy Sustainable finance Social innovation in vulnerable communities Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance Human rights Financial empowerment 	 Corporate citizenship 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 TCFD and UNEP FI
Regulators		
 Hearings under the Lobby Act and Transparency Act Usual control processes Handling of complaints and services Periodic reports requested by regulators: Financial Market Commission, Chilean Central Bank, National Economic Affairs Investigation Bureau, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Internal Revenue Service, and Financial Analysis Unit. 	 Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance Financial empowerment Sustainable finance ESG transparency and confidence Risk management 	 Disclosure Committee Corporate policies. These include: Commercial and business policies Risk management policies Policy on the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism Anti-corruption policy Human rights policy General framework for sustainable finance Manual on the Lobby Act Regulation on engagement with public officials



Economic Environment

- The outset of 2025 has been marked by greater tension in the commercial area due to the various tariffs applied by Donald Trump. These measures have changed the macroeconomic environment, and the growth prospects for this year have now been downgraded.
- The United States had GDP growth of 2.8% in 2024, driven by private consumption and investment, reflecting the resilience of economic activity to ongoing high interest rates. The labor market was dynamic and resilient in 2024, but so far this year it is showing signs of slowing down, which slightly increased the March unemployment rate to 4.2%. Inflation continues to drop slowly, in a context in which it is expected to rise in the short term from the application of tariffs. In this situation, the Federal Reserve has held interest rates in the range of 4.25%-4.50%, but a greater pace of interest rates cuts is expected in the months ahead
- Peru's GDP increased 3.2% in 2024, reflecting a large recovery. Inflation remains within the target range. The Central Reserve Bank of Peru has held interest rates unchanged at 4.75% for various months now, due to greater global uncertainty and expectations of inflation increasing slightly in the first half of 2025.
- Chile 's economy grew 2.6% in 2024, mainly driven by the export sector. Inflation remains high and was around 4.9% in March, due to electricity price increases and labor cost pressures. In this scenario and since the higher inflation is due to supply factors, the Chilean Central Bank continued to cut interest rates to a rate of 5.0% in December. Nevertheless, this year it is expected to step up the process of cuts in line with greater global uncertainty about the trade war, which could hit the growth of our main trade partners and the world. The exchange rate in 1Q25 was pressured by the spike in global tension but was in line with its fundamentals.

Macroeconomic variables	United States	Peru	Chile
YoY variation of the GDP (%)			
40 2024	2.4	4.2	4.0
3Q 2024	3.1	3.8	2.0
4Q 2023	3.2	-0.2	1.1
Inflation (% accumulated in 12 months)			
1Q 2025	2.4	1.3	4.9
4Q 2024	2.9	2.0	4.5
1Q 2024	3.5	3.0	3.7
Interest rates (%)			
1Q 2025	4.50	4.75	5.00
4Q 2024	5.00	5.00	5.00
1Q 2024	5.50	6.25	7.25
Unemployment (%)			
1Q 2025	4.1	5.6	8.7
4Q 2024	4.1	6.0	8.1
1Q 2024	3.7	6.5	8.7
Labor force participation rate (%)			
1Q 2025	62.5		62.3*
4Q 2024	62.7		61.6
1Q 2024	62.5		62.4





Competitive Environment

Chile

16 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 merger of Banco Bice and Banco Security, whose main focus is on the business segment, was still underway at the close of 1Q25.

Including overseas operations, as of February 2025 Bci ranks number one in the industry for loans and deposits with a share of 20.43% (+34 bp YoY) and 31.06% (+21 bp YoY), respectively. Just considering the Chilean market, Bci has a 14.69% (+3 bp YoY) share of total loans and 15.08% (+24 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 21521) came into force in February 2023, the Financial Market Commission started to implement it. As of December 2024, there were more than 165 entities registered in the fintech supplier registry of the Financial Market Commission, with all of these 165 entities authorized.

Results of the banking industry in Chile

Total and nominal annual change as of February 28, 2025

		Figures at 02/28/2025	Annual change
A	Total loans (1) (Ch\$ million)	268,398,216	5.24%
A	Commercial loans (Ch\$ million)	145,172,607	4.53%
A	Consumer loans (Ch\$ million)	30,584,149	4.16%
A	Mortgage loans (Ch\$ million)	89,739,669	6.17%
A	Delinquency of 90 days or more	2.35%	+22bp
▼	Provisions for credit risk of total loans	2.49%	-8bp
A	Impaired portfolio	6.19%	+56 pp
A	Operational efficiency	44.44%	+82bp
A	Net income of the banking industry (Ch\$ million)	5,047,072	10.51%
▼	Return on average equity (ROAE)	15.25%	-17bp
A	Return on average assets (ROAA)	1.26%	+11bp

⁽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 1Q25, Compartamos Banco (of the Gentera Group in Mexico) secured a license to operate as a banking company.

Regulatory Framework

Chile

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

Regulatory change in the first quarter.

Law 21.735, which amends the social security system and creates social insurance

Published on 03/26/2025

This new law creates a mixed system of pensions and social insurance for the contribution pillar. It improves the universal guaranteed pension (PGU, according to the Spanish acronym), and establishes benefits and regulatory modifications to the current social security system, amending decree law N°3.500 of 1980 and other related regulations.

Law 21.735 establishes a new contribution of 7% charged to the employer which, in addition to the 1.5% of the disability and life insurance (SIS, according to the Spanish acronym), gives a total contribution of 8.5% of the taxable remuneration of employees. 4% of the total will be managed by new social insurance, 2.5% will be to finance the SIS and for a compensation mechanism for women, and the remaining 1.5% will be a contribution with a protected yield. The complementary 4.5% will be allocated to the individual capitalization of each employee. The implementation of this contribution will be rolled out gradually in a 9-year term. This could be extended to 11 years, depending on the results of the collection assessment laid down in the Tax Compliance Law.



