Management Commentary

Earnings Report
3Q 2026

September 30, 2026

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones



Table of Contents

About this report 3
Executive summary 4
Key figures and highlights 4
Financial performance 5
Key indicators 6
Commentary 7
Outlook 8
Consolidated results 9
Business activity 9
Deposit breakdown 10
Deposit mix trends 10
Net interest and indexation income 11
Net financial income 12
Fee income 13
Operating expenses 14
Credit risk 15
Tax 16
Results by segment 17
Personal Banking 17
SME Banking 18
Wholesale Banking 19
Finance 20
Lider Bci 21
City National Bank of Florida (CNB) 22
Financial position 24
Solvency 24
Funding sources and liquidity 25
Corporate governance 26
Strategic report 27
Bci today 27
Business model 28
Environment 29
Strategy 32
Risks 35
Resources and relations 41
Performance 45
Stock market information 48
Appendix 49

About this report

Bci's financial report as of September 30, 2026, has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Practice Statement 1 *Management Commentary*, issued in June 2025 by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). This standard will be mandatory for Chilean banks starting with this year's annual financial report.

The new version of this guide establishes guidelines to supplement financial statements with management's perspective on the business, its strategy, resources, relations, risks, environment, and performance. Its objective is to provide investors and creditors with a more comprehensive view of the factors influencing value creation and long-term cash flow generation, while also incorporating sustainability aspects and intangible resources.

Bci's financial statements as of September 30, 2026, are available on the corporate website in the Investor Relations section. See here.

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 Financial Market Commission (CMF, according to the Spanish acronym) 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.

Executive summary

Key figures and highlights

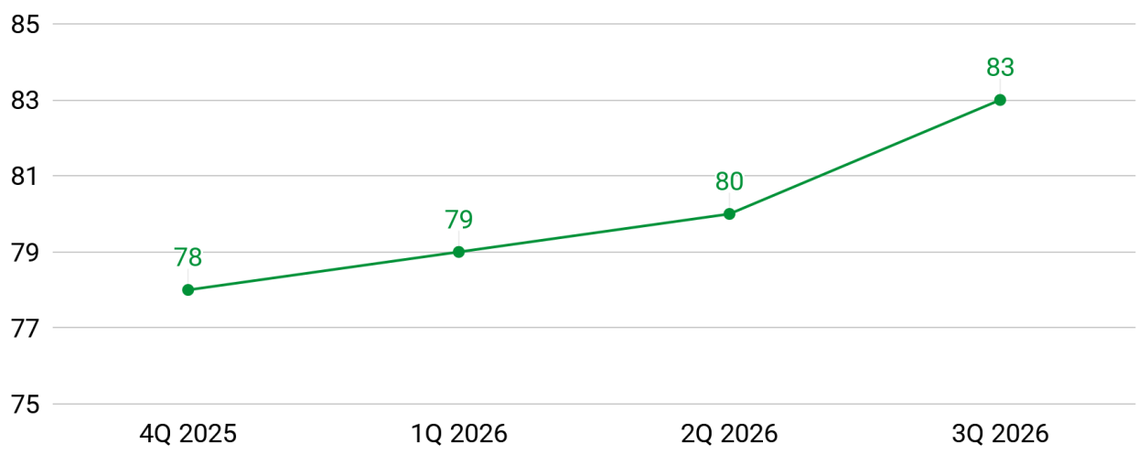
ROAE	NIM	Efficiency	Total loans (YoY growth)
14.41%	3.61%	45.24%	+7.24%

Figures as of September 30, 2026

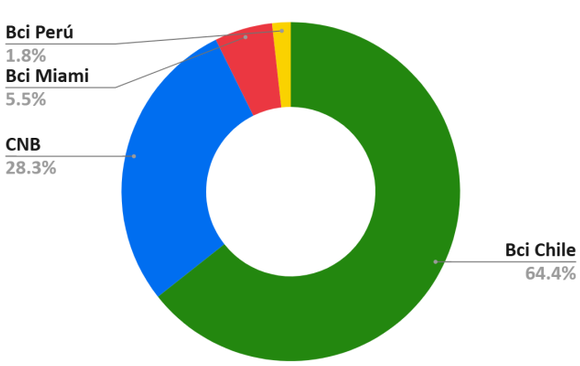
3Q26 highlights

- **Bci's controlling shareholder transferred shares** equivalent to 42.94% of the Bank's share capital to Bci Group S.A., while retaining ownership of 12.42% to participate alongside other shareholders in the next steps. As a result, its total direct and indirect stake remains unchanged at 55.36%, and the corporate restructuring proposal announced continues to progress according to schedule.
- **MSCI ESG upgraded Bci's rating to AA.** This category places the Bank among the ESG leaders in its industry, alongside AAA-rated companies. MSCI assesses how a company is exposed to and manages financially relevant sustainability risks and opportunities, benchmarking it against peers within the same sector.
- **The Board of Directors approved the Corporate Artificial Intelligence Policy,** thereby establishing a governance framework to ensure the ethical, secure, transparent, and responsible use of AI.
- **Deployment of the first autonomous, AI agent-guided sales flow** for SME checking accounts, doubling sales while requiring only 15% of an account executive's time
- **Forbes included Bci in its 2026 World's Best Employers ranking.**

Customer satisfaction with Bci's rewards program (SNEX, %)



Contribution to 3Q 2026 net income



Sustainable finance

Number of operations
as of September 30, 2026
3,894

Number of companies
491

Financial performance

Bci Consolidated

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25	9M25	9M26	YoY
Income Statement								
Interest and indexation margin	568,122	672,598	631,091	-6.17%	11.08%	1,768,737	1,871,942	5.83%
Net fees	112,468	129,728	125,977	-2.89%	12.01%	348,661	385,767	10.64%
Net financial income	36,265	71,704	-1,968	-102.74%	-105.43%	117,981	113,060	-4.17%
Income from investments in companies	3,704	4,499	4,050	-9.98%	9.34%	13,231	11,458	-13.40%
Other operating income	12,195	30,412	7,933	-73.91%	-34.95%	33,103	44,998	35.93%
Total operating income	**732,754**	**908,941**	**767,083**	**-15.61%**	**4.68%**	**2,281,713**	**2,427,225**	6.38%
Total operating expenses	**-371,564**	**-407,107**	**-341,500**	**-16.12%**	**-8.09%**	**-1,147,501**	**-1,098,089**	-4.31%
Income before credit losses	361,190	501,834	425,583	-15.19%	17.83%	1,134,212	1,329,136	17.19%
Credit loss expense	**-60,761**	**-77,990**	-103,762	**33.05%**	**70.77%**	-233,418	-252,163	8.03%
Income before tax	**300,429**	**423,844**	**321,821**	**-24.07%**	**7.12%**	**900,794**	**1,076,973**	19.56%
Tax	-65,896	-67,175	-93,648	39.41%	42.11%	-133,498	-204,091	52.88%
Net income	**234,533**	**356,669**	**228,173**	**-36.03%**	**-2.71%**	**767,296**	**872,882**	13.76%
Balance sheet								
Total assets (1)	83,729,345	86,114,045	90,870,743	**5.52%**	**8.53%**	83,729,345	90,870,743	**8.53%**
Total loans (2)	58,063,105	59,347,385	62,265,801	**4.92%**	**7.24%**	58,063,105	62,265,801	**7.24%**
Total deposits	48,479,044	48,984,734	51,814,262	**5.78%**	**6.88%**	48,479,044	51,814,262	**6.88%**
Total shareholders' equity	7,486,276	7,883,481	8,056,003	**2.19%**	**7.61%**	7,486,276	8,056,003	**7.61%**

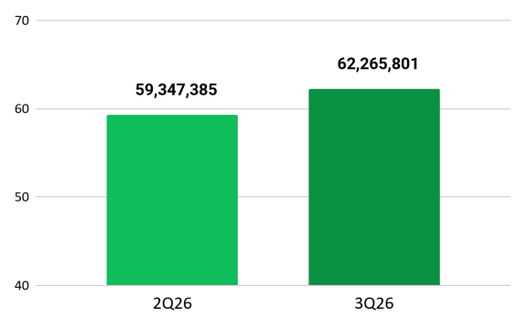
(1) For presentation purposes, current tax is stated as tax payable in liabilities.

(2) Include interbank loans.

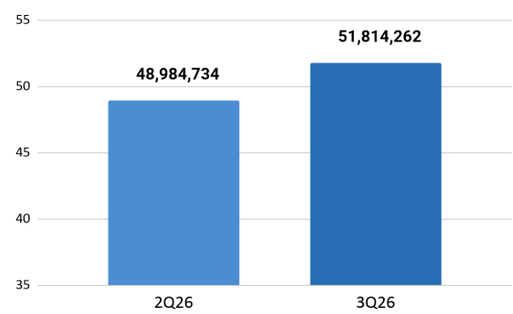
Note 1: As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Bci's assets and liabilities in foreign currency are stated at their equivalent value in Chilean pesos, calculated at an accounting exchange rate of Ch$974.65 at September 30, 2026, Ch$920.80 at June 30, 2026, Ch$961.74 at September 30, 2025, and Ch$899.33 at December 31, 2025.

Note 2: As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the assets and liabilities in the Bank's currency are stated at their equivalent value in Chilean pesos, calculated using the *Unidad de Fomento* (UF) value of Ch$41,057.20 at September 30, 2026, Ch$40,820.31 at June 30, 2026, Ch$39,485.65 at September 30, 2025, and Ch$39,727.96 at December 31, 2025.

Total loans (Ch$ million)



Total deposits (Ch$ million)



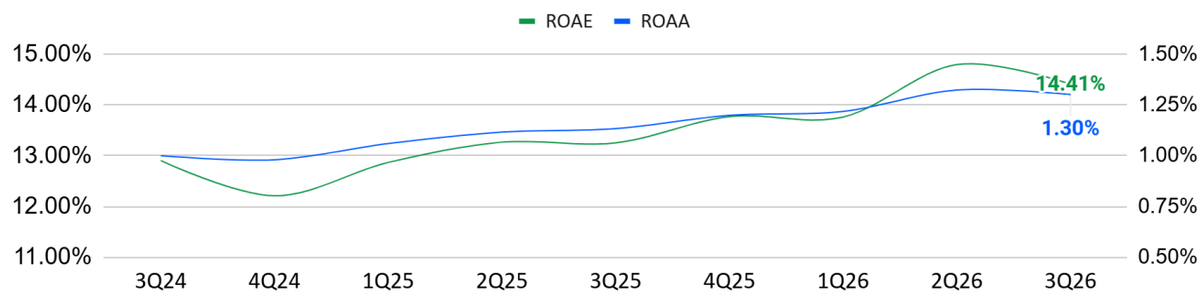
Key indicators

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25
Profitability and efficiency (%)					
ROAE (1)	13.25%	14.80%	14.41%	-0.39pp	1.16pp
ROAA (1)	1.13%	1.32%	1.30%	-0.02pp	0.17pp
Efficiency ratio	50.29%	45.57%	45.24%	-0.33pp	-5.05pp
NIM	3.53%	3.67%	3.61%	-0.06pp	0.08pp
Credit risk management					
Cost of Risk (Expense for credit losses on average placements) (2)	0.44%	0.54%	0.69%	0.16pp	0.26pp
Credit risk provisions on total loans	1.62%	1.49%	1.48%	-0.02pp	-0.15pp
Coverage ratio (credit risk provisions and additional on NPLs of 90 days or more)	141.73%	139.43%	142.86%	3.43pp	1.13pp
Asset quality					
Portfolio with NPLs of 90 days or more (% of the total portfolio with NPLs of over 90 days)	1.46%	1.36%	1.30%	-0.06pp	-0.16pp
Commercial loan portfolio NPL ratio	1.20%	1.04%	1.00%	-0.04pp	-0.20pp
Mortgage loan portfolio NPL ratio	1.91%	1.91%	1.77%	-0.14pp	-0.14pp
Consumer loan portfolio NPL ratio	2.35%	2.31%	2.56%	0.25pp	0.21pp
Funding sources					
Total loans to total deposits ratio (%)	119.77%	121.15%	120.17%	-0.98pp	0.40pp
Risk profile and capital structure					
Capital and reserves (Ch$ million)	6,109,748	6,578,646	6,578,646	0.00%	7.67%
Risk-weighted assets (Ch$ million)	62,371,734	63,771,853	66,627,649	4.48%	6.82%
Basic capital ratio (CET1) %	11.20%	11.27%	11.01%	-0.26pp	-0.20pp
Leverage ratio (%)	8.11%	8.10%	7.94%	-0.15pp	-0.17pp
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR) %	15.43%	15.32%	14.99%	-0.33pp	-0.44pp

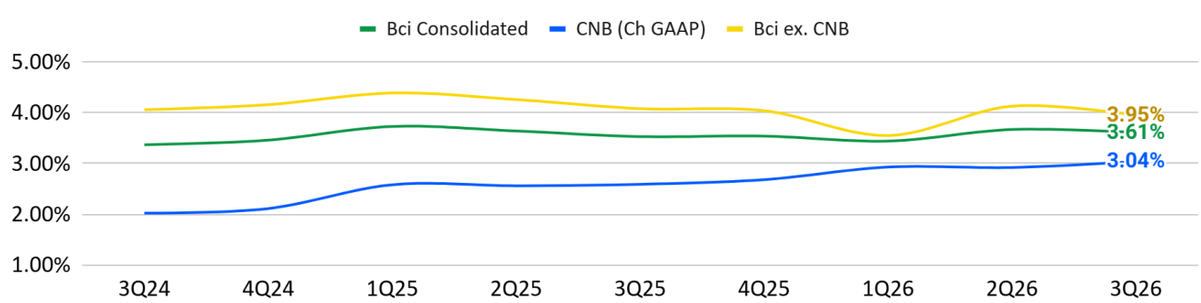
(1) ROAE and ROAA are calculated using, in the numerator, cumulative net income for a rolling 12-month period, and in the denominator, the average 13-month closing balances for total equity and total assets, respectively.

(2) Cost of Risk is calculated as the credit loss expense in the numerator, and total loans in the denominator (excluding average interbank loans).

Return on average equity (ROAE) and return on average assets (ROAA)



Net interest and indexation margin (NIM)



Commentary

Figures as of September 30, 2026

Profitability

ROAE

14.41%

3Q 2025: 13.25%

Efficiency

Efficiency Ratio

45.24%

3Q 2025: 50.29%

Risk

Coverage Ratio

142.86%

3Q 2025: 141.73%

Capital

Capital Adequacy Ratio

14.99%

3Q 2025: 15.42%

Customer Experience

NPS

76

3Q 2025: 73

Employee Engagement

Engagement

93%

3Q 2025: 93%

Green finance

Closing balance as of 3Q (Ch$ million)

2,337,790

3Q 2025: Ch$1,913,945 million

During the third quarter of 2026, Bci continued to make sound progress with its strategy for profitable and sustainable growth, underpinned by disciplined management, greater operational efficiency, and a robust financial position.

The results for the quarter reflect this performance.

ROAE increased 116 basis points to 14.41%, supported by a diversified revenue structure and sound balance sheet management. Third quarter net income was Ch$228,173 million, down 2.71% YoY (Ch$234,533 million).

Operational efficiency continued to improve, reaching an efficiency ratio of 45.24%, down 505 basis points YoY. This was driven by a 4.31% YoY reduction in the expense base and a 5.83% YoY increase in the financial margin, fueled by higher inflation adjustments that offset the impact of increased market volatility on interest income and treasury results.

Net fee income increased 10.64% YoY, boosted by higher transaction volumes, growth in the card business, and an increase in assets under management at Bci Asset Management.

Balance sheet growth remained robust, with total loans increasing 7.24%, primarily driven by the commercial (+8.80%) and consumer (+7.53%) loan portfolios. In turn, total deposits grew 6.88%, supported by a diversified funding base and stronger momentum in demand deposits and obligations (+10.18%).

Asset quality continued to strengthen. The 90+ day NPL ratio decreased 16 basis points to 1.30%, driven by lower delinquency in the commercial (1.00%, -20 bps) and mortgage (1.77%, -14 bps) loan portfolios. Meanwhile, the NPL coverage ratio stood at 142.86%, while the quarterly cost of risk was 0.69%, reflecting a prudent provisioning policy amid loan portfolio growth.

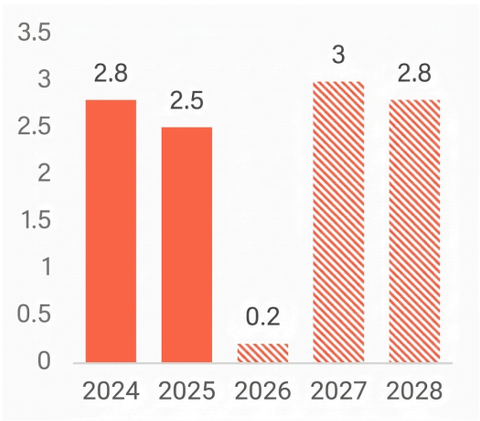
International operations continued to contribute to the Group's results. At the close of 3Q 2026, City National Bank of Florida (CNB) made progress with executing its strategy, posting a NIM above 3% and year-to-date net income of USD 278 million under US GAAP, surpassing its full-year 2025 earnings in just the first nine months. Meanwhile, Bci Perú, in its fourth year of operations in the country, reported net income of Ch$15,554 million, driven by margin expansion and a lower cost of risk. In addition, Bci Miami posted a 14% year-over-year increase in revenue and an operating efficiency ratio below 40%.