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 supervised 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 Systems and Organics of the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators (SBS, according to the Spanish acronym) of Peru. The modifications concern the following issues, among others: SBS regulation of credit companies; the process of incorporating companies in the financial system; and provisions on effective equity, with the aim of embracing the Basel III standards. To implement the new aspects related to Basel III, the SBS published the definitive regulatory framework in December 2022. These new schemes will be rolled out gradually up to 2026.

Moreover, Legislative Decree 1646, dated September 13, 2024, made further changes to the General Law on the Financial and Insurance Systems and Organics 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 not on total effective equity).
- b) Increase in the individual limits of unsecured financing from 10% to 15%.
- c) Decrease in the maximum exposure from 30% to 25% with guarantees.

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





Risk Governance

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

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

Board of Directors						
Executive Committee - It approves the risk appetite framework, high-value loans, and reviews and approves corporate policies that are within its competence.	Directors' Committee - It is responsible for the functions envisaged for the Audit Committee in Chapter 1-15 of the banking regulation (RAN, according to the Spanish acronym).	Finance and Corporate Risk Committee - It monitors the main indicators, including U.S. operations.		Tecl Com - It r risk and	erational and hnological Risk nmittee monitors the risk levels, management programs implementation of on plans.	Controller's Office - Independent opinion of the effectiveness of the risk management system
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 the operational risk management.	- It monitors action to preve crimes, protec consumer righ and free competition, a prevent mone laundering.	nts and	- 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 the governance of mod with a special focus on policies, and regulation	el risk management, analytical assets,	framework, mon indicator varianc	– 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	Bodies	Responsibilities
1st	Business managements and their support areas	 Identify and manage the risks of products, services, processes, and systems. Implement remedial action.
2nd	Corporate risk management	 Design policies, programs, and methodologies. Monitor the execution of management activities and the risk level, independently of the first line.
3rd	Internal auditing	 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 material risk management, and the 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 that are compulsory for the entire organization and specialized courses.

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 instances

- Corporate risk identification process.
- Risk self-assessment process, in which the different areas must proactively identify and report their risks.
- Anonymous whistleblower 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. Assessment of each risk profile independently, using quantitative tools based on risk characterization metrics.
- 4. Analysis of the control environment of material risks, pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 1-13 and 21-13 of the banking regulation (RAN, according to the Spanish acronym).
- 5. Sensitivity of risk events regarding the main current and potential risk factors.
- 6. Classification 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 supports 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 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 test conducted in the first quarter of 2025 indicate that the bank has capital adequacy to withstand the different stress scenarios, and in no scenario does it break the regulatory limits considering the legal buffers stipulated to such effect.



Risk Management

Risk areas	Trend 1Q25 vs. 1Q24	Main mitigation measures
Credit risk	•	 Periodic review and monitoring of the portfolio, viewing risk management proactively. Monitoring of support programs for clients affected, assessing own initiatives and state guarantee programs. Calibration of models, methodologies and/or rules that are part of the origination policies, based on the evolution of the portfolios. Implementation of strategies in mass portfolios to rebalance the portfolios towards those clients with a lower risk.
Market and counterparty risk	•	 Prudent management of the mismatches was maintained for the administration of rate risks of the banking book, since uncertainty remains about how fast the economy will recover and the effects on interest rates and inflation. Regarding the trading book, there was active management of the own portfolio, but more conservative than the previous quarter, considering the volatility of the market and keeping the focus on clients' requirements. Calibration of the risk appetite framework based on financial planning and financing. Execution of the stress program to measure potential impacts proactively and analysis of capital resistance to stress scenarios.
Liquidity risk	•	 There were no major changes in risk management, maintaining compliance with limits and watching early alerts closely, due to the volatility evident in the market lately. After the exit from government liquidity measures (FCIC), the focus has been to optimize short-term liquidity levels, maintaining prudent buffers. In continuous improvement processes, the focus was on bolstering the monitoring process, calibration of the risk appetite framework with metrics for global management. Development of the liquidity self-evaluation process (IAL/ILAAP 2025).
Operational risk	•	 Bci has continued to carry out and enhance its fraud prevention and cybersecurity strategies to protect clients and the bank, which has enabled it to mitigate the trend of emerging risks and losses of the industry. Design of analytical capacities that boost fraud prevention by providing greater grading and characterization of clients and their risks. Implementation of a new operational model that is based on the accountability of risk management in the first line of defense. Design of value propositions by deploying agile methodology, incorporating tools for the integral management of operational risk.
Compliance risk	•	 Bolstering of the money laundering prevention program and system, stepping up the due diligence measures for high-risk sectors and enhancement of the inherent, transaction and combined risk models. Implementation of the new elements of the crime prevention program pursuant to the Law on Economic Crimes and the best international practices. Implementation of the general compliance program that establishes the guidelines on the activities and processes the compliance management is in charge of, along with the different programs that are part of it. Start of inclusion of due diligence reviews for compliance, starting with social contributions. Enhancement of the training and education program for compliance.
Model risk	•	 Continuous process of aligning the model risk in national and international subsidiaries.



		 Monitoring and calibration of models based on the evolution of portfolio risk. Progress of the model validation plan and coverage throughout the corporation.
Capital adequacy risk	•	 Permanent monitoring of the capital adequacy ratios and compliance with the internal objective for capital. Ongoing optimization of risk-weighted assets, in accordance with regulatory requirements. The start of outsourced advisory services with the focus on optimizing regulatory capital. Continuous enhancement of the process related to the effective equity self-evaluation report (IAPE, according to the Spanish acronym).
Strategic risk	•	 Execution of strategic projects, with periodic follow-up and agile methodology that enables early exit to make adjustments quickly. The strategy is aligned to clients' preferences, the current regulation and competitive environment. The annual strategic planning considers a bottom-up approach that is in line with the corporate objectives and top-down strategy for each strategic pillar. The regulatory and competitive changes are considered with a three-year vision.
ESG risk	•	 Publication of a new version of the Wholesale Banking and SME Banking sustainable finance policy. Incorporation and update of heatmaps of transition and physical risks due to climate change, and their effects on the main economic sectors. Verification of the eligibility of sustainable operations, by means of a robust process (bipartite sustainable Council) to assure the correct brand of sustainable operations, helping clients in their transition and reducing the greenwashing risk. A public-private working group on green taxonomy drove a practical exercise to apply taxonomy in real estate construction financing, generating learning and useful criteria for the implementation of green taxonomy (known as T-MAS) in Chile. Progress was made with training commercial and risk teams on ESG issues, compliance tools and environmental risks (SNIFA and ARCLIM, according to the Spanish acronyms), supporting the transition of clients and in alignment with the net-zero and Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) objectives.
Reputational risk	•	 Calibration of risk-based monitoring tools, risk profile, calculation of pillar II capital and definition of the reputational risk appetite. Continuous monitoring and bolstering of the contingency plans for the most critical risks based on their exposure and occurrence. Execution of a workshop on contingencies for spokespeople, with the aim of providing guidelines on information to the public and the response to the press in alarming situations.

▲ Up ■ Unchanged ▼ Down



Emerging Risks

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

Advanced artificial intelligence (AI) 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, execute identity fraud schemes, 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 undermine current cryptographic systems, thereby impacting the confidentiality of financial transactions. The metaverse establishes virtual environments wherein risks of identity theft, fraud, and information theft may emerge. The advent and evolution of these technologies broaden the exposure surfaces to cyber threats 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 methods that reinforce inequalities or unintended discrimination.
- Obsolescence of current technologies or systems incapable of being integrated with new technologies.
- Rise in technological update 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:

- Continuously educate employees and clients regarding new forms of fraud and their mitigation strategies.
- Persistently update cybersecurity controls.
- Potentiate biometric controls.
- Maintain constant monitoring of emerging technological trends and their potential impact on the industry and the bank.
- Develop pilot programs or controlled tests to identify faults and evaluate the operational and regulatory impact of new technologies.
- Forge strategic partnerships with startups, fintechs, or innovation centers.
- Strengthen internal capabilities 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, payment methods, 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.
- Reduction of 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 through agile, risk-based management, ensuring the long-term sustainability of this strategy.
- 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 exert upward pressure on production costs, drive inflation, and restrict access to financing, resulting from heightened uncertainty and deteriorating economic conditions.

Potential impacts:

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

Early mitigation:

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

Regulatory expectations and changes

Category: regulatory

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

Potential impacts:

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

Early mitigation:

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

Potential Social Instability

Category: Social

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

Potential Impacts:

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

Early Mitigation:

- Diversification of the risk portfolio by sectors and regions.
- Adjustment of credit exposure in sensitive areas.
- Strengthening of credit origination policies.
- Monitoring of social, economic, and political indicators.
- Updating of business continuity plans.
- Bolstering 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 at March 31, 2025

International Rating

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

Standard's & Poor's	•					
Standard 3 & FOOI 3						
October 2024	Rating Obtained					
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/A-2					
Senior Unsecured	A-					
Commercial Paper	A-2					
Fitch Ratings						
March 2025	Rating Obtained					
Foreign and local currency long-term IDRs	Α-					
Outlook	Stable					
Foreign and local currency short-term IDRs	F2					
Viability Rating	a-					
Local Currency Long Term Issuer Default						
Rating	A-					
Moody's						
May 2024	Rating Obtained					
Outlook	Stable					
Bank Deposits	A2 / P-1					
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1					
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1					

Local Rating

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

Feller Rate					
May 2024	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				

Rating Obtained
AAA (cl)
N1+(cl)
AAA (cl)
AAA (cl)
AAA (cl)
AA (cl)
First Class Level 1

Fundamentals of Bci's credit ratings

Senior Unsecured

Bci Miami Branch Commercial Paper

The rating reports highlighted Bci as a sound and consolidated brand in the Chilean financial system with a strong competitive position in Chile and the United States. The credit rating agencies highlighted the good quality of its assets, conservative and proactive risk management and suitable capitalization. In terms of funding and liquidity, they believe that the bank has robust diversification and strong liquidity bolstering its financial position. They also acknowledged that the digital transformation plan has contributed to greater automation and productivity, enhancing the bank's value proposition.

Δ2

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 essential to bolster its position. The credit rating agencies deem that these operations provide stability by diversifying its exposure to a less risky and highly diversified economy. This growth has been underpinned by proactive and efficient risk management, mitigating the risk of impairment of asset quality and profitability, especially considering the high rate of growth of and exposure to the commercial real estate sector in the south of Florida.





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 perspective, involves all the national and international business units, and facilitates the objective assessment of indicators so as to structure an investment plan to achieve the objectives proposed.

For the 2024-2026 period, Bci updated key aspects of its performance metrics. It added productivity indicators, calculated considering the average income per employee, and capital (CET 1) to the sustainable growth pillar. It also replaced the risk rate, calculated as the stock of provisions for credit risk on total loans, with risk rate 2 (RR2), defined as the provision expense net of recoveries in the period on total loans. This provides a more accurate assessment of the credit risk profile of the operation.

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	Clients and	Shareholders	Society
their families	suppliers		

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 Offer solutions (and not just products) leveraged in innovation, the smart and responsible use of client and underpinned by Bci's Ambitious and sustainable growth Foster collaboration, diversity, and empowerment, focused on the client and underpinned by Bci's products, with a large

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

data and the development of

NPS

ecosystems.