The various business segments performed well, with growth of revenue, profitability, and commercial activity. Personal Banking delivered a strong performance in fee income and improved its mortgage loan results, while MACHBANK reached 1.45 million checking account customers. SME Banking increased operating income by 10.6%, supported by higher fee income and commercial lending margins, lower expenses (-1.8%), and reduced risk (-11 bps), driving the return on regulatory capital (RORC) up 249 bps to 31.5%. Wholesale Banking had sound results in growth, profitability, and market share, driven by disciplined execution of its strategy. In Finance, investment portfolio management and the strong performance of Sales mitigated the impact of an adverse environment for trading portfolios.

The Bank closed the quarter with ample capital buffers above regulatory requirements. The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio reached 11.01%, while the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) stood at 14.99%. This sound capital position underpins the Bank's solvency and its capacity to support business growth.

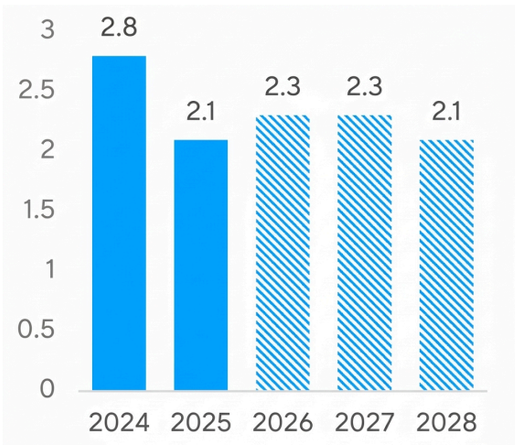
Outlook

Chilean GDP growth (YoY %)



For Chile, Bci Research projects gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 0.2% in 2026. This forecast reflects an economic slowdown tied to lower mining output, along with weaker domestic demand due to a deteriorating labor market. Inflation is estimated to be 4.8%, mainly driven by volatile components such as energy costs and global oil price fluctuations. Considering the transitory nature of these price pressures and the evident fragility of economic activity, Bci Research forecasts that the Central Bank of Chile will hold interest rates at 4.25% by year-end.

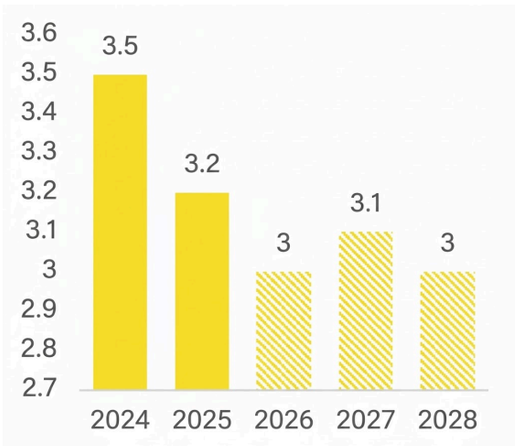
US GDP growth (YoY %)



According to Bci Research forecasts, the U.S. economy will close the year with GDP growth of 2.3%, driven by AI investment, though partially offset by weaker consumer spending. Headline inflation is expected to be 3.4% by year-end, pressured by energy prices. In this context, a 25 basis point interest rate hike is anticipated in December amid stickier inflation and a labor market that no longer shows clear signs of weakness.

Meanwhile, Florida continues to develop as a favorable operating environment, holding its position as the fourth-largest U.S. economy with a GDP close to USD1.9 trillion. This dynamism is underpinned by a diversified economy—spanning services, trade, tourism, construction, and finance—national leadership in business creation, and strong net migration driven by a competitive regulatory and fiscal framework. Although unemployment is slightly above the national average, the labor market remains resilient in terms of labor force growth.

Peruvian GDP growth (YoY %)



For 2026, Bci Research projects GDP growth of 3.0%, reflecting resilience in the face of persistent global uncertainty. On the pricing front, it expects inflation to close the year at 4.3%, remaining above the target range due to transitory energy shocks and weather-related impacts. Against this backdrop, the Central Reserve Bank of Peru is expected to hike interest rates by 25 basis points to 4.5% at its next meeting.

Consolidated results

Business activity

In 3Q 2026, total loans grew 7.24% YoY, driven by the performance of the commercial and consumer loan segments. This growth was primarily funded by demand deposits, which increased 10.18% YoY.

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25
Total loans at amortized cost	**58,002,279**	**59,287,570**	**62,201,925**	**4.92%**	**7.24%**
Interbank loans (*)	1,207,594	905,754	730,022	-19.40%	-39.55%
Commercial loans of clients	37,730,300	38,479,835	41,080,258	6.76%	8.88%
Mortgage loans of clients	15,795,419	16,387,402	16,876,434	2.98%	6.84%
Consumer loans of clients	3,268,966	3,514,579	3,515,211	0.02%	7.53%
Demand deposits and other obligations	**27,477,135**	**28,922,878**	**30,273,691**	**4.67%**	**10.18%**
Time deposits and other deposits	**21,001,909**	**20,061,856**	**21,540,571**	**7.37%**	**2.56%**
Total loans to total deposits ratio (%)	119.77%	121.15%	120.17%	-0.98pp	0.40pp
N° of credit cards					
N° of Bci credit cards	676,285	712,152	771,952	8.40%	14.15%
N° of Lider Bci credit cards	547,599	578,520	589,264	1.86%	7.61%
N° of MACHBANK digital cards	4,552,283	4,922,599	5,536,367	12.47%	21.62%
N° of Chilean checking accounts	1,200,552	1,287,874	1,322,671	2.70%	10.17%

* This amount excludes the provisions for interbank loans.

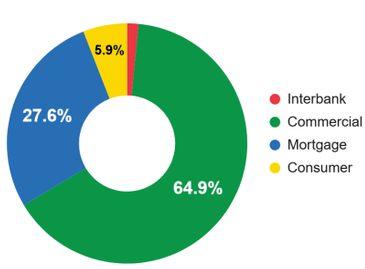
3Q 2026 vs. 2Q 2026

Total loans increased 4.92% QoQ, primarily driven by changes in inflation and the exchange rate. The main driver of mortgage loans was the increase in the UF (0.6% from June to September). Meanwhile, commercial loans were bolstered by the appreciation of the exchange rate, which rose by Ch$54 QoQ.

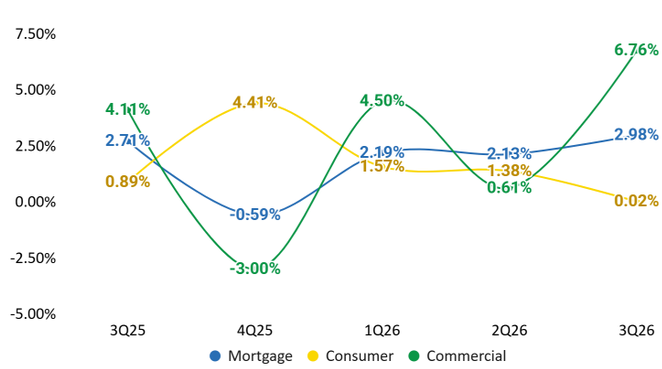
Consumer loans remained flat; however, Bci's credit card business grew 8.40%, highlighted by higher transaction volumes in the affluent segment. In turn, Lider Bci grew 1.86% QoQ. The expansion of Líder Bci's card base underpinned this growth (+7.61% in 3Q26 YoY).

Total deposits grew 5.8% QoQ, mainly due to a 7.37% increase in time deposits, largely driven by higher balances in the wholesale segment. Meanwhile, consolidated demand deposits rose 4.67% in the quarter, boosted by growth at CNB (+16%), in line with its strategy to bolster funding sources.

Consolidated loan portfolio distribution by segment (mix)



QoQ growth by portfolio



3Q 2026 vs. 3Q 2025

Total loans increased 7.24% year-over-year, primarily driven by growth in the commercial loan portfolio.

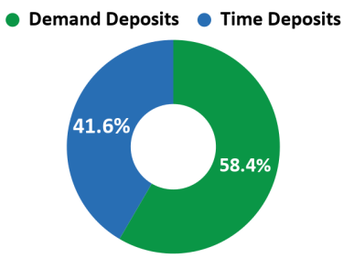
- **Commercial** loans grew 8.88% (+8.1% excluding the FX effect), driven by loans in Chilean pesos and foreign currency, along with strong growth in the factoring business. Bci Chile generated 36% of total growth, while international operations accounted for the remaining 64%. As of August 2026, commercial loan market share was 17.63% (excluding foreign assets), maintaining industry leadership and increasing 51 basis points over twelve months.

- **Consumer** loans rose 7.53%, driven by higher credit card transaction volumes and acquisition strategies targeting the affluent segment, supported by a differentiated value proposition and rewards programs. Market share reached 10.83%, up 31 bps YoY.
- **Mortgage** loans increased by 6.84%. Excluding the effect of inflation, growth was 6.5%, in line with banking system trends and the macroeconomic environment. Bci Chile accounted for 69% of this growth, with the remainder coming from CNB.

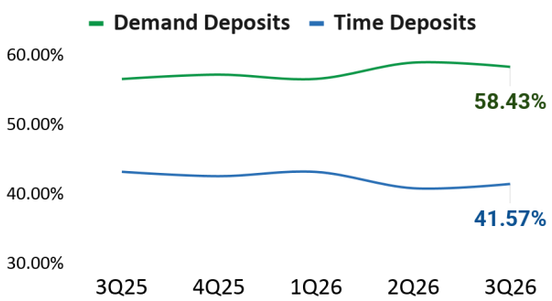
Total deposits grew 6.88% year-over-year, underpinning a sound and diversified funding structure:

- **Demand deposits** rose 10.18%, driven by both Chilean and international operations. CNB accounted for 73% of demand deposit growth, posting 12% YoY growth, while Bci Chile contributed 22%, primarily from wholesale balances.
- **Time deposits** grew 2.56%, mainly driven by an increase in retail deposits at Bci Chile, which rose 8.6% YoY. Growth at Bci Chile was offset by a decline in deposits at CNB, which accounted for 14% of the total.

Deposit breakdown



Deposit mix trends



Net interest and indexation income

At the end of 3Q26, net interest and indexation income grew 5.83% YoY, driven by a 29.94% increase in net indexation income stemming from higher-than-expected inflation, which partially offset the lower growth of interest income.

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25	9M25	9M26	YoY
Interest income	**1,000,719**	**951,503**	**1,030,531**	**8.31%**	**2.98%**	**2,967,627**	**2,934,669**	**-1.11%**
Financial assets at amortized cost	917,001	898,586	945,451	5.22%	3.10%	2,683,198	2,724,778	1.55%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	79,000	82,415	82,742	0.40%	4.74%	239,481	234,068	-2.26%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	4,718	-29,498	2,338	-107.93%	-50.45%	44,948	-24,177	-153.79%
Interest expenses	**-521,204**	**-485,454**	**-510,361**	**5.13%**	**-2.08%**	**-1,501,112**	**-1,455,441**	**-3.04%**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-504,305	-469,223	-492,164	4.89%	-2.41%	-1,473,859	-1,403,169	-4.80%
Leasing contract obligations	-444	-256	-441	72.27%	-0.68%	-1,526	-1,104	-27.65%
Regulatory capital financial instruments	-13,721	-13,773	-14,015	1.76%	2.14%	-40,633	-41,294	1.63%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	-2,734	-2,202	-3,741	69.89%	36.83%	14,906	-9,874	-166.24%
Net interest income	**479,515**	**466,049**	**520,170**	**11.61%**	**8.48%**	**1,466,515**	**1,479,228**	**0.87%**
Indexation income	128,165	358,189	153,071	-57.27%	19.43%	485,922	614,767	26.52%
Indexation expenses	-39,558	-151,640	-42,150	-72.20%	6.55%	-183,700	-222,053	20.88%
Net indexation income	**88,607**	**206,549**	**110,921**	**-46.30%**	**25.18%**	**302,222**	**392,714**	**29.94%**
Net interest and indexation income	**568,122**	**672,598**	**631,091**	**-6.17%**	**11.08%**	**1,768,737**	**1,871,942**	**5.83%**

3Q 2026 vs. 2Q 2026

The net interest and indexation margin contracted 6.17% in the third quarter, impacted by lower indexation income amid softer inflation, as reflected in a +0.6% change in the UF compared to 2.5% in 2Q26.

- Net interest income increased 11.61%, primarily driven by the following factors:
  - Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost increased 5.22% during the period, driven by commercial pricing strategies and higher sector activity reflected by volume growth.
  - The net result of hedge accounting for interest rate risk, which hit the second quarter amid heightened volatility related to the geopolitical backdrop.
- Net indexation income fell 46.3% QoQ, weighed down by lower inflation compared to the previous quarter.

9M 2026 vs. 9M 2025

In 9M 2026, **the net interest and indexation margin increased 5.83% YoY,** primarily driven by higher inflation, which boosted indexation income. The change in the UF rose from +2.78% in September 2025 to +3.35% in September 2026.

- **Net interest income grew 0.87% YoY,** primarily due to a decline in the net result from hedge accounting for interest rate risk, driven by favorable gains in 2025 that did not recur in this period. This impact was partially offset by financial assets at amortized cost, which rose 1.55%, and a 3.04% decrease in expenses from liabilities at amortized cost, underpinned by stronger growth of demand deposits.
- **Net indexation income increased 29.94% YoY,** driven by a higher change in the UF year to date.

Meanwhile, City National Bank of Florida continued its upward trend in NIM, closing at 3.04% as of September—its highest level in four years. This milestone was driven by favorable funding cost dynamics, underpinned by 12% growth of demand deposits, coupled with the pricing management strategy implemented.

Net financial income

Net financial income fell 4.17% year-over-year, despite gains from the sale of FVOCI[1] investment portfolio instruments.

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25	9M25	9M26	YoY
Net financial income	**36,265**	**71,704**	**-1,968**	**-102.74%**	**-105.43%**	**117,981**	**113,060**	**-4.17%**
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	77,431	61,093	24,935	-59.19%	-67.80%	183,540	165,851	-9.64%
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	840	520	556	6.92%	-33.81%	2,687	1,650	-38.59%
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income from derecognizing financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,883	7,159	-1,163	-116.25%	-129.95%	-35,319	35,377	-200.16%
Foreign currency exchange. adjustments and hedge accounting	-45,889	2,932	-26,296	-996.86%	-42.70%	-32,927	-89,818	172.78%
Other financial income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3Q 2026 vs. 2Q 2026

Net financial income fell 102.74% QoQ, driven by lower earnings from foreign currency positions and trading portfolios, following a particularly strong second quarter.

- The sharp rise in the exchange rate in September impacted foreign currency positions, while trading desks reported weaker performance compared to the prior quarter.
- **Lower gains on the sale of instruments from the FVOCI investment portfolio.** While gains on the sale of DPV securities were recorded in 2Q26, realized gains from sales across investment portfolios fell during the third quarter.

9M 2026 vs. 9M 2025

Net financial income decreased 4.17% YoY, driven by the weaker performance of the trading portfolios and foreign currency positions, partially offset by gains from the sale of instruments of the FVOCI investment portfolio.

These sales, concentrated in the first quarter, generated a gain of Ch$35,377 million, compared to a loss of Ch$35,319 million in the same period of 2025.

Trading portfolio performance was weighed down by the upward revision of inflation expectations, while foreign currency positions were impacted by the rise in the USD/CLP exchange rate (+8.4% year to date).

[1] **FVOCI (Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income)** corresponds to financial instruments measured at fair value, whose changes in value are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) rather than directly in profit or loss, until realized or sold, in accordance with IFRS 9

Fee income

During the third quarter of 2026, **net fee income increased by 10.64% year-over-year**. This positive performance was primarily driven by strong momentum in the payment methods business, higher credit and debit card transaction volumes in Personal Banking, and a greater contribution from fees associated with investment products and private banking.