SNEX

- Commitment index
- Net income
- CFT1
- ROAE
- Efficiency ratio
- Risk rate 2 (RR2)
- Productivity
- Sustainability index



Annual evolution of the key performance indicators

(Figures as of March 31 of each year)

Indicator	NPS	SNEX	Commitment
	67.9%	81.6%	93%
Annual change	▼ 1 bp		■ 0 bp
	1Q24: 68.9%	1Q24: 76,6%	1Q24: 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
	273,438 Ch\$ million	12.87% (12M)	51.34%
Annual change	▲ 31.80%	▼ -0.2 bp	▼ 52.1 bp
	1Q24: Ch\$207,462 million	1Q24: 12.89%	1Q24: 46.13%
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)	CET 1 Ratio
	23.76 million	0.96%	11.58%
Annual change	▲ 13.77 %	▼ 7.6 bp	▲ 4.9 bp
	1Q24: 20.88 million	1Q24: 1.03%	1Q24: 11.09%
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	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, since it considers the full life cycle of the credit (from origination to recovery).	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) is a key component of 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
	long term.		Basel III standards.
Indicator	Sustainability Index 4.02		
Change	▲ 162 bp 1024: 2.4		
Definition		icator of 1-5, which aims to maximize th ocial and governance). It incrementally ned by Bci's sustainability strategy.	



Progress in 1Q25

Pillar

Personalized and omnichannel experience

Figures at March 2025

BciPlus+ credit card users 440,620

Total purchases with MACHBank 288,000

Ch\$ million (+44% vs. 1Q24)

MACH checking accounts 920,625

(>80% vs. 1Q24)

MACH clients making savings in *Cuenta Futuro* 259,932

(+38% vs. 1Q24)

NPS of MACH 70.4%

(1Q25, +4.8pp vs. 1Q24)

Clients who have used the benefits program 129,365 (+70% 1024)

Investment in the branch retrofitting plan USD70 million

Process of migrating to BciPlus+

 In January 2025, Bci migrated the total stock of credit cards to the new Bci Plus+ program program, which provides cashback for all purchases. The change raised the degree of customer satisfaction, doubled the use of benefits and boosted the use of credit cards. It also enhanced the positioning of the brand regarding benefit recognition attributes.

New partnerships extend the range of benefits

• In 1Q25, Bci entered into partnerships with Starbucks, Copec, Mercado Libre, Despegar.com and McDonald 's, among others, to support clients with their daily activities in different sectors.

Launch of MACHBANK

- At the outset of 2025 and along with the launch of a credit card, MACH became MACHBANK. This change in the brand is the intention of evolving further to become the leading digital bank in the market, due to its ability to forge a deeper bond with clients by means of concepts like freedom, confidence and simplicity.
- The new MACHBANK credit card makes it possible to control personal finance from the application.

Inauguration of a new Centro Nace

 On March 26, Bci inaugurated a new Centro Nace at Militares 4611 street in Las Condes, Santiago. Here the bank puts into practice its vision of an integral financial and non-financial value proposition to support entrepreneurs, whether they are bank clients or not.



Progress in 1Q25

Pillar

People-focused culture

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

Sense of belonging scale 2024

(Bci, MACH and Bci Perú) 95%

Accolades

Top Employer 2024-2025 certification

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

Position in rankings

Building Happiness 2024 1

Employer For Youth FEM 2024 (female talent) 2

Employer For Youth 2024 2

Top of Mind 2025 among young professionals

MERCO Talent 2024 4

Latam Inclusive Tech Awards 2024, valuing maternity category

Talent attraction

Coverage of transformational positions 98%

Average hiring time 23 days

Successful continuous listening strategy

- The corporate human resources management has implemented a continuous listening strategy aimed at employees, integrating multiple sources of information to make data-based decisions and anticipate their expectations and needs. This strategy includes various gauges and listening moments to create a holistic vision of employee voice: external studies; internal surveys; focused ad hoc listening; an annual climate and commitment survey; besides two to three pulse surveys in the year.
- The systematization of constant monitoring and early detection of aspects that spur engagement have a positive impact on key indicators, like reducing voluntary resignations, retaining employees with high potential, the coverage of transformational job positions, and the ratio of applicants for vacancies.

Greater talent attraction and retention capacity

 For the second year running, Bci attained Top Employer international certification for the 2024-2025 period, which recognizes the best employers worldwide for their human resources practices.

Certification of strategic capacities

 In 2024, Bci obtained the Bci's Leader in Financial Agility Excellence certificate in the best agility benchmark for driving business agility in organizations. It also obtained Bci's Measurable Agility Sets the Standard for Latin America on Data Agility Driven certificate for driving data-based transformation.

Unique culture and responsible flexibility

- 97% of employees feel they can contribute to achieving the organizational objectives, and 92% of youngsters consider that their work is valued.
- Responsible flexibility adapts to the business needs and to employees, creating a healthy environment.
- For the second year running, Bci was in first place of BUK's Building Happiness 2024 ranking.

Boosting women leaders

- New appointments of women leaders and programs to boost the development of female talent have put Bci in second place of the best companies for young professional women in Chile, according to the EFY FEM 2024 ranking.
- 3 of the 11 executives who report directly to the CEO are women (2023: 1).



Progress in 1Q25

Pillar

Ambitious and sustainable growth

Transactions on Bci's payment platform +11.2 million

(+212% vs. 2023)

Percentage of transactions made on the On Us acceptance network 76%

Active digital clients +2 million

(1.5 times > than in 2015)

Creation of the largest banking ecosystem in Chile

- The merging of the issuer bases of Bci, MACH and Lider Bci Servicios Financieros has led to the largest payment platform in Chile with around 6 million clients.
- The number of Bci clients has increased sixfold since 2015.

Leadership of checking account growth

 One of every three checking accounts opened in the Chilean market in 2024 was Bci or MACHBANK.

Driving the Wealth Management business

- At the close of 1Q25, Bci was managing Ch\$21.5 billion of equity of its clients.
- Bci has boosted the knowledge of its clients based on their behavior using D&A and clustering. This has allowed for greater deployment of the process of advisory services and diversification of the equity of our clients, along with close and contingent communication in view of such volatile markets at present.

Transformation of generative AI into strategic capacity

- The objective of the Center of Excellence (CoE) of generative Al at Bci is to install this capacity to gain a competitive advantage, with a positive impact on clients, employees and the business. The progress highlights in 1Q25 were:
 - Large improvement of the interface and quality of response of the Copilot of Centro de Servicios (CCSS, according to the Spanish acronym).
 - Incorporation of a new function in the Copilot of CCSS, which summarizes the engagement with clients and injects this directly into the closing of cases of Salesforce, optimizing the service process.
 - Greater number of executives who use the Copilot of Executives.
 - Realization of a proof of concept (PoC) in parallel to the functionality of the Al of Salesforce (Einstein for Service) to compare and assess solutions.
 - Focus on improving the accuracy and reliability of responses generated by the copilots.

Development of a portfolio of sustainable solutions

- At March 31, 2025, Bci's product offering includes:
 - **Green mortgage:** this finances eco-efficient and environmentally friendly real estate projects.
 - **Green car insurance**: this insures electric cars and helps to look after the environment.
 - Green leasing: this finances electromobility projects and photovoltaic power plants, with extended terms and insurance with broad coverage.
 - Green investments: funds and portfolios with social, economic and environmental criteria (Fondo Mutuo Bci Deuda Global Sostenible, Fondo Mutuo Bci Acciones Sostenibles ESG and ESG portfolio).
 - Financing of sustainable initiatives: this supports business projects of energy reduction, efficient use of water, renewable energies, electromobility and electric machinery.
 - Benefits at green merchants: cashback, discounts and installments without interest when paying with Bci credit cards.



Sustainable operations +3,500

Companies with sustainable finance 209

Financing of scaleups (Ch\$ million) Ch\$7.288

Financing of women entrepreneurs (Ch\$ million) Ch\$5,502, equivalent to 24% of the total loans of Nace

Centro Nace events (talks, workshops) 29 events and attendance by + 1,000 people

Program to decarbonize SMEs in Chile

As part of the Valor Pyme (SME Value) program, Bci will support 50 SMEs in the medium-sized enterprise segment with B2B business models to measure their carbon footprint. This will enable a baseline of their emissions to be established and from this develop a decarbonization and mitigation plan. This will be undertaken in collaboration with the startup BeeOk, which has developed software to register emissions with a high degree of accuracy.

Driving startups with huge potential

 Bci's Nace program has developed a value proposition aimed at boosting the scale-up of enterprises with huge potential. This proposition includes financial and non-financial aspects. These include connection to the bank's international network and the enterprise ecosystem.

Women entrepreneur plan focused on scaleups

 The women entrepreneur plan 2025 is focused on boosting businesses led by women. This initiative includes funding, support networks, and the Scale W program in partnership with Women Entrepreneurs, seeking to reduce gaps and enhance the entrepreneur ecosystem in Chile.

First sectorial objectives to reduce financed emissions

- Bci defined and published its first two sectorial objectives (energy and cement) to reduce financed emissions, as an expression of the commitment to exercise its role as a catalyst of the transformation to more sustainable productive models. These objectives are:
 - Reduce the intensity of emissions of tCO₂eq/MWh of power generating companies by 71% by 2030.
 - Reduce the intensity of emissions of tCO₂eq/t of cement of cement companies by 17% by 2030.





Reporting framework

Bci's financial report as of March 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 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.





Consolidated Income Statement as of March 31, 2025

Ch\$ million	BCI+subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated Total
Net interest income	321,959	156,406	23,753	2,854	504,972
Net income from indexation	109,628	0	7	0	109,635
Net fee income	84,472	15,380	11,311	2,585	113,748
Net financial Income	42,486	1,151	52	1,938	45,627
Other operating income	4,716	7,009	4,040	97	15,862
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	563,261	179,946	39,163	7,474	789,844
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-136,011	-47,452	-7,111	-1,997	-192,571
Administration expenses	-83,843	-35,463	-14,000	-1,319	-134,625
Depreciation and amortization	-20,465	-3,790	-1,631	-965	-26,851
Impairment of non-financial assets	-26	0	0	0	-26
Other operating expenses	-46,646	-3,601	-1,203	-13	-51,463
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	-286,991	-90,306	-23,945	-4,294	-405,536
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	276,270	89,640	15,218	3,180	384,308
Provisions for credit risk due to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	-103,347	-22,878	-18,141	-2,759	-147,125
Special provisions for credit risk	19,682	4,540	-63	-15	24,144
Recovery of written-off credits	24,533	51	4,856	0	29,440
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets	1,658	-1,379	0	-101	178
EXPENSES FOR CREDIT LOSSES	-57,474	-19,666	-13,348	-2,875	-93,363
OPERATING INCOME	218,796	69,974	1,870	305	290,945
Income from continuing operations before tax	218,796	69,974	1,870	305	290,945
Tax	-269	-17,356	-417	535	-17,507
NET INCOME	218,527	52,618	1,453	840	273,438