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25	9M25	9M26	YoY
Fee income	**159,696**	**173,823**	**171,641**	**-1.26%**	**7.48%**	**485,116**	**511,977**	5.54%
Prepaid loan fees	2,324	2,091	2,223	6.31%	-4.35%	5,746	5,883	2.38%
Fees for checking account lines of credit and overdrafts	2,699	2,247	2,079	-7.48%	-22.97%	6,974	6,195	-11.17%
Fees for letters of credit and guarantees	9,907	10,430	11,694	12.12%	18.04%	30,557	32,867	7.56%
Feed for credit card services	31,859	38,248	37,965	-0.74%	19.17%	93,813	114,839	22.41%
Fees for account administration	20,715	21,009	22,973	9.35%	10.90%	60,831	65,110	7.03%
Fees for collection. receipts and payments	26,005	26,903	25,905	-3.71%	-0.38%	83,092	79,163	-4.73%
Fees for security intermediation and management	2,329	2,703	2,610	-3.44%	12.07%	6,288	8,208	30.53%
Fees for the management of mutual funds. investment funds or others	22,755	25,718	26,713	3.87%	17.39%	65,627	76,300	16.26%
Fees for insurance brokerage and advisory services	18,211	18,780	18,627	-0.81%	2.28%	52,188	53,758	3.01%
Fees for factoring operation services	1,237	1,265	1,235	-2.37%	-0.16%	3,736	3,741	0.13%
Fees for financial advisory services	5,867	11,016	5,164	-53.12%	-11.98%	34,600	24,782	-28.38%
Securitization fees	108	111	113	1.80%	4.63%	254	333	31.10%
Other fees earned	15,680	13,302	14,340	7.80%	-8.55%	41,410	40,798	-1.48%
Expenses for fees and services received	**-47,228**	**-44,095**	**-45,664**	**3.56%**	**-3.31%**	**-136,455**	**-126,210**	**-7.51%**
Fees for credit card operation	-14,695	-12,573	-13,412	6.67%	-8.73%	-44,376	-38,962	-12.20%
Fees for licenses to use credit card brands	-2,506	-2,127	-2,068	-2.77%	-17.48%	-7,618	-5,847	-23.25%
Expenses for obligations related to customer loyalty programs and cardholder rewards	-11,374	-8,756	-13,204	50.80%	16.09%	-27,420	-27,334	-0.31%
Fees for securities transactions	-8,469	-7,535	-7,528	-0.09%	-11.11%	-25,134	-22,027	-12.36%
Other fees for services received	-10,184	-13,104	-9,452	-27.87%	-7.19%	-31,907	-32,040	0.42%
Total net fee income	**112,468**	**129,728**	**125,977**	**-2.89%**	**12.01%**	**348,661**	**385,767**	**10.64%**

3Q 2026 vs. 2Q 2026

On a quarter-over-quarter basis, net fee income decreased by 2.89%, driven by seasonality following high commercial activity and corporate loan structuring in 2Q26, coupled with an increase in direct operating costs related to transaction processing and loyalty incentives.

Fee income decreased 1.26% QoQ, driven by:

- A 53.12% decrease in financial advisory fees, largely driven by seasonal effects and a high comparison base in 2Q26, resulting from one-off milestone deals in corporate banking and Wholesale Banking financial advisory services.
- An increase in Wealth Management fees helped partially offset the QoQ decrease in fee income, as seen in mutual fund and investment fund management fees, which rose 3.87%.

Fee expenses increased 3.56% QoQ, driven by:

- A 50.80% (Ch$4,448 million) increase in expenses related to customer loyalty program and card reward obligations, arising from a seasonal rise in expenses associated with customer loyalty programs.

9M 2026 vs. 9M 2025

Net fee income rose 10.64% YoY, driven by higher credit card revenue and mutual fund and investment management fees, along with a decrease in expenses related to rewards programs.

Fee income increased 5.54%, primarily driven by:

- Sustained growth of the card transaction volume in Personal Banking and Líder Bc: A higher billing volume and increased use of digital and physical payment channels, which drove higher interchange and transaction processing fees earned.
- Growth of investment services and funds: An increase in management fees tied to mutual funds, investment funds, and brokerage services through Bci Asset Management and Bci Corredora de Bolsa; and a higher demand for savings and investment products from Private and Preferred Banking clients.

Fee expenses decreased 7.51%, highlighted by:

- Cost efficiencies in network and payment processing: Lower transaction processing costs and fees paid to payment network and infrastructure operators.
- Lower fees paid for origination and to third-party channels, reflecting a focus on direct origination

through proprietary channels.

Operating expenses

Operational efficiency continued to improve, reaching an efficiency ratio of 45.24% as of September, an improvement of 505 bps YoY. This result was driven by a 4.31% reduction in operating expenses, highlighted by the 6.77% decrease in administration expenses, despite ongoing investments in technological capabilities.

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25	9M25	9M26	YoY
Total operating expenses	**-371,564**	**-407,107**	**-341,500**	**-16.12%**	**-8.09%**	**-1,147,501**	**-1,098,089**	**-4.31%**
Personnel expenses	-195,671	-217,897	-204,179	-6.30%	4.35%	-581,506	-615,882	5.91%
Administration expenses	-147,928	-133,459	-130,852	-1.95%	-11.54%	-423,901	-395,199	-6.77%
Depreciation and amortization	-29,318	-29,664	-30,211	1.84%	3.05%	-84,438	-88,063	4.29%
Impairment of non-financial assets	-77	2	-5	-350.00%	-93.51%	-157	-6	-96.18%
Other operating expenses	1,430	-26,089	23,747	-191.02%	1560.63%	-57,499	1,061	-101.85%

3Q 2026 vs. 2Q 2026

- **Operating expenses decreased 16.12% QoQ**, primarily driven by lower personnel expenses (-6.30%), associated with severance and compensation, and lower administrative expenses (-1.95%), due to efficiencies in IT, communications, and insurance premiums. These reductions offset higher payments for other non-income taxes. This was complemented by the normalization of other operating expenses, following outlays for strategic initiatives carried out in the prior quarter as part of the efficiency plan.

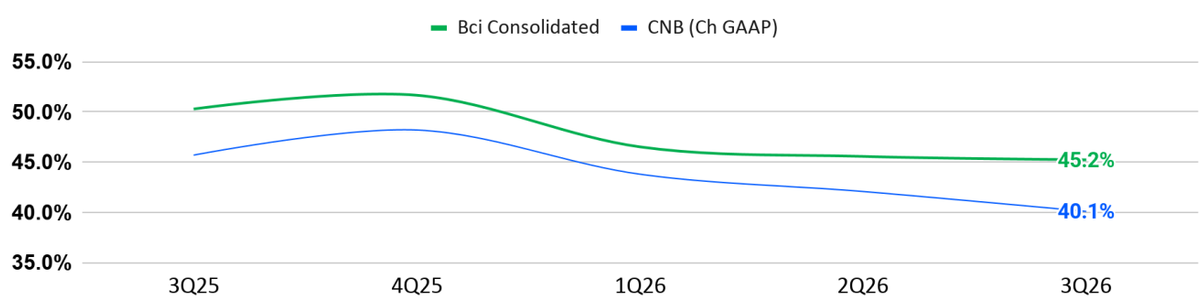
9M 2026 vs. 9M 2025

- **Cumulative operating expenses decreased 4.31% YoY** as of the close of 3Q26, driven by a 6.77% reduction in administration expenses and containment of other operating expenses, despite ongoing investments in technology. This performance was partially offset by a 5.91% increase in personnel expenses, primarily associated with higher compensation, incentives, and the headcount at CNB.

Efficiency and expense management in subsidiaries

- **CNB:** Personnel expenses increased due to a higher headcount and incentives associated with Project WIN. This effect was offset by efficiencies in credit processes, lower external consulting fees, and reimbursements. The increased scale resulting from the strategy, combined with cost control, led to an efficiency ratio of 41.58%.
- **Lider Bci:** Operating expenses decreased by 12.10%, driven by lower fraud losses, efficiencies related to the use of artificial intelligence, and lower depreciation following the optimization of investments.
- **Other subsidiaries:** Cumulative operating expenses decreased by 8.09% year-over-year through September as a result of strategic initiatives implemented the prior year. These efficiencies offset higher personnel and administration expenses of growing or consolidating businesses, such as Bci Perú, Bci Corredor de Bolsa, and Bci Miami.

Efficiency ratio (operating expenses/operating revenue)



Credit risk

As of the end of September 2026, the 90+ day NPL ratio improved by 0.17 percentage points YoY, underpinned by the performance of the commercial loan portfolio. In addition, the provision-to-total-loans ratio decreased by 0.15 percentage points.

The credit loss expense totaled Ch$103,762 million in the third quarter, increasing 70.77% year-over-year, reflecting higher provisioning requirements amid a slowing macroeconomic environment. Consequently, the cost of risk for the quarter was 0.69% (+26 bps YoY), remaining at sound levels. This performance reflects proactive portfolio management and a prudent risk appetite.

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25	9M25	9M26	YoY
Provisions constituted for credit risk of loans at amortized cost	-98,417	-107,333	-124,964	16.43%	26.97%	-351,582	-337,437	-4.02%
Credit risk special provisions	-6,280	3,077	-366	-111.89%	-94.17%	18,909	2,174	-88.50%
Recoveries of written-off loans	39,780	25,878	27,995	8.18%	-29.63%	97,144	80,476	-17.16%
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	4,156	388	-6,427	-1756.44%	-254.64%	2,111	2,624	24.30%
Total credit loss expenses	**-60,761**	**-77,990**	**-103,762**	**33.05%**	**70.77%**	**-233,418**	**-252,163**	**8.03%**

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25	9M25	9M26	YoY
Cost of Risk (Expense for credit losses on average placements) (1)	**0.44%**	**0.54%**	**0.69%**	**0.16pp**	**0.26pp**	**0.56%**	**0.57%**	**0.01pp**
Provisions for credit risk on total loans (2)	**1.62%**	**1.49%**	**1.48%**	**-0.02pp**	**-0.15pp**	**1.62%**	**1.48%**	**-0.15pp**
Provisions for commercial credit risk on commercial loans	1.47%	1.27%	1.24%	-0.03pp	-0.23pp	1.47%	1.24%	-0.23pp
Provisions for mortgage credit risk on mortgage loans	0.81%	0.80%	0.81%	0.01pp	0.00pp	0.81%	0.81%	0.00pp
Provisions for consumer credit risk on consumer loans	7.88%	7.57%	7.76%	0.20pp	-0.12pp	7.88%	7.76%	-0.12pp
NPLs coverage (3)	**141.73%**	**139.43%**	**142.86%**	**3.43pp**	**1.13pp**	**141.73%**	**142.86%**	**1.13pp**
NPLs coverage (4)	**113.26%**	**111.63%**	**115.27%**	**3.64pp**	**2.01pp**	**113.26%**	**115.27%**	**2.01pp**
Commercial NPL coverage (4)	122.97%	122.60%	124.51%	1.91pp	1.54pp	122.97%	124.51%	1.54pp
Mortgage NPL coverage (4)	42.24%	41.81%	45.92%	4.11pp	3.68pp	42.24%	45.92%	3.68pp
Consumer NPL coverage (4)	335.44%	327.72%	303.68%	-24.04pp	-31.76pp	335.44%	303.68%	-31.76pp
90-day or more delinquency ratio (% of the total portfolio with delinquency of more than 90 days over customer loans)	**1.46%**	**1.36%**	**1.30%**	**-0.06pp**	**-0.17pp**	**1.46%**	**1.30%**	**-0.17pp**
Commercial portfolio 90-day or more delinquency ratio	1.20%	1.04%	1.00%	-0.04pp	-0.20pp	1.20%	1.00%	-0.20pp
Mortgage portfolio 90-day or more delinquency ratio	1.91%	1.91%	1.77%	-0.15pp	-0.14pp	1.91%	1.77%	-0.15pp
Consumer portfolio 90-day or more delinquency ratio	2.35%	2.31%	2.56%	0.25pp	0.21pp	2.35%	2.56%	0.21pp

(1) Cost of Risk is calculated as the credit loss expense in the numerator, and total loans in the denominator (excluding average interbank loans)

(2) Credit risk provision balance, excluding additional provisions on loans in the respective segment.

(3) NPL coverage including additional provisions = provision balance + additional provisions (consolidated balance sheet) / 90+ days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance sheet).

(4) NPL coverage = provision balance (consolidated balance sheet) / 90+ days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance sheet).

3Q 2026 vs. 2Q 2026

On a quarter-over-quarter basis, the total credit loss expense increased by 33.05%, primarily driven by higher required provisions, increased credit impairment of other financial assets, and the effect of the release of special provisions in the second quarter. In line with this, the cost of risk rose 16 basis points.

This result was partially associated with the deterioration of the consumer loan portfolio, whose 90+ day NPL ratio increased by 25 basis points to 2.56%. However, the overall 90+ day NPL ratio improved by 6 basis points to 1.30%, driven by the mortgage loan (-15 bps, to 1.77%) and commercial loan (-4 bps, to 1.00%) portfolios. In addition, the 90+ day NPL coverage ratio increased by 343 basis points to 142.86%, supported by voluntary provisions, while the provisions-to-loans ratio decreased slightly (by 2 basis points).

9M 2026 vs. 9M 2025

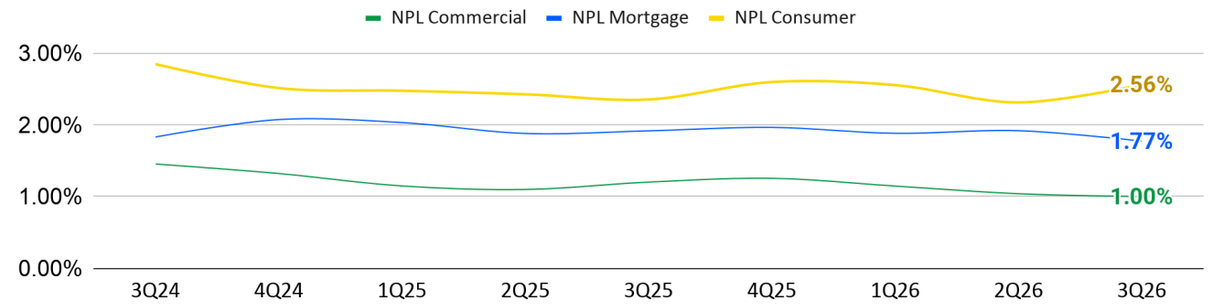
On a year-over-year basis, the total credit loss expense increased by 8.03%, primarily driven by lower releases of special provisions and a 17.16% decrease in recoveries of charged-off loans, partially offset by lower charges for provisions established . In this context, the cost of risk increased by 26 basis points to 0.69%.

Despite this increase, portfolio quality indicators showed a favorable trend. The 90+ day NPL ratio decreased by 17 basis points to 1.30%, driven by improvements in the commercial loan (-20 bps, to 1.00%) and mortgage loan (-14 bps, to 1.77%) portfolios. In contrast, the consumer loan portfolio was the only one to have deterioration, with delinquency increasing 21 basis points to 2.56%.

The provisions-to-total-loans ratio decreased by 15 basis points to 1.48%, while the NPL coverage ratio rose to 142.86%, reflecting a comfortable coverage level consistent with a prudent policy to safeguard against credit risk.

Finally, as of September 2026, provisions at CNB showed a favorable trend under US GAAP, with a 25% year-over-year reduction. However, upon reconciliation to local standards (Chilean GAAP), higher risk expenses were recorded, driven by the expansion of contingent loans, as well as an increase in charge-offs due to the accelerated deterioration of a specific client.

NPL Ratio



Tax

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25	9M25	9M26	YoY
Income before tax	**300,429**	**423,844**	**321,821**	**-24.07%**	**7.12%**	**900,794**	**1,076,973**	**19.56%**
Tax	-65,896	-67,175	-93,648	39.41%	42.11%	-133,498	-204,091	52.88%
Net income	**234,533**	**356,669**	**228,173**	**-36.03%**	**-2.71%**	**767,296**	**872,882**	**13.76%**

3Q26/2Q26

The quarterly analysis shows a 39.41% increase in the income tax expense QoQ. This increase was driven by a lower tax deduction for price-level restatement of tax equity, arising from a lower applicable CPI effect of Ch$32,016 million (0.8% in 3Q26 vs. 2.4% in 2Q26).

9M26/9M25

The cumulative income tax expense as of September 2026 increased 52.88% YoY, primarily attributable to higher income before taxes, with an impact of Ch$47,568 million, and a lower foreign exchange impact applied to the investment in CNB amounting to Ch$24,452 million (exchange rate fluctuations of -Ch$2.13 in 9M26 vs. -Ch$56.46 in 9M25).

Results by segment

Personal Banking

Operating income increased by 26.1% YoY, driven by higher revenue, cost efficiencies, and lower risk, pushing the return on regulatory capital (RORC) up to 12.75% (+217 bps).

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2025**	**September 2026**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	471,177	480,758	2.03%
Net fee income	131,337	165,082	25.69%
Other net operating income	4,770	5,708	19.66%
Total operating income	607,284	651,548	7.29%
Provisions for credit risk	-94,912	-118,687	25.05%
Net operating income	512,372	532,861	4.00%
Total operating expenses	-399,028	-389,961	-2.27%
Operating Income	113,344	142,900	26.08%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	16,062,493	17,087,739	6.38%
Liabilities	8,045,266	8,528,133	6.00%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	15,510,360	16,458,517	6.11%
Demand and time deposits (2)	7,019,881	7,371,983	5.02%

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

These results reflect the strategic focus on strengthening the Bank's position in recurring revenue, net fee income, and profitable growth across target segments, along with the optimization of customer service models, driving a 17 bps YoY increase in the return on assets.

- **Reciprocity (demand deposits to average loans) reached 19.1%,** improving by 43 bps YoY. This performance was driven by a 10.8% YoY increase in demand deposits and other demand obligations, compared to a 6.1% YoY increase in total loans. **A key highlight was that consumer loan growth outpaced the industry by 1.2x,** gaining 14 bps of market share year to date through August. **Mortgage loans also grew above the industry**, picking up 6 bps of market share so far this year.
- **Recurrence (fees to expenses) reached 42.3%, up 942 bps YoY**, driven by 5x growth of net payment method fees, spurred by an expanding credit card base and a 9.6% increase in card purchases—compared to a 5.1% rise across the banking system, excluding retail credit cards. In addition, mutual fund management fees rose 20% YoY, primarily in medium- and long-term funds.
- **Account management fees increased 6.2% YoY**, driven by the growth of customers with checking accounts in Chilean pesos, enabling the Bank to lead market growth with an 18.2% market share as of July (+105 bps YoY). In this context, a key highlight was the increase in the customer base within the affluent segment, an outcome aligned with the strategy for this segment.
- **Insurance brokerage fees grew 5.5% YoY**, driven by higher cross-selling of individual policies and loan-linked insurance. This sound performance was reflected across protection products, consolidating Bci as the market leader in the auto insurance category at the close of the first half of the year.
- **Operating expenses decreased 6.0% in real terms YoY**, driven by the ongoing review of customer service models aimed at migrating mass-segment customers to digital channels. As a result, the efficiency ratio improved by 586 bps YoY.

Net interest and indexation income grew 2.0% YoY, primarily driven by higher inflation, which boosted the indexation income of the mortgage and general-purpose loan portfolios. Meanwhile, the net risk expense increased 25.1% YoY, explained by a lower comparison base due to the effect of voluntary provisions in the first half of 2025 following the change in the consumer provisioning model. Excluding this effect, the net risk expense fell 11.0% YoY, with a Risk Rate 2 (RR2) of 0.93%, improving 18 bps YoY.

SME Banking

Operating income increased 10.6% year over year, due to higher fee income and commercial lending margins, along with lower expenses (-1.8% in real terms) and risk (-11 bps), boosting the RORC by 249 bps to 31.5%.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2025**	**September 2026**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	156,757	162,083	3.40%
Net fee income	34,593	39,714	14.80%
Other net operating income	11,066	10,296	-6.96%
Total operating income	202,416	212,093	4.78%
Provisions for credit risk	-24,455	-24,832	1.54%
Net operating income	177,961	187,261	5.23%
Total operating expenses	-112,531	-114,888	2.09%
Operating Income	65,430	72,373	10.61%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	2,551,378	2,613,964	2.45%
Liabilities	2,427,184	2,605,069	7.33%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	2,518,483	2,588,470	2.78%
Demand and time deposits (2)	2,276,876	2,441,878	7.25%

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

SME Banking's strategic priorities are to bolster primary banking relationships and expand its client base. By the close of the third quarter, substantial progress had been made toward both objectives:

- **The YTD average demand deposit reciprocity reached 68.3%,** up 206 basis points year-over-year, driven by 10.0% growth of demand deposits and other demand obligations along with a 3.8% increase in commercial loans. This performance reflects stronger engagement with this segment's clients and greater capture of their liquidity needs.
- **New client acquisition continued to gain momentum.** Excluding digital channels, checking account customer onboarding grew 26% year-over-year, primarily driven by mid-sized businesses.
- **Net fee income rose 14.8% year-over-year,** driven by client base growth and greater value capture across strategic businesses. Highlights included a 29.0% increase in credit card fee income, a 15.2% improvement in mutual fund management fees, and a 9.9% year-over-year increase in account maintenance fees due to the larger customer base.

Net interest and indexation income increased 3.4% year-over-year, primarily driven by higher inflation, which benefited the UF-indexed loan portfolio. The Bank consolidated its leadership in leasing with 4.1% growth as of August—in a flat market—reaching an 18.5% market share (up 78 basis points compared to the same month in 2025).

The net risk expense, excluding additional provisions, decreased 6.0% year-over-year, while the RR2 ratio improved 11 bps to 1.19%, reflecting sound portfolio management and growth focused on SMEs backed by tangible collateral.

Wholesale Banking

This segment achieved a RORC of 23.4%, demonstrating resilience against competitive, pricing, and risk pressures.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2025**	**September 2026**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	441,810	462,878	4.77%
Net fee income	107,678	98,815	-8.23%
Other net operating income	63,113	70,265	11.33%
Total operating income	612,601	631,958	3.16%
Provisions for credit risk	-39,489	-18,287	-53.69%
Net operating income	573,112	613,671	7.08%
Total operating expenses	-144,566	-145,824	0.87%
Operating Income	428,546	467,847	9.17%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	14,889,292	16,464,989	10.58%
Liabilities	12,372,996	13,408,644	8.37%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	14,453,869	16,038,126	10.96%
Demand and time deposits (2)	11,571,756	12,542,901	8.39%

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

The Wholesale Banking division delivered excellent results across growth, profitability, and market share, driven by the disciplined execution of its commercial and operational strategy.

Bci consolidated its leadership in the commercial segment, with commercial loans growing 11.0% year-over-year, driven by a value proposition rooted in operational excellence, technological innovation, and long-term client relationships.

- The Wholesale division reached a 17.1% market share of commercial loans as of August 2026—growing 2.8 times faster than the industry and widening its lead by 147 bps over the second-place competitor.
- In foreign trade, it attained a 21.1% market share, strongly driven by higher financing in Miami (+37% YoY) and an increase in international payment volumes.
- In factoring, it maintained its leadership with a 21.8% market share, while in leasing it reached a 19.7% share, posting the highest growth rate in the industry.

Financial performance was driven by loan growth, sound pricing management, contributions from subsidiaries, and a significant improvement in the cost of risk.

- The cost of risk decreased year-over-year, driven by proactive management, principal recoveries, and the normalization of specific client situations.
- Net interest and indexation income increased, driven by higher inflation on the UF-indexed portfolio, disciplined pricing, and the regularization of specific cases.

Year to date, **Sales & Trading and Corporate Finance made significant contributions** to the business, achieving exceptional synergy.

- Sales & Trading stood out for developing solutions for financial institutions in Chile and Peru, delivering 16.7% year-over-year revenue growth.
- Corporate Finance excelled through its participation in infrastructure, concession, and mining transactions, as well as its leadership in capital markets.

In financial innovation, **360 Connect was recognized by Global Finance as Latin America's best digital banking platform for businesses.**

- The new “Balances from Other Banks” feature onboarded more than 500 new companies during the year, bringing the total to over 1,700 companies using this new value-added solution for clients.
- Additionally, the strategy to unify the corporate client experience began to take shape through key milestones, including the revamp of the Bci Miami client portal, the project's record-time delivery, and the migration of SME clients to the 360 Connect platform.

Finance

A challenging environment for trading portfolios impacted this segment's results, although this effect was partially offset by investment portfolio management and the strong performance of Sales.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2025**	**September 2026**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	130,401	120,500	-7.59%
Net fee income	14,998	5,494	-63.37%
Other net operating income	43,609	23,111	-47.00%
Total operating income	189,008	149,105	-21.11%
Provisions for credit risk	-6,880	-1,273	-81.50%
Net operating income	182,128	147,832	-18.83%
Total operating expenses	-61,840	-80,031	29.42%
Operating Income	120,288	67,801	-43.63%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	25,685,685	29,502,352	14.86%
Liabilities	31,178,090	35,275,740	13.14%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	5,320,085	5,546,731	4.26%
Demand and time deposits (2)	6,205,508	6,831,903	10.09%

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

The segment's operating income decreased YoY, primarily due to lower net interest and indexation income and weaker trading portfolio results, compared to a more favorable 2025 for these portfolios. The year has been marked by volatility linked to geopolitical conflict, which sharply drove up inflation expectations late in the first quarter and hit valuations across market-making portfolios, whose role is to provide pricing to clients. Added to this was the rise in the exchange rate in the third quarter, which impacted the foreign currency position. These effects were partially offset by gains on the sale of investment portfolio securities, executed by leveraging market opportunities.

Against this backdrop, client business remained solid. The Sales area delivered strong performance, driven by increased hedging demand amid foreign exchange and interest rate volatility. Its results are reflected across the various business segments it serves.

Lider Bci

Total loans increased 18.50% YoY.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2025**	**September 2026**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	71,352	83,165	16.56%
Net fee income	21,416	25,354	18.39%
Other net operating income	8,907	4,421	-50.36%
Total operating income	101,675	112,940	11.08%
Provisions for credit risk	-33,323	-45,245	35.78%
Net operating income	68,352	67,695	-0.96%
Total operating expenses	-72,802	-63,996	-12.10%
Operating Income	-4,450	3,699	-183.12%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	558,963	643,627	15.15%
Liabilities	462,731	542,314	17.20%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	505,862	599,427	18.50%
Demand and time deposits (2)	3,323	3,579	7.70%

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

At the close of September 2026, Lider Bci reported operating income of Ch$3,699 million, driven by the consolidation of its value proposition implemented in mid-2025, as well as the execution of operational efficiency initiatives supported by artificial intelligence tools. Growth was underpinned by loan expansion with controlled risk levels and improvements in portfolio quality.

- Total loans grew 18.50% to Ch$599,427 million, focused on lower-risk segments, which helped maintain a stable performing loan portfolio. In addition, new clients increased 35.4% year-over-year, driving higher interest income.

- Net interest and indexation income increased 16.56%, primarily due to higher interest income driven by a pricing strategy aligned with risk-return targets.

- Operating expenses decreased 12.10%, mainly because of lower fraud-related expenses, the rollout of operational efficiencies and artificial intelligence tools, and a reduction in depreciation expenses resulting from more efficient CAPEX management.

City National Bank of Florida (CNB)

The five-year Project WIN strategy served as the primary driver of efficient capital allocation, bolstering NIM and shielding the balance sheet from funding cost volatility.

Table 1: CNB's results under US GAAP and Chilean GAAP

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement under US GAAP	**September 2025**	**September 2026**	**YoY**
Net interest income*	482,679	566,129	17.29%
Net fee income	45,899	57,864	26.07%
Other operating income	42,660	33,592	-21.26%
Total operating income	571,238	657,585	15.12%
Credit loss expenses	-41,646	-29,780	-28.49%
Net operating income	529,593	627,806	18.54%
Total operating expenses	-274,886	-271,980	-1.06%
Other revenue/non-operating expenses**	-13,501	-14,675	8.70%
Operating income under US GAAP	**241,205**	**341,151**	**41.44%**
Tax	-60,164	-88,589	47.25%
Net Income under US GAAP	**181,041**	**252,562**	**39.51%**
Chilean GAAP			
Recoveries	12,968	4,678	-63.93%
Charge-offs	-14,370	-21,249	47.87%
B-1 provision	6,869	-4,233	-161.62%
Impairment of investments	212	1,959	824.06%
Others**	13,322	12,128	-8.96%
Net Income under Chilean GAAP	**200,044**	**245,846**	**22.90%**

(*) Considers the income from investments in companies.
(**) Include amortization of intangibles and goodwill; effects which, on a net basis, tend toward zero.

Note: The reasoned analysis for the CNB segment note is presented under US GAAP, aiming to describe the business's performance in the United States excluding the effects of its consolidation in Chile. On the following page, Table 2 presents the results under Chilean regulations, consistent with the other business segments.

City National Bank of Florida reported positive financial results for the third quarter of 2026 under US GAAP, consolidating the execution of its five-year Project WIN strategy. This roadmap demonstrated its ability to generate structural earnings, reaching quarterly net income of USD100 million—a 7.5% sequential increase. Year to date, net income reached USD278 million, up significantly from the USD189 million recorded in the same period of 2025, reflecting a robust year-over-year increase of 46.9%.

A key pillar of this strategy has been capturing market share through a funding structure: customer deposits grew by a cumulative 10.1% year to date to reach USD21.251 billion, outpacing the industry average growth by 1.7x and underscoring the effectiveness of its commercial management and relationship-based business model. This liquidity base efficiently funded a 6.8% increase in the loan portfolio, which reached USD20.916 billion, bringing total assets close to USD30 billion.

This growth was executed under favorable risk metrics, reducing the NPL ratio to 0.76%, compared to 0.81% in the prior quarter. Additionally, the bank has maintained controlled and stable exposure in its commercial real estate (CRE) portfolio, which stands at 47% of total loans (USD9.804 billion), underpinned by rigorous underwriting standards and low net charge-offs (0.12%).

As a core component of Project WIN, the bank has placed strong strategic emphasis on diversifying both its portfolio and its revenue streams. On the lending side, there is a clear focus on commercial and industrial (C&I) loans, which grew steadily to reach USD6.717 billion, accounting for 32% of the total portfolio. At the same time, revenue diversification is evident through momentum in fee generation, delivering USD101 million in year-to-date non-financial income. Notably, 56% of this fee revenue now comes from areas outside traditional treasury management, strongly driven by new business initiatives in capital markets and wealth management.

The profitability of these diversified operations and disciplined balance sheet management are evident in continued margin expansion. For the eleventh consecutive quarter, the net interest margin (NIM) continued its upward trend, reaching 3.04% year to date. This effective management helped drive a 12.54% ROE for the quarter.

Cumulative results under Chilean GAAP: In accordance with CMF accounting and regulatory standards, CNB's cumulative net income through September 2026 reached CLP245.846 billion (USD271.4 million), up 22.9% from the CLP200.044 billion (USD209.1 million) recorded through September 2025, reaffirming the US subsidiary's operating strength under both accounting frameworks.

The differences between US GAAP and CMF regulations are primarily due to provisioning methodologies, the treatment of charge-offs and recoveries, and the valuation criteria for financial investments. The principal reconciling items were:

- **Recoveries:** Net credit to profit or loss of CLP4,678 million, down CLP8.3 billion YoY, mainly due to an actual recovery of CLP10.9 billion in September 2025 on a previously charged-off loan,
- **Charge-offs:** Direct charge-offs of CLP21,249 million, impacting operating income under Chilean GAAP; up CLP6.9 billion compared to September 2025, mainly driven by charge-offs in June and September 2026 (totaling CLP11.7 billion) associated with a single client (rated C1) whose deterioration accelerated in recent months.
- **Provisions for credit risk** (Model B-1): Establishment of CLP4,233 million, driven by CLP5.5 billion in contingent provisions, offset by a CLP1.4 billion release of additional provisions, resulting from timing differences in the provision balance under the model applied in accordance with US GAAP. On a year-over-year basis, the CLP11.0 billion increase in B-1 provisions was mainly driven by higher commercial loan portfolio growth, resulting in higher provision establishment (CLP15 billion) and higher contingent provisions (CLP5.9 billion), offset by a higher release of additional provisions (CLP10.7 billion).
- **Impairment and valuation of investments** (AFS and HTM): Release of CLP1,959 million driven by mark-to-market and fair value adjustments to available-for-sale (AFS) and held-to-maturity (HTM) portfolios, with a YoY change of just CLP1.7 billion.

Capital adequacy and regulatory buffer: CNB's capital base well exceeded FDIC thresholds for "well-capitalized" institutions, reflected in the following metrics:

- **Regulatory Capital Surplus**: A buffer of approximately USD730 million above minimum requirements.
- **Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio:** Reached 15.77%, compared to 15.36% in the prior year.
- **Tier 1 Leverage Ratio:** Stood at 11.46%, compared to 10.82% in the prior year.

Table 2: BCI Financial Group (CNB) results by business segment under Chilean GAAP

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)

	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**September 2025**	**September 2026**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	477,708	558,320	16.87%
Net fee income	47,965	49,936	4.11%
Other net operating income	20,391	24,689	21.08%
Total operating income	546,064	632,945	15.91%
Provisions for credit risk	-35,966	-48,560	35.02%
Net operating income	510,098	584,385	14.56%
Total operating expenses	-258,242	-257,403	-0.32%
Operating Income	251,856	326,982	29.83%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	26,926,294	29,036,535	7.84%
Liabilities	24,086,828	25,887,049	7.47%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	19,247,758	20,778,982	7.96%
Demand and time deposits (2)	21,164,051	22,152,685	4.67%

Financial position

Solvency

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio decreased by **19 basis points** year-over-year to **11.01%** as of September 2026, providing a significant buffer over the regulatory requirement (**201 bps**).

Ch$ million	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25
Available capital					
Capital and reserves	6,109,748	6,578,646	6,578,646	0.00%	7.67%
Valuation accounts	635,554	497,591	527,760	6.06%	-16.96%
Retained earnings in the period	767,142	644,584	872,692	35.39%	13.76%
Provisions for dividends. payment of interest and re-appreciation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-236,624	-214,931	-267,982	24.68%	13.25%
Non-controlling interest	2,199	2,313	2,429	5.02%	10.46%
Goodwill	-171,075	-163,879	-173,344	5.78%	1.33%
Retained earnings/losses from prior years	208,257	375,278	342,461	-8.74%	64.44%
CET1 deductions	-326,770	-535,984	-548,547	2.34%	67.87%
Tier 1 basic capital (CET1)	6,988,431	7,183,618	7,334,115	2.09%	4.95%
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	7,939,674	8,096,241	8,301,108	2.53%	4.55%
Effective equity	9,622,948	9,769,405	9,985,292	2.21%	3.77%
Risk-weighted assets					
Market risk-weighted assets	6,275,780	6,098,219	5,985,658	-1.85%	-4.62%
Operational risk-weighted assets	4,289,767	4,367,432	4,433,624	1.52%	3.35%
Credit risk-weighted assets	51,806,187	53,306,202	56,208,367	5.44%	8.50%
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	62,371,734	63,771,853	66,627,649	4.48%	6.82%
Risk-based capital ratios (% of RWA)					
CET1 ratio (%)	11.20%	11.27%	11.01%	-0.26pp	-0.19pp
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	12.73%	12.70%	12.46%	-0.24pp	-0.27pp
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	15.43%	15.32%	14.99%	-0.33pp	-0.44pp
Additional basic capital (% of RWA)					
Conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.500%	2.50%	2.50%	0.00pp	0.00pp
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.500%	0.50%	0.50%	0.00pp	0.00pp
Additional requirements for D-SIB (%)	1.310%	1.50%	1.50%	0.00pp	0.19pp
Additional capital requirement for the effective capital adequacy assessment (Pillar 2)	0.000%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00pp	0.00pp
Total additional basic capital requirements (%)	4.31%	4.50%	4.50%	0.00pp	0.19pp
Leverage ratio					
Leverage ratio (%)	8.11%	8.10%	7.94%	-0.15pp	-0.17pp

The **Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) reached 14.99%.** The Bank's solvency position remains sound, maintaining a comfortable buffer over the regulatory requirement. The key drivers of this performance are:

- **Business growth and capital generation**: The decline in the ratio was driven by the growth of risk-weighted assets (RWA) **(+6.82% YoY)**, which outpaced the increase in CET1 capital **(+4.95% YoY)**. Capital generation was partially offset by higher regulatory deductions—associated with the phase-out of Basel III transitional provisions—and by unrealized losses on available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities resulting from higher US Treasury yields, which had a **negative impact of 34 bps on the CET1 ratio YoY**.