Risk Indicators as of March 31, 2025

Ch\$ million	BCI+Subidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Total Loans:					
Commercial Loans	21,378,912	14,378,019	0	414,542	36,171,473
Mortgage Loans	11,394,457	3,828,663	0	0	15,223,120
Consumer Loans	2,661,633	55,017	493,395	0	3,210,045
Commercial loans originated and acquired by the entity	59,250	0	0	0	59,250
Due from banks	829,034	0	0	13,019	842,053
Total	36,323,286	18,261,699	493,395	427,561	55,505,941
Provisions					
Commercial	-395,350	-131,092	0	-13,493	-539,935
Mortgage	-86,866	-29,192	0	0	-116,058
Consumer	-195,499	-3,256	-70,114	0	-268,869
Due from banks	-1,048	0	0	0	-1,048
Total	-678,763	-163,540	-70,114	-13,493	-925,910
Write-Offs					
Commercial	39,706	2,904	0	0	42,610
Mortgage	1,481	0	0	0	1,481
Consumer	42,458	13	17,567	0	60,038
Total	83,645	2,917	17,567	0	104,129
Recoveries					
Commercial	10,453	51	0	0	10,504
Mortgage	1,413	0	0	0	1,413
Consumer	12,668	0	4,856	0	17,524
Total	24,534	51	4,856	0	29,441
Impaired Portfolio Chile					
Commercial	1,202,481	687,745	0	4,535	1,894,761
Mortgage	546,066	69,687	0	0	615,753
Consumer	170,833	1,953	38,945	0	211,731
Total	1,919,380	759,385	38,945	4,535	2,722,245

Ch\$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Consumer Loans	376,996	37,082	0	0	414,078
Mortgage Loans	255,317	53,408	0	0	308,725
Commercial Loans	58,880	613	19,853	0	79,346
Total Non-Performing Loans	691,193	91,103	19,853	0	802,149



Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2025

Panalestone with settlement in progress 1,133,435 7,08 7,	Ch\$ million	BCI+subsidiaries + Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated Total
Transactions with cetterenent in progress 133.415 7.0 19.202 7.0	ASSETS					
Primancial assets to be traded at far value through profit or loss	Cash and bank deposits	2,924,759	625,094	1,590	336,317	3,887,760
Peans 1	Transactions with settlement in progress	1,133,435	0	0	19,202	1,152,637
Determination instruments 1245/25 (a) 0 40,47 (b) 12.24 Others 73,399 (a) 42,17 (a) 0 0 Non-trading financial assets amidatority valued at fair value through profit or loss 97,20 (a) 0 0 0 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 3,890,00 (a) 3,999,12 (b) 0 141,425 (b) 7,60 Dist financial instruments 3,890,00 (a) 3,999,12 (b) 0 141,425 (b) 7,60 Financial sests at fair value through orbit or loss 3,890,00 (a) 3,999,12 (b) 0 141,425 (b) 7,60 Financial instruments 3,890,00 (a) 3,999,27 (b) 0 141,425 (b) 7,60 Financial instruments 3,890,00 (a) 3,999,47 (b) 0	Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	7,259,083	97,988	0	55,574	7,412,645
Others 72,367 4,217 0 0 Non-trading financial assets mandaterily valued at fair value through profit or loss 59,280 0 0 0 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss 3,890,000 3,999,124 0 141,425 7,6 Pilancial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss 3,890,000 3,999,124 0 141,425 7,6 Pilancial indiviture contracts for hedge accounting 49,943 6,277 42,200 141,455 7,6 Rights for repurchase agreements and securities boars 31,888 6,275 42,200 10 2 Rights for repurchase agreements and securities boars 31,888 2,495,416 0 0 0 2 0 <td>Financial derivative contracts</td> <td>5,940,588</td> <td>55,817</td> <td>0</td> <td>15,127</td> <td>6,011,532</td>	Financial derivative contracts	5,940,588	55,817	0	15,127	6,011,532
Name-trading financial assets mandatority valued at fair value through profit or loss 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Debt financial instruments	1,246,126	0	0	40,447	1,286,573
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss 3,890,00 3,890,124 0 141,425 7,6 7,	Others	72,369	42,171	0	0	114,540
Primancial risastes at fair value through other comprehensive income	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	59,250	0	0	0	59,250
Debt financial instruments	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0	0
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting 499,347 62,772 20 414,058 57,3 57,5 57,	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,890,100	3,599,124	0	141,425	7,630,649
Prinancial assets at amortized cost	Debt financial instruments	3,890,100	3,599,124	0	141,425	7,630,649
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans	Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	499,347	62,772	0	0	562,119
Designation	Financial assets at amortized cost	35,952,786	20,556,576	423,280	414,058	57,346,700
Owed by banks 8 27,999 0 0 13,009 2 Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial 20,983,562 14,246,927 0 401,049 35,05 Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage 11,307,591 3799,471 40 0 0 15,15 Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer 24,66,134 168,625 0 0 2 Intangible assets 311,353 163,403 8,156 9,201 -2 Fixed assets 221,638 56,280 2,706 1,425 2 Assets for the right to use leased goods 70,575 30,627 77,000 1,072 Current taxes 38,977 0 0 3,327 Other assets 11,179,361 588,321 20,039 2,284 1,77 Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,422 0 0 0 0 Total ASSETS LIABILITIES 1,111,023 0 0 0 0 1,256 5 Fin	Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans	311,888	0	0	0	311,888
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial 20,983,562 12,46,927 0 40,049 35,55 Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage 11,307,591 3,799,471 0 0 15,55 Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer 2,466,134 51,762 423,280 0 0 2 Investments in companies 43,343 168,625 0 0 0 2 Fixed assets 221,638 56,280 2,706 14,255 1 1 1 Fixed assets 221,633 56,280 2,706 14,255 2 3 3,272 1 1 2 4 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 2 2 4 3 3 3,272 2 2 4 2 3 3 3,272 2 2 4 2 3 3 3,272 2 4 1,7 3 3 3,272 2 3,272 3 2 <th< td=""><td>Debt financial instruments</td><td>55,615</td><td>2,458,416</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2,514,031</td></th<>	Debt financial instruments	55,615	2,458,416	0	0	2,514,031
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage 11,307,597 37,99,477 0 0 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15,	Owed by banks	827,996	0	0	13,009	841,005
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer 2,466,134 51,762 243,280 0 2 Investments in companies 43,943 168,625 0 0 3 Fixed assets 311,353 163,403 8,156 9,201 -2 Fixed assets for the right to use leased goods 70,575 30,624 2706 1,425 2 Current taxes 3,697 0 813 3,272 3 2 2 Deferred taxes 294,082 194,615 75,108 2,708 3 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 <td< td=""><td>Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial</td><td>20,983,562</td><td>14,246,927</td><td>0</td><td>401,049</td><td>35,631,538</td></td<>	Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	20,983,562	14,246,927	0	401,049	35,631,538
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer 2,466,134 51,762 243,280 0 2 Investments in companies 43,943 168,625 0 0 3 Fixed assets 311,353 163,403 8,156 9,201 -2 Fixed assets 221,638 56,280 2706 1,425 2 Assets for the right to use leased goods 70,575 3,627 0 813 3,272 Other assets 3,697 0 813 3,272 2 Other assets 11,79,361 58,8321 20,039 2,284 1,7 Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,423 0 0 0 0 TOTAL ASSETS LIABILITIES 1,111,023 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256 1,1256	Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	11,307,591	3,799,471	0	0	15,107,062
investments in companies 43,943 168,625 0 0 1 intangible assets 311,353 163,403 8,156 9,201 1 Fixed assets 221,638 56,280 2,706 1,425 2 Assets for the right to use leased goods 70,575 30,627 77,300 1,072 Current taxes 3,697 104,615 75,080 2,078 1,072 Cheferred taxes 294,082 11,179,361 58,821 20,039 2,284 1,17 Other assets 1,179,361 58,83,232 20,039 2,284 1,17 Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,423 0 0 0 LIABLITIES Transactions with settlement in progress 1,111,023 0 24,008 1,1 Inancial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		2,466,134	51,762	423,280	0	2,941,176
intangible assets 311,353 163,403 8,156 9,201 7 Fixed assets 221,638 56,280 2,706 1,425 2 Assets for the right to use leased goods 70,575 30,624 7,730 1,072 Current taxes 3,697 0 813 3,272 Defered taxes 294,082 194,615 75,108 2,708 2,80 Other assets 1,177,361 588,321 20,039 2,284 1,7 Ron-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,423 0 0 0 TOTAL ASSETS 53,893,822 26,143,422 398,222 986,38 81,5 Total Assets the disposal groups for sale 1,111,023 0 0 0 0 10 11,25 81,3 LIABILITIES 1,211,023 0 0 2,00 11,25 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 6 1,2 5 5 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>212,568</td></td<>					0	212,568
Fixed assets 221,638 56,280 2,706 1,425 2,206 2,206 1,425 2,206 2,206 1,425 2,206 2,206 1,425 2,206 2,					9,201	492,113
Assets for the right to use leased goods 70,575 30,624 77,30 1,072 Current taxes 3,697 0 813 3,272 Deferred taxes 294,082 194,615 75,108 2,708 1,70 Other assets 1,179,361 588,321 20,039 2,284 1,77 Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,423 0 0 0 0 TOTAL ASSETS 53,883,832 26,143,422 599,422 986,538 81,53 LIABILITIES Transactions with settlement in progress 1,111,023 0 0 24,008 1,5 Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,66 34,759 0						282,049
Current taxes 3,697 0 813 3,272 Deferred taxes 294,082 194,615 75,108 2,708 1 Other assets 1,179,361 588,321 20,039 2,284 1,7 Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,423 0 0 0 LIABILITIES Transactions with settlement in progress 1,111,023 0 0 24,008 1,1 Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,696 34,759 0 11,256 5 Financial liabilities at amortized cost 37,459,632 23,160,558 3,378 729,300 61,3 Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting 954,060 20,003 0 0 0 5 Financial liabilities at amortized cost 37,459,632 23,160,558 3,378 729,300 61,3 22,10 3 20,432 22,10 61,3 22,10 3 3 20,432 22,10 3 3 20,432 22,10						110,001
Deferred taxes 294,082 194,615 75,108 2,708 5 Other assets 1,179,361 588,321 20,039 2,284 1,77 Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,423 0 0 0 TOTAL ASSETS 53,883,832 26,143,422 539,422 986,538 81,832 LIABILITIES Transactions with settlement in progress 1,111,023 0 0 24,008 1,115 Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,696 34,759 0 11,256 5 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,696 34,759 0 11,256 5 Financial iliabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,696 34,759 0 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7,782</td>						7,782