- **Regulatory and accounting impacts**: The gradual implementation of Basel III continued to affect capital ratios through higher regulatory deductions applied as of December 2025, marking the end of its transitional period. In particular, CET1 deductions rose 67.87% compared to September 2025.

- **Performance of the CAR and CET1:** While CET1 decreased by **19 bps** year-over-year, the CAR fell by **44 bps**. No new hybrid capital instruments were issued during the period, so capital strengthening was primarily driven by organic generation.

- **Earnings generation:** Regulatory capital continued to strengthen, growing **3.77%** year-over-year to **Ch$9,985,292 million**, driven by profit retention and a **64.44%** increase in retained earnings from prior years.

Funding sources and liquidity

Time and demand deposits grew significantly year-over-year.

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25
Customer financing					
Time deposits	21,001,909	20,061,856	21,540,571	7.37%	2.56%
Demand deposits	27,477,135	28,922,878	30,273,691	4.67%	10.18%
Other sources of financing					
Current bonds	8,233,258	8,955,413	8,725,430	-2.57%	5.98%
Letters of credit	127	30	28	-6.67%	-77.95%

(Ch$ million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	3Q26/ 2Q26	3Q26/ 3Q25
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)					
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA - local)	4,742,503	6,124,248	5,559,298	-9.22%	17.22%
Net expenses local	2,574,976	2,554,005	2,668,312	4.48%	3.62%
LCR local (%) (HQLA/Net expenses)	184.18%	239.79%	208.35%	-31.44pp	24.17pp
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA - global)	10,615,226	12,386,644	12,296,239	-0.73%	15.84%
Net expenses global	8,599,452	8,890,006	10,393,427	16.91%	20.86%
LCR global (%) (HQLA/Net expenses)	123.44%	139.33%	118.31%	-21.02pp	-5.13pp
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)					
Available stable funding (ASF - local)	33,597,140	35,498,487	36,271,795	2.18%	7.96%
Required stable funding (RSF - local)	32,089,606	31,738,955	33,041,025	4.10%	2.96%
NSFR local (%) (ASF/RSF)	104.70%	111.85%	109.78%	-2.07pp	5.08pp
Available stable funding (ASF - global)	49,873,498	51,856,536	53,907,692	3.96%	8.09%
Required stable funding (RSF - global)	46,891,763	47,045,302	49,595,866	5.42%	5.77%
NSFR global (%) (ASF/RSF)	106.36%	110.23%	108.69%	-1.53pp	2.34pp

As of September 30, 2026, liquidity remained sound, resilient, and within regulatory limits, albeit at levels slightly below the previous quarter. Management efforts were focused on maintaining a balanced balance sheet structure, optimizing liquid assets, and efficiently managing group liquidity.

Short-term liquidity (LCR)

The liquidity coverage ratio reached 208.35% for Chilean operations and 118.31% on a consolidated basis, remaining above regulatory requirements. The change from the previous quarter was driven by minor adjustments to high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) and a marginal increase in net cash outflows. These levels underpin the Bank's ability to withstand stress scenarios and maintain operational stability.

Structural funding (NSFR)

The NSFR remained above 109% for both Chilean and consolidated operations. During the quarter, available stable funding (ASF) increased, though at a slower pace than required stable funding (RSF), driving a slight decrease in the ratio quarter-over-quarter. Despite this, the NSFR remained above internal targets and the levels established in the corporate risk appetite.

Corporate governance

Corporate evolution (Bci Group)

During the third quarter of 2026, the corporate reorganization of Bci proposed in January of this year entered its implementation stage, as the following milestones were completed:

- **Registration of Bci Group S.A. in the Securities Registry** (August 26, 2026): The future parent company of the group thereby acquired the status of a publicly traded corporation.
- **Approval by the U.S. Federal Reserve** (August 27, 2026): The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (acting under delegated authority from the Fed's Board of Governors) approved the application submitted by Empresas Juan Yarur SpA and BCI Group S.A. to implement the new ownership structure, under which CNB will become a subsidiary of Bci Group.
- **Contribution of Bci's controlling shareholder shares to Bci Group,** equivalent to 42.94% of the Bank's capital (September 25, 2026): Pursuant to resolutions adopted at the shareholders' meetings held in September, Empresas Juan Yarur SpA contributed ownership of 93,857,829 shares issued by Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, amounting to a total value of Ch$250,481,289,634. For its part, Empresas JY S.A. contributed ownership of 1 share issued by Banco de Crédito e Inversiones..
- As a result of the above, **Bci Group became a direct shareholder of Bci**. Empresas Juan Yarur SpA retained direct ownership of 12.42% of the share capital; therefore, its total direct and indirect stake amounts to 121,017,770 shares, equivalent to 55.36% of Bci's capital stock. (The transaction does not involve a change in control of Bci.).

Upon completion of the process, **Bci** (which will maintain its operations in Chile, Bci Perú, Bci Miami, and Bci Securities) and City National Bank of Florida (**CNB**) in the United States will operate as independent banking subsidiaries under the publicly traded parent company **Bci Group S.A.**

This new corporate structure aims to achieve **three strategic objectives:**

1. **Enable growth by optimizing capital allocation:** Boost operational growth in both Chile and the United States through more efficient capital distribution and management within the group.
2. **Transparency and greater visibility:** Maximize shareholder value by establishing a structure that provides a clearer, independent view of each bank's financial results, profitability, and operating performance.
3. **Capital and funding flexibility:** Increase financial flexibility by diversifying funding sources and expanding options for shareholder distribution mechanisms.

Corporate Artificial Intelligence Policy

During the third quarter, the Board of Directors approved the Corporate Artificial Intelligence Policy, which establishes the framework for the responsible use and management of this technology. In line with this policy, the governance framework was adapted and the intake and approval process for technology solutions was enhanced to incorporate evaluations of specific AI risks—such as algorithmic bias—along with factors including explainability, data privacy, and logical security. In doing so, the Bank aims to leverage the operational efficiencies offered by AI while maintaining a rigorous framework for risk management and mitigation.

This management model is co-led by the Generative AI Center of Excellence (Gen AI CoE) and the Corporate Risk Division, with coordinated participation from the areas of Technology, Cybersecurity, IT Architecture, Data Governance, the Legal Department, Data Protection, and Corporate Ethics.

Strategic report

Bci today

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci) is a Chilean financial group operating in Chile, the United States, and Peru. Having tripled in size over the last decade, as of the end of the third quarter of 2026, its assets stand at Ch$90.87 trillion.

Since its creation in 1937, Bci has evolved from a commercial bank focused on corporate financing in Chile into a financial group with a regional and international presence. Its expansion through Bci Miami, the acquisition of City National Bank of Florida, the development of Bci Securities, and the consolidation of Bci Perú have given rise to an integrated financial platform spanning Latin America and the United States.

In terms of assets, Bci is the largest bank in Chile and the tenth-largest in Latin America.[2]

Market share

Chilean banking industry, including operations abroad
(data as of August 2026).

Assets
20.04%

Loans
21.17%

Deposits
22.39%

International credit ratings

Risk

Moody's	A2
S&P Global	A-
Fitch Ratings	A-

Sustainability

MSCI World Selection: AA

S&P Global ESG Scores, CSA 2025: 70 points

Headcount

10,637
employees in three countries

Business areas

- Personal Banking
- Business Banking (small- medium- and large-sized businesses)
- Corporate and Real Estate Banking
- Private Banking
- Investment Banking
- Payment Methods
- Insurance

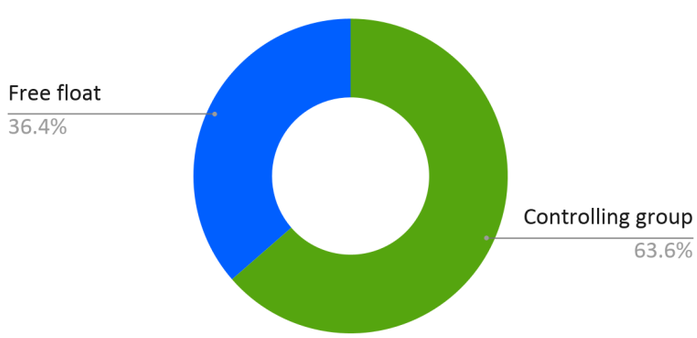
Products and services

Individuals:
Deposits, transfers, loans, savings, investments, and insurance.
Companies:
Deposits, transfers, loans, investments, financial risk hedging, and financial advisory services.

Channels

Digital:
Web and apps for individuals, SMEs, and companies.
In-Person: 167 branches and 549 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.

Ownership



*Out of the 63.6% stake held by the controlling group, Bci Group accounts for 42.9%.

[2] Source: S&P Global Market Intelligent, Latin America's 30 largest banks by assets, 2026.

Business model

Bci offers comprehensive financial solutions, combining traditional banking products with investment services, insurance, and digital platforms, with an emphasis on: Specialized advisory services by segment; omnichannel experience; technological innovation; and prudent risk management.

International presence

Chile
Parent Company
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

Divisions
Ecosistema Retail
Wholesale & Investment Banking
Investment and Finance
Innovation & Data Analytics

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

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

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

Geographical diversification

(as of September 30, 2026)

Assets abroad
41.8%

Loans abroad
40.6%

Contribution to the consolidated total[3]

Figures as of September 30, 2026

	Loans	Assets	Net Income
City National Bank of Florida (CNB)	33.4%	32.0%	28.3%
Bci Miami	5.8%	8.1%	5.3%
Bci Perú	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%
Bci Securities	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile (excluding Lider Bci)	58.5%	57.4%	63.7%
Lider Bci	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%

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

Environment

Economy

Macroeconomic variables	United States	Peru	Chile
Annual change of the GDP (annual change, %)			
2Q 2026	2.2	2.6	0.0
1Q 2026	2.5	3.6	-0.3
2Q 2025	4.0	2.8	0.4
Inflation (annual change, %, end of period)			
3Q 2026	3.7	4.6	4.1
2Q 2026	3.5	4.0	4.3
3Q 2025	2.7	1.4	4.4
Interest rates (%)			
3Q 2026	3.75 - 4.00	4.25	4.50
2Q 2026	3.50 - 3.75	4.25	4.50
3Q 2025	4.00 - 4.25	4.25	4.75
Unemployment (%)			
3Q 2026	4.2	4.8	9.6*
2Q 2026	4.3	4.9	9.4
3Q 2025	4.3	5.7	8.5
Labor force participation rate (%)			
3Q 2026	61.6	–	61.5*
2Q 2026	61.8	–	62.3
3Q 2025	62.3	–	61.9

(e) Estimate *Preliminary figures. Statistical closing: October 13, 2026

Global
Continued geopolitical tensions maintain high volatility in global markets. Despite this environment, major economies have shown remarkable resilience, with growth figures exceeding expectations. However, renewed inflationary pressures—driven by the energy channel—have complicated the outlook for central banks, even forcing new interest rate hikes. Looking ahead, this strength will be harder to sustain: the prospects remain contingent on how conflicts unfold and on the momentum of artificial intelligence, which has been the primary driver of economic activity throughout the year.

United States
Economic activity continues to show momentum, primarily driven by investment related to artificial intelligence and robust private consumption. Regarding prices, headline inflation accelerated as a result of higher fuel costs; however, this pressure is concentrated in the energy sector, with no significant signs of second-round effects. Consequently, core inflation continues to ease, albeit at a slower pace than anticipated. Meanwhile, the labor market reflects steady job creation, despite a decline in the participation rate driven by demographic shifts. Amid this uncertainty, the market registers low turnover while remaining healthy. This environment—marked by inflation fears and a labor market without any major risks of deterioration—prompted the Federal Reserve to adopt a more hawkish stance, delivering a 25 bps rate hike. Looking ahead, additional increases are anticipated, contingent on how the macroeconomic environment evolves.

Peru
Economic growth has slowed down while remaining at trend levels, impacted by the effect of the El Niño phenomenon on primary sectors such as fishing and agriculture. Nonetheless, domestic demand remains dynamic, underpinned by resilient consumption and a sharp rebound in private investment. On the pricing front, headline inflation accelerated—moving above the upper bound of the target range—due to supply shocks, higher fuel prices, and increased electricity rates. In this context, the Central Reserve Bank of Peru has opted for caution, holding interest rates at 4.25% while closely monitoring inflation expectations.

Chile
The economy has slowed down considerably, driven by lower mining output and domestic demand that is losing traction amid a weakening labor market—that has been pressured by higher costs and an unemployment rate reaching 9.6%. On the pricing front, inflation picked up due to rising fuel costs; however, because this pressure is concentrated in volatile components, there are no signs of second-round effects. In the FX area, the Chilean peso depreciated to around Ch$980 against the dollar, hit by global U.S. dollar strength following the Federal

Reserve stance, a decline in domestic confidence, and global uncertainty. Against this backdrop, we anticipate that the Chilean Central Bank will hold interest rates unchanged for an extended period, pushing potential rate cuts back to 2027, contingent on energy pressures easing. Looking ahead, the economy is expected to grow below its potential in 2026, recovering toward the end of the year.

Industry

Results of the banking industry in Chile

Totals and 12-month nominal changes as of August 31, 2026

		Figures as of 08/31/2026	Annual change
▲	Total loans (1) (Ch$ million)	284,000,574	3.13%
▲	Commercial loans (Ch$ million)	152,015,520	2.81%
▲	Consumer loans (Ch$ million)	32,048,418	2.60%
▲	Mortgage loans (Ch$ million)	97,201,685	4.64%
▲	Delinquency of 90 days or more	2.34%	+7 bps
▼	Provisions for credit risk of total loans	2.51%	-4 bps
▼	Impaired portfolio	5.88%	-13 bps
▼	Operational efficiency	43.20%	-83 bps
▲	Net income of the banking industry (Ch$ million)	4,010,372	+7.07%
▼	Return on average equity (ROAE)	15.09%	-51 bps
▼	Return on average assets (ROAA)	1.34%	-1 bps

(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.

Competitive environment

Chile

The Chilean banking market is characterized by high dynamism, fierce competition, and continuous technological evolution. Currently, 17 private banks and one state-owned bank operate in the country. Following a 2025 marked by the entry of new digital bank competitors focused on bolstering the offerings in the retail and commercial segments—as well as major consolidation moves (such as the legal merger that created the new BICE financial group)—the industry in 2026 features a reconfigured structure and a larger competitive scale.

Including overseas operations, as of August 2026 Bci ranks number one in the industry for loans and demand deposits with a market share of 21.05% (+32 bps YoY) and 31.92% (+66 bps YoY), respectively. Just considering the Chilean market, Bci has a 15.17% (+28 bps YoY) share of total loans and a 15.01% (+58 bps YoY) share of demand deposits.

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

Technological progress is also reflected by the growth of the fintech industry in Chile. According to the Chile Fintech Map 2026, the ecosystem reached 557 active companies, highlighted by sustained growth and a low market exit rate (6.3%). The sector demonstrates a strong B2B focus targeting SMEs and high internationalization, with 52% of firms already operating abroad. Furthermore, collaboration with the traditional financial system continues to strengthen, with 46.3% of fintechs maintaining active partnerships, primarily with banks, insurers, and capital market players.

United States

Through City National Bank of Florida (CNB), Bci operates in a highly competitive market against community and regional banks, as well as global conglomerates like Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and JPMorgan Chase. CNB's strategy avoids competing head-on for mass volume; instead, it differentiates itself through a relationship-banking model focused on personalized engagement, which is leveraged internally using data analytics and artificial intelligence tools.

Peru

The banking system supervised by the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Pension Fund Administrators (SBS, according to the Spanish acronym) currently comprises 22 licensed banking entities: 20 banking institutions and two state-owned entities with specific statutes (Banco de la Nación and Agrobanco).

The commercial market is highly concentrated among a small group of large-scale institutions (BCP, BBVA Perú, Interbank, and Scotiabank Perú), coexisting with niche players such as Banco Bci Perú.

Bci executes its competitive strategy under the "One Bank" corporate model, focusing exclusively on delivering agile, personalized service to corporate and large enterprise clients through a cross-border platform that operationally connects its operations in Chile, Peru, and the United States.

Regulatory framework

Chile
Banks are special-purpose corporations regulated by the Financial Market Commission. The services offered by banks are those authorized under the General Banking Law.

In 2026, the Financial Market Commission made progress with updating the regulatory framework applicable to the banking sector and the financial market, focusing on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, transaction authentication and security, credit information management, open finance, strengthening market infrastructure, and adjustments to external audit requirements. Key provisions issued include:

- Circular Nº2.368, bringing the banking regulation into alignment with the standards of the Financial Analysis Unit (UAF, according to the Spanish acronym) regarding anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing.
- Circular Nº2.370, promoting the development of the repo and securitization markets through amendments to various regulations.
- Circular Nº2.372, harmonizing debtor information reported by financial institutions with the Consolidated Debt Registry.
- General Rule (NCG) Nº566, amending General Rule Nº30 regarding the appointment of external audit firms.
- General Rule (NCG) Nº568, strengthening authentication and security standards applicable to financial transactions.
- General Rule (NCG) Nº569, establishing provisions for the implementation and operation of the open finance system.
- Law Nº21,828: Requires companies with 200 or more employees, as well as those with 50 or more employees in sectors with lower female participation—such as mining—to publish an annual gender equity report. The report covers female participation, leadership positions, work-life balance, and wage gaps. The first submission to the Labor Directorate must be made in March 2027.

United States
The U.S. banking system is primarily regulated by the National Bank Act of 1864 (for national banks like CNB), the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDIC), the Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, and the Bank Secrecy Act, including amendments introduced by the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020. Within this framework, City National Bank of Florida (CNB), an FDIC-insured national bank, is primarily supervised by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), in addition to being subject to oversight by the Federal Reserve, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Peru
The Peruvian banking system is primarily regulated by the General Law of the Financial System—which applies to financial and mixed-activity conglomerates—and is supervised by the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Pension Fund Administrators (SBS, according to the Spanish acronym). The regulatory framework establishes requirements for solvency, risk management, corporate governance, financial consumer protection, and systemic stability, complemented by monetary and liquidity regulations issued by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

In the first half of 2026, the Peruvian financial regulation focused on the digital modernization of the financial system, strengthening cybersecurity and operational resilience, and advancing the Open Finance framework. Additionally, preparations were made for implementing the Banking-as-a-Service (BaaS) model—which establishes rules for providing financial services through third-party technology platforms—fostering innovation and competition under SBS oversight.

Strategy

Purpose

Dare to make a difference

Mission

Bci is a financial solutions corporation that participates in all the businesses and financial transactions 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 all employees in its companies must abide by.

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

Employees and their families	Clients and suppliers	Shareholders	Society

Vision

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

2024-2026 plan

Bci's strategic planning is structured around a three-year horizon, underpinned by three strategic pillars: clients, employees, and growth. This plan involves all Chilean and international business units, driving an agenda leveraged by innovation, digitalization, and expert advisory services to ensure a sustainable, long-term value proposition. The indicators defined in this cycle enable the company to align objectives, support the investment plan, and pave the way for Bci's vision of being regional leaders in innovation and experience.

In this period, the corporation enhanced its key success indicators. Within the sustainable growth pillar, new metrics for capital (CET1) and productivity stand out. The latter is a measure of average revenue per employee. Likewise, the traditional risk rate is evolving toward Risk Rate 2 (RR2), which aims to incorporate provision expenses net of recoveries. This new indicator allows for a much more accurate assessment of the credit risk profile throughout the execution of the plan.

Strategic pillars

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

Key performance indicators

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

International platform

During the third quarter, Bci's international platform continued to strengthen its position as a strategic hub for the Bank's cross-border growth, consolidating financial connectivity between the United States and Latin America.

The integration of Bci Miami, Bci Perú, and Bci Securities expands the suite of solutions for corporate and high-net-worth clients, bringing geographical diversification to the business and enhancing its ability to support international expansion processes.

Additionally, the international business plays a key role in structuring corporate financing, particularly in strategic export sectors, complemented by a strong position in Global Markets and Treasury. Bci Miami's status as a full-service bank branch in the United States continues to bolster the Bank's capacity to operate in international markets and provide differentiated solutions to its clients.

Bci Miami

Bci Miami continues to expand its regional reach, consolidating its position as a strategic cross-border platform for regional connectivity. This position allows it to offer a comprehensive perspective to serve the needs of cross-border financing, international payments, treasury, investment, and wealth management.

During 2026, the division delivered strong consolidated financial performance. At the close of the third quarter, assets and liabilities reached USD7.9 billion, a 20% increase YoY. As of September, total revenue grew 14% year-over-year, contributing to the increase in pre-tax net income.

This performance was primarily driven by the expansion of the wholesale and private banking businesses, underpinned by a value proposition tailored to clients' needs. Revenue was bolstered by a more than 40% increase in commissions and fees, linked to the development of foreign exchange (FX) and wealth management solutions—including transactional services, cash and treasury management, international payments, FX trading, hedging, and investment solutions. Concurrently, the net interest margin (NIM) rose 9% year-over-year.

Along with this commercial expansion, Bci Miami improved its profitability and achieved an operating efficiency ratio of under 40%.

Bci Perú

At the close of the third quarter of 2026, Bci Perú had total assets of USD1.696 billion and cumulative net income of USD15.9 million—a 54% increase YoY. This growth was driven by margin expansion, primarily in Sales & Trading and the financial margin, as well as lower risk costs. Additionally, loan growth continued to accelerate, exceeding USD1.0 billion in total lending and contingent facilities for the first time to reach a total portfolio of USD1.032 billion, increasing 70% year-over-year. The bank attained a 2.1% market share in the corporate lending segment.

Bci Securities

Bci Securities in the United States manages over US$2.4 billion in assets under management. At the close of the third quarter, it posted positive results across all business lines, primarily driven by the Wealth Management business. Its operations complement the value proposition of Bci Miami and City National Bank of Florida (CNB), bolstering the international platform's comprehensive offering.

Evolution of the key performance indicators

Figures as of September 30, 2026

Indicator	NPS	SNEX	Commitment
	76	80%	93%
Annual change	▲ 3 points 3Q 2025: 73	▼ 200 bps 3Q 2025: 82%	■ 0 bps 3Q 2025: 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 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
	Ch$872,882 million	14.41% (12M)	45.24%
Annual change	▲ 13.76% 3Q 2025: Ch$767,296 million	▲ 116 bps 3Q 2025: 13.25%	▼ 505 bps 3Q 2025: 50.29%
Definition	Net income is the economic benefit obtained by a company after deducting all the costs, expenditure, and tax from its total revenue.	The return on average equity (ROAE) measures the return of a company in regard to its average equity in a specific period. For calculation purposes, the net income in the last 12 months is considered, and average equity in the last 13 months.	The efficiency ratio is obtained from operating expenses on the gross operating margin. It allows for analysis of the size that one is related to the other.

Indicator	Productivity	Risk Rate (RR2)	CET1 Ratio
	Ch$25.35 million per employee	0.59%	11.01%
Annual change	▲ 10.93% 3Q 2025: Ch$22.86 million per employee	▼ 2 bps 3Q 2025: 0.61%	▼ 19 bps 3Q 2025: 11.20%
Definition	The productivity indicator measures the average monthly revenue on the number of employees to assess and monitor the corporation's incremental revenue considering all the employees who contribute to the results of the business. In turn, the indicator provides a base of comparison with the banking industry to identify comparative strengths and strategic opportunities in the medium and long term.	RR2 considers the expenditure flow of provisions and write-offs, including recoveries on loans. It is the most complete indicator to measure the credit risk effects on the profit and loss account, which considers the full life cycle of the credit (from origination to recovery).	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) is a key component of the tier 1 capital of a bank, comprising common shares, retained earnings, and reserves. It is essential to absorb losses and maintain financial stability in times of stress. The CET1 ratio, which compares the CET1 capital with risk-weighted assets, measures the Bank's capacity to address losses. It is a key regulatory metric under the Basel III standards.

Indicator	Sustainability Index
	5.16[4]
Compliance	▲ 106.5%
Definition	This index measures the progress of Bci's sustainability strategy, guides the fulfillment of its commitments, and forms the basis for market disclosure and defining incentives .

[4] This sustainability index corresponds to the January–August 2026 period .

Risks

Bci manages its risks by means of an integrated model that is underpinned by a sound risk culture, a three-lines-of-defense model, and robust corporate governance. The Bank's strategy seeks to identify, assess, treat, monitor, and communicate risks to ensure they remain within tolerable levels and aligned with its long-term strategic objectives.

Risk management

To structure this management, Bci leverages the following core pillars:

1. Risk culture and governance

Risk management is driven by the Board of Directors and senior management, promoting an environment in which every employee understands their responsibility in risk mitigation. To enhance this culture, the Bank has established the "Bci Risk School," uses a system of financial incentives linked to risk metric compliance in performance evaluations (balanced scorecard), and has anonymous whistleblowing channels and a Code of Conduct.

Regarding governance, Bci operates under the three-lines-of-defense model: the first line comprises the business units that assume and manage risk; the second line is comprised of specialized financial and non-financial risk management units that design policies and independently monitor them; and the third line is the internal audit function, which assesses the effectiveness of controls.

The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility and delegates oversight to specialized committees, such as:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Board of Directors</td><td rowspan="8">Controller's Office
– It provides an independent opinion on the effectiveness of the risk management system.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Executive Committee

– It approves the risk appetite framework, high-value loans, and reviews and approves corporate policies that are within its competence.</td><td>Directors' Committee

– It is responsible for the functions envisaged for the Audit Committee in Chapter 1-15 of the updated compendium of regulations (RAN, according to the Spanish acronym).</td><td colspan="2">Finance and Corporate Risk Committee

– It monitors the main indicators, including U.S. operations.</td><td>Operational and Technological Risk Committee

- It monitors the risk levels, risk management programs and implementation of action plans.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Management</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO)</td><td>Steering Committee</td><td>Operational Risk Committee</td><td>Corporate Compliance Committee</td><td>Risk Management Committee</td></tr>
<tr><td>– It makes decisions on the management of assets and liabilities, market risks, and liquidity.</td><td>– It reviews the budget strategy and definition.</td><td>– It defines and controls operational risk management.</td><td>– It monitors actions to prevent financial crimes, protect consumer rights, safeguard fair competition, and prevent money laundering.</td><td>– It monitors the performance of the business's risk-return ratio, credit risk trends and forecasts, and commercial portfolio management.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Model Risk Council</td><td colspan="3">Integrated Risk Council</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">– First step of approval within the governance of model risk management, with a special focus on analytical assets, policies, and regulations.</td><td colspan="3">– 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.</td></tr>
</table>

2. Risk identification and assessment (RIA) process

Bci periodically executes a corporate process to determine its exposure and detect new threats. This process consists of four phases:

- Risk identification: Taking and updating an inventory of material and emerging risks.
- Risk materiality: Assessment of the financial, regulatory, and reputational impact, as well as the frequency of events.
- Inherent risk profile: Classification of risks into levels (low to high) using weighted metrics, assuming a lack of controls.
- Control environment: Application of self-assessments and questionnaires to identify improvement opportunities, generate action plans, and mitigate inherent risk.

3. Risk appetite framework and stress testing

The Board of Directors annually approves the risk appetite framework (RAF), which defines the limits to optimize the risk-return ratio. The RAF's core elements include: the risk appetite statement of Bci and its Chilean and international subsidiaries; the governance and monitoring of risk appetite indicators; and the integration of risk appetite into the key processes of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Moreover, Bci executes a corporate stress testing program that projects the impact on financial statements and equity under adverse macroeconomic scenarios, whether historical or prospective. The results of the stress tests conducted in the first half of 2026 indicate that the Bank has sufficient capital to withstand different stress scenarios. Furthermore, none of these scenarios result in a breach of regulatory limits, taking into account the legal buffers established for such purposes.

In 3Q 2026, the main risks remained stable amid high market volatility that the Bank monitors closely.

Main risks

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss assumed by the Bank as a result of counterparties failing to fulfill their contractual obligations. It is one of the Bank's most significant risks, and its full understanding is of the essence of the banking business.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
Concentration risk: Associated with high exposure to specific sectors, economic groups, debtors, or certain countries or regions. **Credit quality and adequacy risk:** Linked to the quality of credit assets and compliance with the institution's Credit Policy.	**Exposure and management metrics:** Monitoring of credit concentrations (industry, economic groups, debtors, and international), asset quality, and compliance with the Credit Policy. **Risk Rate 2 (RR2):** A comprehensive indicator of the credit risk impact on earnings, considering provisions, charge-offs, and recoveries throughout the credit cycle. **Delinquency ratios:** Control of the percentage of the portfolio with delinquency of more than 90 days, segmented by the commercial, mortgage, and consumer loan portfolios. **Coverage and provision indicators:** Assessment of the provision level relative to total loans and the 90-day+ delinquency coverage ratio.	Comprehensive credit risk mitigation approach ● Applied throughout the entire loan lifecycle. Direct mitigation techniques ● Netting agreements. ● Guarantees and sureties. ● Financial guarantees based on high-quality, liquid collateral. ● Guarantees established in favor of third parties under master agreements. Preventive portfolio management ● Thorough assessment during the admission stage. ● Exposure limits and portfolio diversification. ● Continuous monitoring of client credit behavior. Normalization and recovery measures ● Refinancing. ● Renegotiation. ● Restructuring of credit terms.

Market and counterparty risk

The risk of incurring losses due to adverse movements in market factors on unhedged financial exposures.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
Banking book risk Trading book risk Counterparty risk	Value at Risk (VaR). Sensitivities (to foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and volatility). Banking book metrics (EVE, NII). Credit and funding valuation adjustments (CVA, FVA). Potential future exposure (PFE) over 90 days, segmented by the commercial, mortgage, and consumer loan portfolios.	• Strict limit setting (total VaR, VaR by factor, and sensitivities). • Stress testing. • Exchange and management of collateral/guarantees. • Bilateral netting, margin thresholds, and central counterparties (CCPs). • Exposure limits and portfolio diversification. • Continuous monitoring of customer credit behavior.

Liquidity risk

The potential inability to honor financial obligations or to promptly liquidate price risk exposures.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
The inability to meet financial obligations or to promptly liquidate price risk exposures.	Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR). Net stable funding ratio (NSFR). Concentration ratios. Liquidity buffers. Survival horizon indicators and early warning indicators.	• Maintain a three-year funding plan with diversified funding strategies. • Daily monitoring of deposit concentration and cash flow mismatches. • Maintenance of high-quality liquid asset (HQLA) buffers. • Intraday liquidity management and early warning systems.

Capital adequacy risk

The risk of being unable to execute the planned strategy due to capital adequacy levels (current or forward-looking) falling below internal targets (always set above regulatory minimums), and the subsequent execution of convergence actions that significantly impact the income statement and balance sheet structure.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
Risk of being unable to execute the planned strategy due to capital levels falling below internal targets, forcing corrective actions that impact the balance sheet and financial results.	Capital and regulatory capital indicators, such as CET1, Tier 1 Capital, and Total Capital ratios.	• Establishment of an internal capital target approved by the Board of Directors. • Execution of a corporate stress testing program to assess capital resilience to adverse scenarios. • Design of capital recovery plans to address deviations. • Ongoing control by the Profitability and Capital Adequacy Council (CRAC, according to the Spanish acronym).

Compliance risk

This is the risk that Bci fails to comply with the external and internal laws and regulations governing Banco Bci and subsidiaries, both in Chile and abroad, which could result in regulatory and reputational risks.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
Risks of money laundering and terrorist financing, failures in crime prevention, acts that may violate antitrust laws, regulatory compliance breaches, violations of consumer rights, and data protection failures.	• Level of compliance with market and product regulations. • Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing indicators. • Compliance with the crime prevention model and consumer rights.	• Implementation of a compliance program with continuous monitoring. • Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing programs. • A control framework regarding bad business practices to prevent unethical conduct. • Corporate guidelines to ensure privacy and the proper processing of personal data.

Operational risk

This is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes, employee conduct and internal systems, or from external events.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
It encompasses seven key risk areas: (1) Internal processes, (2) Systems and business continuity, (3) Information security, cybersecurity, and technological risk, (4) Employees, (5) External and internal fraud, (6) Customer service, and (7) Outsourced services.	Operational risk loss databases (e.g., fraud, system failures). Key risk indicators (KRI). Employee climate and engagement assessments. Customer service quality and business disruption metrics.	• Business continuity management system and disaster recovery. • Information security and cybersecurity management system (real-time incident detection and response). • Risk transfer by means of insurance policies and physical security controls. • Use of technology and data analytics models to prevent and detect fraud.

Strategic risk

This is the loss of profitability resulting from: (1) Failed strategic hypotheses; (2) Delays or poor quality in the execution of the strategic agenda; and (3) Shifts in the environment: macroeconomic, customer behavior or preferences, legal and regulatory, or competitive disruption (incumbent or fintech).

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
It encompasses two key risk areas: (1) Profitability and efficiency, (2) Talent management.	Profitability and efficiency ratios: • ROAE • ROAA • Efficiency ratio	• Continuous strategic planning process, with constant strategy adjustment and monitoring of corporate targets. • Continuous surveillance of emerging risks. • Application of a risk management model for strategic projects and initiatives, incorporating controls from the initial design and implementation phase.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk

This is the risk associated with: (1) The physical and transition impacts of climate change or the adaptation to a new green economy, (2) Failing to progress as a Bank committed to the financial enablement of underserved sectors within the community, and (3) A breach of trust between the Bank and its stakeholders.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
The key related risks are: (1) Impacts of climate change (physical, transition, or adaptation to a green economy), (2) Lack of progress in the financial enablement of underserved community sectors, and (3) A potential breach of trust between the Bank and its stakeholders.	• Sustainability indicators. • DJBIC Index. • Volume of sustainable Wholesale financing.	● Monitoring via a proprietary Sustainability Index (to maximize triple-bottom-line impact opportunities). ● Proactive offering of sustainable solutions tailored to business objectives (e.g., Wholesale Division). ● Oversight by the Steering Committee regarding the execution of the sustainability engagement strategy.