Other assets 1,179,361 588,321 20,039 2,284 1,77 Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,423 0 0 0 0 TOTAL ASSETS 53,883,832 26,143,422 539,422 986,538 81,533 LIABILITIES Transactions with settlement in progress 1,111,023 0 0 24,008 1,555 Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,696 34,759 0 11,256 5 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss 0						566,513
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale 40,423 0 0 0 TOTAL ASSETS 53,883,832 26,143,422 539,422 986,538 81,333 LIABILITIES Transactions with settlement in progress 1,111,023 0 0 24,008 1,17 Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,696 34,759 0 11,256 5 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss 0 <						1,790,005
TOTAL ASSETS 53,883,832 26,143,422 539,422 986,538 81,5						40,423
Transactions with settlement in progress 1,111,023 0 0 24,008 1;	<u> </u>	•				81,553,214
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,696 34,759 0 11,256 5 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss 0 0 0 0 0 5 Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting 954,060 20,003 0 0 5 Financial liabilities at amortized cost 37,459,632 23,160,558 3,378 729,300 61,3 Demand deposits and other obligations 9,936,048 16,943,812 3,378 204,328 27,0 Time deposits and other deposits 15,771,674 4,045,973 0 381,055 20,0 Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans 767,125 32,194 0 0 0 Obligations with banks 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,1 Debt financial instruments issued 8,236,393 0 0 0 8,2 Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 <				337,322	7.7.7.7	,,
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss 5,869,696 34,759 0 11,256 5 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss 0 0 0 0 0 5 Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting 954,060 20,003 0 0 5 Financial liabilities at amortized cost 37,459,632 23,160,558 3,378 729,300 61,3 Demand deposits and other obligations 9,936,048 16,943,812 3,378 204,328 27,0 Time deposits and other deposits 15,771,674 4,045,973 0 381,055 20,0 Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans 767,125 32,194 0 0 0 0 0 0 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,120,575 2,120,575 21 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <td></td> <td>1,111,023</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>24,008</td> <td>1,135,031</td>		1,111,023	0	0	24,008	1,135,031
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	· ·		34,759	0	11,256	5,915,711
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting 954,060 20,003 0 0 5 Financial liabilities at amortized cost 37,459,632 23,160,558 3,378 729,300 61,3 Demand deposits and other obligations 9,936,048 16,943,812 3,378 204,328 27,0 Time deposits and other obligations 15,771,674 4,045,973 0 381,055 20, Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans 767,125 32,194 0 0 0 Obligations with banks 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,1 Debt financial instruments issued 8,236,393 0 0 0 8,2 Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 2,2 Provisions for contingencies 97,102 32,161 3,013 715 3 Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments 280,176 34,167 </td <td>• •</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td>	• •	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortized cost 37,459,632 23,160,558 3,378 729,300 61,3 Demand deposits and other obligations 9,936,048 16,943,812 3,378 204,328 27,0 Time deposits and other deposits 15,771,674 4,045,973 0 381,055 20, Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans 767,125 32,194 0 0 0 Obligations with banks 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,7 Debt financial instruments issued 8,236,393 0 0 0 8,2 Other financial obligations 627,817 2,138,558 0 64,568 2,8 Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 2,767 Provisions for contingencies 97,102 32,161 3,013 715 715 Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments 280,176 34,167 <	• • •	954.060	20.003	0	0	974,063
Demand deposits and other obligations 9,936,048 16,943,812 3,378 204,328 27,000 Time deposits and other deposits 15,771,674 4,045,973 0 381,055 20,000 Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans 767,125 32,194 0 0 0 Obligations with banks 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,100 Debt financial instruments issued 8,236,393 0 0 0 0 Other financial obligations 627,817 2,138,558 0 64,568 2,8 Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 2,567,981 Provisions for contingencies 97,102 32,161 3,013 715 715 Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments 330,546 0 0 0 3 Special provisions for credit risk 280,176 34,167 13,751	·				729.300	61,352,868
Time deposits and other deposits 15,771,674 4,045,973 0 381,055 20,000 Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans 767,125 32,194 0 0 0 Obligations with banks 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,700 Debt financial instruments issued 8,236,393 0 0 0 0 Other financial obligations 627,817 2,138,558 0 64,568 2,8 Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 2,567,981 Provisions for contingencies 97,102 32,161 3,013 715 715 Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments 330,546 0 0 0 3 Special provisions for credit risk 280,176 34,167 13,751 35 3						27,087,566
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans 767,125 32,194 0 0 Obligations with banks 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,1 Debt financial instruments issued 8,236,393 0 0 0 0 8,2 Other financial obligations 627,817 2,138,558 0 64,568 2,8 Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 2,567,981 Provisions for contingencies 97,102 32,161 3,013 715 715 Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments 330,546 0 0 0 3 Special provisions for credit risk 280,176 34,167 13,751 35 3						20,198,702
Obligations with banks 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,120,575 21 0 79,349 2,130,575 2,130,575 21 0 79,349 2,130,575 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>799,319</td>						799,319
Debt financial instruments issued 8,236,393 0 0 0 8,236,393 Other financial obligations 627,817 2,138,558 0 64,568 2,8 Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 0 2,567,981 0 0 0 0 2,567,981 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2,567,981 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 <						2,199,945
Other financial obligations 627,817 2,138,558 0 64,568 2,8 Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 0 2,567,981 0 0 0 0 2,567,981 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 715 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0						8,236,393
Obligations for lease contracts 64,448 20,609 9,466 1,257 Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 0 2,4 Provisions for contingencies 97,102 32,161 3,013 715 Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments Special provisions for credit risk 280,176 34,167 13,751 35 33						2,830,943
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments 2,567,981 0 0 0 2,7 Provisions for contingencies 97,102 32,161 3,013 715 Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments Special provisions for credit risk 280,176 34,167 13,751 35	•					95,780
Provisions for contingencies 97,102 32,161 3,013 715 Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments Special provisions for credit risk 280,176 34,167 13,751 35						2,567,981
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments Special provisions for credit risk 280,176 330,546 0 0 0 34,167 13,751 35						132,991
Special provisions for credit risk 280,176 34,167 13,751 35	Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital					330,546
		280 176	34 167	13.751	35	328,129
						72,215
						72,215
						1,577,313
					•	74,482,628



Ch\$ million	BCI+subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated Total
EQUITY					
Capital	3,361,075	1,589,937	208,096	224,607	5,383,715
Bookings	-967,225	1,298,786	-4,430	239	327,370
Accumulated other comprehensive income	861,861	-332,822	0	-19	529,020
Items that will not be reclassified in profit or loss	3,063	-1,990	0	0	1,073
Items that can be reclassified in profit or losss	858,798	-330,832	0	-19	527,947
Accumulated profits (losses) from previous years	1,002,414	0	-108,734	-9,686	883,994
Profit (loss) for the period	218,528	52,576	1,454	840	273,398
Less: Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-328,932	0	0	0	-328,932
From the owners of the bank:	4,147,720	2,608,478	96,386	215,981	7,068,565
Of the non-controlling interest	25	1,996	0	0	2,021
TOTAL EQUITY	4,147,746	2,610,473	96,386	215,981	7,070,586
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	53,883,832	26,143,422	539,422	986,538	81,553,214