Reputational risk

This is the potential risk of negative publicity and/or poor public perception caused by internal or external events—very difficult to control—that ultimately have a negative impact on the corporate image.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
(1) Community reputation: The potential risk of negative publicity and/or poor perception by the general public caused by internal or external events, which are largely uncontrollable and end up damaging the corporate image. (2) Customer reputation: The potential risk of a poor perception of our products, services, or brand, which negatively affects the decision-making process of our customers.	• Indicators of service quality and of customer/market perception of Bci. • Civil lawsuits.	● Explicit integration of its management into the Operational Risk framework to strategically protect the Bank's equity and institutional reputation. ● Supervision by the Steering Committee regarding the stakeholder engagement strategy and reputation. ● Strict adherence to the Code of Conduct and Best Practices, supported by anonymous whistleblowing channels.

Model risk

This is the risk of potential adverse consequences of decisions based on incorrect or misused model results and reports. Model risk can lead to financial losses, poor business and strategic decision-making, or damage to a bank's reputation.

Key risks	Control metrics	Mitigation
The primary risk lies in the adverse consequences of decision-making based on incorrect or misused model results and reports.	Evaluation focuses on comprehensive model risk management, which includes maintaining an inventory, measuring validation coverage, and performing continuous monitoring of these models.	● Bci has a Model Risk Council, which serves as the primary approval body within the governance of this risk. Its specific focus is on reviewing analytical assets, policies, regulations, and any other artifacts that impact the proper administration of models. ● The Risk Management Council is the body responsible for the constant monitoring of model risk management. It also has the task of approving the results of the risk identification and assessment process.

Credit ratings

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

Current credit ratings as of September 30, 2026

International ratings

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

Standard & Poor's	
June 2026	*Rating obtained*
Issuer credit rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Senior unsecured	A-
Commercial papers	A-2

Fitch Ratings	
May 2026	*Rating obtained*
Foreign and local currency long-term IDRs	A-
Outlook	Stable
Foreign and local currency short-term IDRs	F2
Viability rating	a-
Local currency long-term issuer default rating	A-

Moody's	
February 2026	*Rating obtained*
Outlook	Stable
Bank deposits	A2 / P-1
Baseline credit assessment	baa1
Adjusted baseline credit assessment	baa1
Senior unsecured	A2
Bci Miami branch commercial papers	P-1

Chilean ratings

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

Feller Rate	
May 2026	*Rating obtained*
Solvency	AAA
Outlook	Stable
Time deposits of up to 1 year	Level 1+
Time deposits of over 1 year	AAA
Letters of credit	AAA
Bond lines	AAA
Subordinated bonds	AA+
Shares	1st Class Level 1

Fitch Ratings	
April 2026	*Rating obtained*
Long-term	AAA (cl)
Short-term	N1+(cl)
Mortgage bonds	AAA (cl)
Bond lines	AAA (cl)
Bonds	AAA (cl)
Subordinated bonds	AA (cl)
Shares	1st Class Level 1 (cl)

Fundamentals of Bci’s credit ratings

The credit rating agencies' assessments reaffirm Bci's strong competitive position, highlighting its resilience and leadership in the financial industry. The market underscores the strength of its intrinsic credit profile, which is consistently underpinned by a broadly diversified business model and a corporate culture of prudent, proactive risk management. Furthermore, the analysis highlights the Bank's exceptional ability to generate consistent earnings, driven by ongoing gains in operating efficiency and the consolidation of its digital ecosystem. This strong earning power is strategically complemented by a highly diversified funding base, ample liquidity levels, and a robust capital base—factors that give the Bank a high capacity to absorb potential impacts from market shifts.

From a strategic perspective, credit rating agencies positively viewed the announced corporate restructuring process to establish the new parent company, Bci Group S.A. This transformation will separate and independently manage Bci and its U.S. subsidiary, City National Bank of Florida (CNB), with the primary goal of optimizing the group’s capital allocation to leverage growth opportunities in the United States. The evaluations conclude that this corporate transition will not weaken Bci’s credit or structural profile. Rather, they reaffirm that under this renewed organizational architecture, the Bank will maintain its systemic importance and strong leadership in Chile, backed by a diversified funding structure that provides the necessary support for its future growth.

Resources and relations

Key capitals

Financial capital

Figures as of 09/30/2026

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 Chilean Financial Market Commission.

Bci greatly exceeds the minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) global (%)
118.31

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) global (%)
108.69

Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)
14.99

Human capital

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.

Bci has been recognized for its human capital management at both national and international levels, standing out as a Leader in Financial Agility Excellence and setting a regional benchmark with Measurable Agility Sets the Standard for Latin America. As of the close of 1H 2026, the most recent recognitions available correspond to the 2025 editions of these rankings and studies, as their results are published with a time lag. In this context, the Bank heads the Building Happiness 2025 and the Best Organizations for Work-Life Integration rankings in Chile. It also holds high positions in the young and diverse talent attraction studies, Employers For Youth FEM 2025 (Nº2) and Employers For Youth Tech 2025 (Nº6). Furthermore, Bci has high brand awareness among young professionals, ranking in the Top of Mind 2026 (Nº5), and consolidates its reputation as an employer of excellence by being among the top organizations in Merco Talent 2025 (Nº6).

Top of Mind Tech 2026 (Chile)
4th
among the companies preferred by young professionals in tech careers.

Top of Mind 2026 (general ranking , Chile)
5th
among 200 companies evaluated by professionals under 35.

Percentage of women in leadership positions
43%

Intellectual capital

Analytical assets and D&A roles

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

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

Data science experts
60

Analytical assets deployed for customer insight
+500

Open innovation system

Bci Labs, through its open innovation program Bci Startups, seeks to integrate startup capabilities to accelerate the development, validation, and go-to-market of new products and services, positioning itself as the Bank's strategic technological partner.

Startups in the program pool (cumulative)
380

In 2025, the program made progress with building a network of partner startups by business area, beginning with Wealth Management, which consolidated a portfolio of 10 startups after evaluating over 40. At the same time, Bci collaborated with various startups on generative AI initiatives, SME solutions, and customer-consented data access, paving the way to scale proofs of concept with new business teams in 2026.

Annual business-impact PoCs
7

Open Banking
Within the framework of the Fintech Law, Bci has consolidated its Open Finance strategy, based on Banking as a Service (BaaS) to offer products and services to third parties through APIs and widgets. Among its main developments, key highlights include solutions to customize credit offers, manage real-time transfer notifications, and evaluate clients and prospects, strengthening digital engagement and new business generation.

Banking APIs implemented
24

Consolidated partnerships in the fintech ecosystem
+ 110

Physical capital

Digital capabilities
Bci's digital architecture organizes its applications into independent modules, which facilitates their individual updating, maintenance, and scaling. This model enhances the ability to innovate rapidly, adapt quickly to changes, increase resilience to failures, and improve both the customer experience and integration with a constantly evolving financial ecosystem. Ultimately, it becomes a fundamental element for ensuring interoperability and sustaining the scalable growth of the organization.

Social capital

Corporate reputation
Bci continuously monitors various sources of reputational risk and has set the goal of substantially exceeding regulatory requirements.

The bank uses the Thinking Heads platform to monitor its corporate reputation. This cloud-based tool processes information regarding how stakeholders feel, think, and act in relation to Bci, providing a periodic index. In 2025, Bci's Thinking Heads index ranged from 70 to 80 points out of a total of 100. These values positioned the Bank as one of the leaders in the Chilean industry.

MERCO ESG 2025 ranking position
1

MERCO Companies 2025 overall ranking position
3

Partnerships
Bci drives collaborative initiatives that strengthen the development of SMEs, social investment, and the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Chile. Key highlights include: the *Valor Pyme* program, designed to promote the growth of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises through financial inclusion, productivity, training, and business opportunities; a corporate citizenship strategy based on partnerships with specialized organizations to improve the quality of life for people in vulnerable situations; and active participation in the entrepreneurial ecosystem through open innovation, incubation, and startup acceleration programs in conjunction with public, private, and academic players.

Valor Pyme sponsoring partners
9

Number of entrepreneurs using *Valor Pyme*
419,000

Partner institutions in corporate citizenship programs
19

Customer base
Through its business units, subsidiaries, and MACHBANK, Bci serves more than six million customers. The Bank's net promoter score (NPS) was 76 points in September 2026. That score was the average measurement of Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking, and Private Banking.

Customers in Bci's payments ecosystem
6,294,100

Stakeholders

Bci strategically and permanently manages relations with its stakeholders, prioritizing transparency, regulatory compliance, and dialogue to enhance trust and align its strategy with environmental expectations. This management is handled by specialized managements according to each stakeholder, deploying multiple channels, policies, and specific programs for each of them.

Employees

Related material issues

- Talent attraction and retention
- Diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging
- Corporate integration of sustainability
- Culture of ethics, integrity, and compliance
- Digital and in-person security

How Bci addresses them

- Policy of diversity, equity, inclusion, and sense of belonging.
- Employee Experience Model:
  - Bci Recognition program
  - Líder Bci Academy
  - Women in leadership program
  - Specialist development program
  - Hybrid work program
- Memorable in-person onboarding for new employees
- Professional development scholarship program
- I Want You Protected program
- Female mentoring and corporate mentoring programs
- Workshops: a vision of comprehensive talent management
- Young professionals program

How Bci engages

- Communication between the CEO and all employees via streaming
- Corporate listening processes
- Mundo Bci website
- Discussion groups (Bci Talks)
- Ethics workshops (verdict dynamics)
- Conecta Líder
- One single confidential channel
- Corporate recognition events and by areas
- Corporate celebrations
- Shared learning spaces
- Agile practices
- Quality of Life Committees
- Sports clubs and teams
- Folkloric group

Clients

Related material issues

- Digital and in-person security
- Management of personal data
- Sustainable finance
- Climate strategy
- Financial empowerment
- Service innovation, experience, and digitalization

How Bci addresses them

- Bci Privacy Policy
- *Valor Pyme* program
- Centro Nace
- Fraud prevention program

How Bci engages

- 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
- PopFinance podcast (combining financial information, economic data, news, and pop culture, hosted by Juan Manuel Astorga.

Shareholders

Related material issues

- Profitability, efficiency
- Risk management
- Culture of ethics, integrity, and compliance
- Human rights
- Digital and in-person security (including cybersecurity)
- Sustainable finance
- Climate strategy

How Bci addresses them

- 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)

How Bci engages

- Shareholders' meeting
- Quarterly earnings conferences
- Contact with the Investor Relations team
- Confidential channels
- Quarterly earnings reports
- Investor Relations website
- In-person and virtual meetings
- Annual investor conferences
- Emails

Suppliers

Related material issues

- Culture of ethics, integrity, and compliance
- ESG transparency and confidence
- Digital and in-person security
- Equity and equal opportunity

How Bci addresses them

- Commitment of paying suppliers in less than 7 business days
- Procurement Policy
- Supplier sustainable development program
- Application of the B Impact assessment model
- Consolidated business report (CCS): financial, legal, tax, business, and labor risks are addressed. It is required for all major, critical and moderately critical suppliers

How Bci engages

- Supplier portal
- Annual recognition ceremony
- ESG impact measurement (Bci supplier program *Seamos Diferentes* (Let's Be Different))
- Confidential channels
- Cycle of training sessions and talks for suppliers

Society

Related material issues

- Climate strategy
- Sustainable finance
- Social innovation in vulnerable communities
- Culture of ethics, integrity, and compliance
- Human rights
- Financial empowerment
- Transparency and confidence

How Bci addresses them

- Corporate citizenship strategy
- Engagement strategy
- Social contribution policy
- Human rights management system
- Bci Tax Policy
- Operational eco-efficiency policy and plan
- Sustainable Finance Policy
- General framework for sustainable finance
- Bci Seniors program
- Adherence to UNEP FI

How Bci engages

- Corporate social listening processes
- Corporate website
- Corporate citizenship actions
- Confidential channels
- Participation in trade associations

Regulators

Related material issues

- Culture of ethics, integrity, and compliance
- Financial empowerment
- Sustainable finance
- ESG transparency and confidence
- Risk management

How Bci addresses them

- Disclosure Committee
- Corporate policies. These include:
  - Commercial and business policies
  - Risk management policies
  - Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Policy
  - Anti-corruption policy
  - Human Rights Policy
  - General framework for sustainable finance
  - Manual on the Lobby Act
  - Regulation on engagement with public officials
  - Corporate Artificial Intelligence Policy

How Bci engages

- 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 Prosecutor's Office, National Consumer Protection Agency, Internal Revenue Service, and Financial Analysis Unit.

Performance

Progress as of 3Q26

Personalized and omnichannel experience

Figures as of September 30, 2026

Customers saving in the MACHBANK 24/7 Account	NPS of MACHBANK	Customers with tangible benefits[5]	Branches under the new experience model
462,063	74 points	284,049	26
(+45% vs. 3Q 2025)	(-3 p vs. 3Q 2025)	(+21% vs. 4Q 2025)	(58% of the renovation plan)

New value propositions and customer acquisition channels

- **Chile's first neuroscientific financial product:** In the second quarter of 2026, the Premier plan—tailored for young adults up to 40 years old—was officially launched. Its value proposition proposal combines travel, benefits, and real estate investment. It was designed with support from the startup Theodora AI, whose brain activity studies helped identify and validate the features most valued by potential clients.

- **Consolidation of *Universitarios Bci*:** The university plan, which was redesigned in 2025 after researching the transition from graduates to working professionals, already accounts for 16% of total plan acquisitions over a 12-month period. Developed exclusively for young adults, this product is offered through WhatsApp—making it the first acquisition technology of its kind implemented at the Bank. Integrating WhatsApp conversational channels increased plan sales sevenfold.

- **Expansion of the WhatsApp Plan:** This channel has been expanded, with more than 5 projects completed and 6 in the planning phase for 2026. It is currently in Phase 3, which aims to evolve toward fully autonomous AI-driven onboarding flows.

Renewal of the value proposition for the entrepreneurial ecosystem

- Bci opened **Bci Nace MUT, Chile's first Entrepreneurship Hub**. Located at Mercado Urbano Tobalaba (MUT), the new center replaces the Los Militares location to support the sustained growth of the entrepreneurial community served since 2019. At an investment exceeding UF37,000 and an area of 1,541 m^2—45% larger than the previous space—the hub combines coworking, advisory rooms, auditoriums, and networking areas to connect startups, scaleups, investors, and companies. Additionally, it is backed by organizations such as Endeavor, Start-Up Chile, CORFO, Pyme UC, Fundación Chile's ChileGlobal Ventures, Mujeres Empresarias, and Innova 360, among others, consolidating its position as a benchmark for innovation and entrepreneurial development in Chile.

New product geared toward short-term savings

- **Bci launched Alcancía Crece,** a digital savings account designed to generate yields on available balances by paying interest calculated daily and credited monthly, all while maintaining instant access to funds. With zero maintenance fees, it is aimed at Bci checking and demand deposit account holders looking to manage money set aside for future expenses, emergency funds, or short-term goals. The account can be opened 100% digitally, has no minimum savings requirements, and allows transfers between the customer's own Bci accounts. Additionally, it does not come with an associated card—reinforcing its savings-first purpose—combining liquidity, simplicity, and balance-based yields in a solution designed to foster responsible financial habits.

[5] Number of customers with a value-adding action in the loyalty program (redemption, withdrawal, usage frequency, among others) in the last 12 months.

People-focused culture

Figures as of September 30, 2026

Commitment index	Sense of belonging index	Percentage of active AI users	AI projects proposed by employees
93%	96%	91%	100
(2026 index)	(+1 pp vs. 2025)	(Base: 8,000 employees)	(Freeing up 18,000 man-hours)

Culture and talent

- **The Engagement Index reached 93%,** maintaining the level of excellence of the previous year.
- **Sense of belonging increased to 96%** (+1 percentage point compared to 2025).
- **Internal culture of innovation:** A mapping of 350 employee-driven innovation projects across 11 divisions was completed (70% incremental, 25% adjacent, and 5% transformational), tied to the Bci Innovation Award.

Recognition in HR and employability

- **Bci ranked among the World's Best Employers 2026** by Forbes, a ranking featuring 900 organizations globally. Bci is one of only two Chilean companies included in this edition, which was based on feedback from over 300,000 employees. The award recognizes the organization's corporate culture, employee experience, and work environment.
- **First place in work-life integration:** In April 2026, Bci was recognized in the Large Corporations category of the "Best Organizations for Work-Life Integration" study (conducted by Fundación Chile Unido and the *El Mercurio* newspaper), standing out for its flexible and hybrid work programs, co-parenting initiatives, and holistic development.
- **DCH CEO Award for Excellence:** Bci's CEO, Eugenio von Chrismar, received the honor awarded by the International Organization of Human Capital Executives (DCH, according to the Spanish acronym) for his leadership in creating wellness-focused work environments and high-performing teams.
- **Attracting Young Talent (Top of Mind 2026):** Bci ranked 1st in the Banking category, 4th among tech majors, 2nd in Employers for Youth Fem, and 5th overall in FirstJob's 2026 Top of Mind Chile study, making it the preferred bank for young professionals under 35.
- **Employer brand rankings:** The Bank was recognized in organizational studies evaluating internal perception, reputation, and global best practices. Notable highlights include: Top Employers 2026, which recognizes organizations committed to maintaining high standards of excellence in people practices; Building Happiness, which ranked Bci as Chile's happiest company; and 6th place in Merco Talent 2026, a ranking measuring corporate attractiveness as a workplace, specifically the ability to attract and retain talent.

Adoption, training, and the IAdopters Program

- **Corporate adoption levels:** Bci achieved a 91% Monthly Active User (MAU) rate for AI tools, with 50% of the company classified within an advanced usage level.
- **Launch of IAdopters:** An internal network of AI ambassadors was created to mobilize low-usage teams, expand existing use cases, and serve as points of contact for applying responsible AI guidelines
- **Technology deployment:** Access to platforms such as AI Studio, n8n, Claude, and Google Work Studio was expanded across internal teams

Bottom-up engagement and employee impact

Internal AI use case competition: Over 100 employee-proposed projects were selected, projecting to free up 18,000 man-hours (MH).

Commercial productivity tools and assistants

Launch of Partner AI: Production deployment (integrated directly into Google Chat) of the specialized assistant for 1,500 executives across Chile, Peru, and the United States. This AI agent frees up over 3,800 executive hours per month.

Agentic CRM: In its pilot phase, this solution focused on automating daily tasks reduced commercial process time by half and achieved a success rate seven times higher than that of traditional workflows.

Ambitious and sustainable growth

Figures as of September 30, 2026

MACHBANK checking accounts	MACHBANK card purchases + On-Us transactions	Sustainable finance (balance as of September 30)	Reduction of operational emissions
1,455,392	Ch$1,303,215 million	Ch$2,741,645 million	37%
(+21% vs. 3Q25)	(+34% vs. 3Q 2025)	(+35% vs. 3Q 2025)	(compared to the 2017 baseline)

Leadership and digital maturity accolades

- **Evident AI Index LATAM**: Bci ranked as Chile's Nº1 bank for artificial intelligence maturity and adoption.
- **Most Innovative Companies (MIC) Ranking 2026**: 1st place in the banking industry.
- **Open Banking Expo Awards (UK)**: 1st place in the Best Open Finance Application category.

Disruptive technologies and transformation

- **Bci Venture Studio:** Deployment of the generative AI-based hyper-personalization SaaS platform (awarded at the Innova Summit) and management of 12 moonshot initiatives in the SME, affluent, and Wealth Management segments.
- **Bci Think Tank:** Production deployment of the non-financial risk model and progress with quantum computing models applied to fraud detection in digital accounts and macroeconomic forecasting.
- **Financial efficiency driven by AI:** The application of analytical models in Project Finance enabled a provision release of Ch$7 billion.

Digital banking evolution

MACHBANK maintained sound growth during the period, driven by the expansion of its payment methods, deposit acquisition, and the development of its credit card business.

- **Payment methods delivered year-over-year cumulative volume growth of 34.0%,** while also having a 10% YoY increase in the highest-engagement and highest-value segments.
- **Demand and savings deposits surged 167% year-over-year,** primarily driven by the "24/7" savings product, whose balance grew 292% YoY. This performance continued to boost customer engagement and product usage.
- **The credit card business consolidated its expansion,** reaching a total card base of 65,461 cards equivalent to year-over-year growth of 335%, more than 4.3 times higher than the previous year.

Capital markets innovation

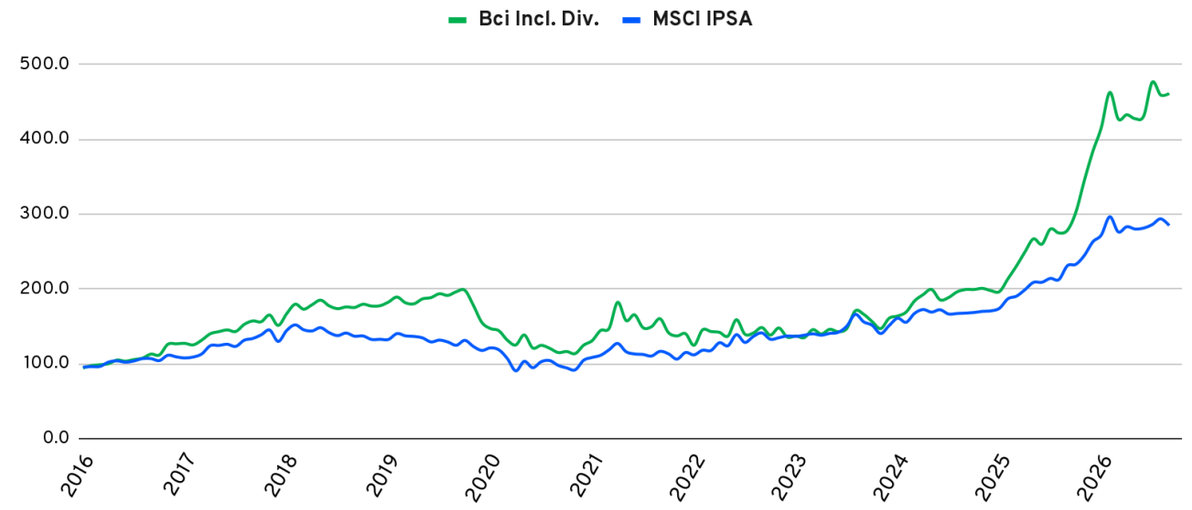
- **Issuance of Chile's first tokenized bank bond** of Ch$40 billion using blockchain (DLT) technology on the Depósito Central de Valores Digital (DCV Digital) platform.

Sustainability strategy milestones

- **In green products,** Retail Ecosystem Banking exceeded its green insurance target, reaching 291% by the end of the third quarter, and achieved 100% target fulfillment in green mortgages, associated with 124 sustainable projects.
- **In social financing,** it attained 100% target fulfillment in total SME lending, primarily driven by the digital segment at 144% and Nace at 106%, in addition to making progress with acquiring underserved customers.
- Additionally, it continued to strengthen its **presence in the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem** through programs like Scale W and Scale Bci, as well as its participation in events such as Festival Ladera Sur and ETM Day.
- **Bci is making progress with its transition toward a low-carbon economy,** with defined reduction targets for 2030. In this context, it is promoting a commercial plan for its Wholesale portfolio aimed at providing sustainable financing to support its clients' investment plans. Concurrently, it aims to consolidate its position as a strategic partner, coordinating efforts with industry, academia, and the public sector to actively contribute to the progress of the ecosystem.

Stock market information

Bci share return versus MSCI IPSA*
(Baseline 100: January 2016 to date)



Source: Bloomberg

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

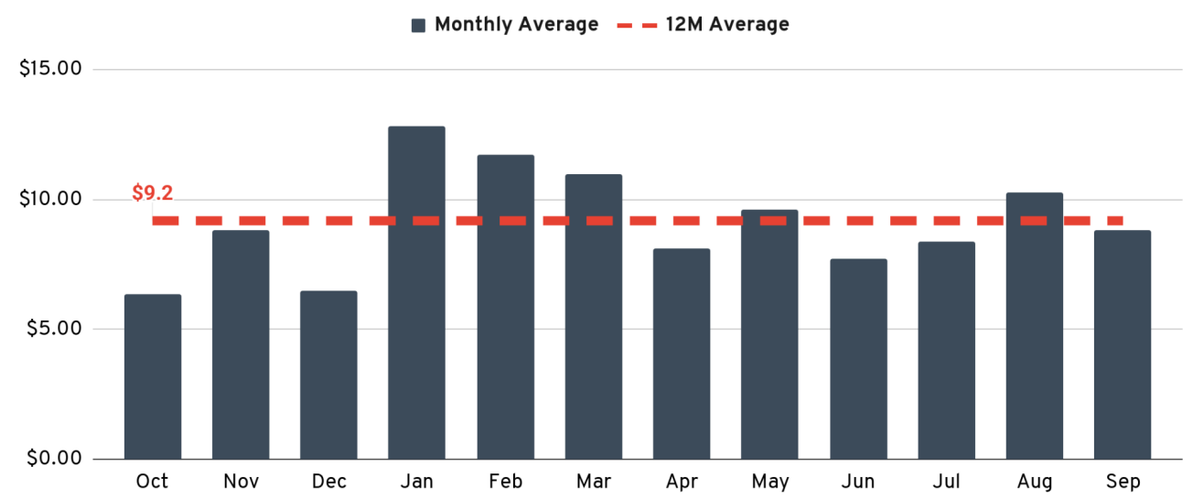
Bci's stock market indicators

	2024		2025				2026		
	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
Closing price (Ch$/share)	28,099	27,800	35,290	39,340	42,500	58,400	60,000	60,569	**64,800**
Minimum price (Ch$/share)	26,310	25,805	27,600	31,900	37,000	42,700	55,500	54,911	**60,637**
Maximum price (Ch$/share)	28,905	29,084	35,290	40,000	43,890	58,400	66,399	66,399	**68,500**
12-month variation of Bci stock* (%)	27.49	19.95	29.68	48.56	51.84	111.59	71.21	53.96	**52.47**
12-month return of IPSA (%)	11.27	8.27	15.35	28.59	38.20	56.20	38.84	31.43	**22.28**
Price to book (P/B) ratio (times)	0.90	0.92	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.71	1.76	1.75	**1.80**
Market capitalization (Ch$Bn)	6.12	6.03	7.50	8.59	9.29	12.77	13.12	13.24	**14.17**

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

Average trading volume*

(USD million)



* This value represents total trading prices multiplied by their corresponding share volumes. The resulting values are summed and averaged monthly (source: Bloomberg).

Appendix

Consolidated income statement as of September 30, 2026

Ch$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries + Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Net interest income	822,605	558,320	83,155	15,148	1,479,228
Net income from indexation	392,704	0	10	0	392,714
Net fee income	304,414	49,935	25,354	6,064	385,767
Net financial Income	95,088	9,011	273	8,688	113,060
Other operating income	27,684	24,615	4,148	9	56,456
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	1,642,495	641,881	112,940	29,909	2,427,225
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-410,378	-173,448	-24,298	-7,758	-615,882
Administration expenses	-283,149	-71,343	-34,737	-5,970	-395,199
Depreciation and amortization	-70,790	-9,859	-4,283	-3,131	-88,063
Impairment of non-financial assets	-6	0	0	0	-6
Other operating expenses	4,608	-2,753	-679	-115	1,061
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	-759,715	-257,403	-63,997	-16,974	-1,098,089
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	882,780	384,478	48,943	12,935	1,329,136
Provisions for credit risk on amounts due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	-226,682	-51,212	-64,204	4,661	-337,437
Special provisions for credit risk	-1,750	-4,050	8,437	-463	2,174
Recovery of written-off credits	65,211	4,743	10,522	0	80,476
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	784	1,959	0	-119	2,624
Expenses for credit losses	-162,437	-48,560	-45,245	4,079	-252,163
OPERATING INCOME	720,343	335,918	3,698	17,014	1,076,973
Income from continuing operations before tax	720,343	335,918	3,698	17,014	1,076,973
Income tax	-116,219	-88,589	2,177	-1,460	-204,091
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME (LOSS) IN THE PERIOD	604,124	247,329	5,875	15,554	872,882

Risk indicators as of September 30, 2026

Ch$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Total Loans (*)					
Commercial Loans	24,062,760	16,220,662	0	796,836	41,080,258
Mortgage Loans	12,357,424	4,519,010	0	0	16,876,434
Consumer Loans	2,876,478	39,307	599,426	0	3,515,211
Commercial loans originated and acquired by the entity	63,876	0	0	0	63,876
Due from banks	690,164	0	0	39,858	730,022
Total	40,050,702	20,778,979	599,426	836,694	62,265,801
Provisions					
Commercial	-353,744	-148,091	0	-7,670	-509,505
Mortgage	-93,576	-43,577	0	0	-137,153
Consumer	-193,496	-1,440	-77,853	0	-272,789
Due from banks	-689	0	0	-35	-724
Total	-641,505	-193,108	-77,853	-7,705	-920,171
Written-Off Loans					
Commercial	108,267	22,184	0	124	130,575
Mortgage	12,510	0	0	0	12,510
Consumer	145,028	161	56,211	0	201,400
Total	265,805	22,345	56,211	124	344,485
Recoveries					
Commercial	25,599	4,742	0	0	30,341
Mortgage	5,811	0	0	0	5,811
Consumer	33,802	0	10,522	0	44,324
Total	65,212	4,742	10,522	0	80,476
Impaired Portfolio Chile					
Commercial	1,116,573	581,502	0	0	1,698,075
Mortgage	612,764	39,039	0	0	651,803
Consumer	160,773	0	47,146	0	207,919
Total	1,890,110	620,541	47,146	0	2,557,797

Ch$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Commercial Loans	342,497	66,697	0	0	409,194
Mortgage Loans	260,864	37,787	0	0	298,651
Consumer Loans	63,241	0	26,588	0	89,829
Total portfolio with NPLs of 90 days or more	666,603	104,484	26,588	0	797,674

Consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2026

Ch$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries +Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Cash and bank deposits	2,643,527	554,182	450	454,433	3,652,592
Transactions with settlement in progress	1,093,911	0	0	2,024	1,095,935
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	8,686,349	128,596	0	28,975	8,843,920
Financial derivative contracts	6,991,516	93,676	0	28,975	7,114,167
Debt financial instruments	1,537,561	0	0	0	1,537,561
Others	157,272	34,920	0	0	192,192
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	63,876	0	0	0	63,876
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,616,416	4,065,035	0	317,488	8,998,939
Debt financial instruments	4,616,416	4,065,035	0	317,488	8,998,939
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	480,284	128,302	0	0	608,586
Financial assets at amortized cost	39,632,501	22,784,811	521,573	828,989	63,767,874
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans	258,216	0	0	0	258,216
Debt financial instruments	28,963	2,198,941	0	0	2,227,904
Due from banks	689,475	0	0	39,823	729,298
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	23,709,016	16,072,571	0	789,166	40,570,753
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	12,263,849	4,475,432	0	0	16,739,281
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,682,982	37,867	521,573	0	3,242,422
Investments in companies	51,782	221,741	0	0	273,523
intangible assets	358,143	165,632	5,630	6,417	535,822
Fixed assets	254,418	90,656	1,565	3,208	349,847
Assets for the right to use leased goods	84,891	18,315	4,358	1,782	109,346
Current taxes	9,725	0	102	6,103	15,930
Deferred taxes	237,113	240,445	85,596	3,928	567,082
Other assets	1,283,583	638,820	24,352	5,067	1,951,822
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	35,652	0	0	0	35,652
TOTAL ASSETS	59,532,170	29,036,534	643,626	1,658,414	90,870,743
LIABILITIES					
Transactions with settlement in progress	1,064,735	0	0	1,360	1,066,095
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	6,753,569	92,486	0	27,646	6,873,701
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0	0
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	997,691	2,071	0	0	999,762
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	42,022,842	25,280,700	3,579	1,346,537	68,653,658
Demand deposits and other obligations	10,749,828	19,237,796	3,579	282,488	30,273,691
Time deposits and other deposits	17,817,617	2,914,889	0	808,065	21,540,571
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans	1,300,506	34,562	0	0	1,335,068
Obligations with banks	2,864,951	0	0	99,087	2,964,038
Debt financial instruments issued	8,687,245	0	0	38,213	8,725,458
Other financial obligations	602,695	3,093,453	0	118,684	3,814,832
Obligations for lease contracts	88,586	7,766	6,438	1,733	104,523
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	2,637,772	0	0	0	2,637,772
Provisions for contingencies	109,428	84,020	4,308	2,029	199,785
Provisions for dividends. payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	269,794	0	0	0	269,794
Special provisions for credit risk	277,093	34,536	5,344	1,087	318,060
Current taxes	11,824	25,333	86	0	37,243
Deferred taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	757,901	360,138	522,558	13,750	1,654,347
TOTAL LIABILITIES	54,991,235	25,887,050	542,313	1,394,142	82,814,740

Ch$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries + Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
EQUITY					
Capital	3,306,479	1,624,079	208,096	245,061	5,383,715
Bookings	-423,925	1,621,958	-4,426	1,324	1,194,931
Other accumulated comprehensive income	872,817	-346,090	0	1,033	527,760
Items that will not be reclassified in profit or loss	4,093	-2,033	0	0	2,060
Items that can be reclassified in profit or loss	868,724	-344,057	0	1,033	525,700
Retained earnings (losses) from previous years	449,391	0	-108,232	1,302	342,461
Profit (loss) for the period	604,127	247,138	5,875	15,552	872,692
Less: Provisions for dividends. payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-267,982	0	0	0	-267,982
Of the owners of the bank:	4,540,905	3,147,087	101,313	264,272	8,053,577
Of the non-controlling interest	29	2,400	0	0	2,429
TOTAL EQUITY	4,540,935	3,149,484	101,313	264,272	8,056,003
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	59,532,170	29,036,534	643,626	1,658,414	90,870,743