Management Commentary

Earnings Report 2Q 2025

June 30, 2025

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

Table of Contents

This financial report was approved by Bci's board of directors on July 29, 2025.

About Bci

With a diversified presence in America, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci) is one of the leading financial groups in the region. Incorporated in Chile in 1937, it is now the largest bank in the country with total assets of Ch$82,278 billion as of June 30, 2025. Its expansion includes operations in the United States, where its subsidiary City National Bank of Florida (CNB) is one of the largest banks in the state of Florida, and in Peru where the company has held a banking license since 2022.

Highlights of 1H25

Strategy

Sound results of City National Bank of Florida

Bci's U.S. subsidiary had a 7.8% increase in loans and 3.7% in client deposits in 1H25 YoY. The net interest margin (NIM) accumulated six consecutive quarters of improvement, driven by a reduction in the cost of funds and active commercial strategies. CNB had a major participation in the growth of consolidated loans.

Consolidation of balances on the 360 Connect platform

Bci became the first bank in Chile to offer its Wholesale segment clients the ability to view the balances of their accounts across different financial institutions on one single platform.

High customer satisfaction and recommendation rates

In the second quarter of 2025, Bci achieved a net promoter score (NPS) of 71.5%, an increase of 3 basis points YoY. Additionally, its SNEX index, which measures user satisfaction in digital channels, rose to 81.8%, surpassing the previous year's result by 4.6 basis points. MACHBANK achieved an NPS of 78% in the same quarter, with a 6 percentage point improvement YoY. This result positions it as one of the entities with the highest recommendation levels in the financial sector.

Renewal of the commercial agreement between Lider Bci and Walmart

In January, we bolstered our commercial partnership with Walmart, beginning a new phase with a value proposition that will be the most convenient and competitive in the market.

Corporate governance

Renewal of the board of directors

At the ordinary shareholders' meeting held in April, Mauricio Larraín Garcés was elected an independent director of Bci, with the support of votes from pension fund administration companies (AFP, according to the Spanish acronym). At the same meeting, Diego Yarur Arrasate joined the board of directors, which has been chaired since January of this year by Ignacio Yarur Arrasate, replacing Luis Enrique Yarur Rey.

Changes in senior management

Juan Pablo Risco Ríos took over as the corporate risk manager on May 1, replacing Antonio Le Feuvre Vergara, who retired after a distinguished 40-year career at Bci. Throughout his career, Antonio Le Feuvre was a fundamental pillar for the bank's sustainable growth, and his leadership in transforming the risk area has been widely recognized by various players in the industry.

Juan Pablo Risco has been part of Bci since 2003 and has led teams in the treasury, finance, and risk areas, providing a strategic vision and deep knowledge of the business.

Sustainability

Update of the general framework for sustainable finance

This review reinforces Bci's commitment to high international standards, adapting to both the local reality and the requirements of European taxonomy and the new Chilean taxonomy.

Launch of the Scale W program

In June, Bci launched the first cohort of Scale W, a strategic program designed to boost women-led startups. The summons for applications received over 600 submissions, and 20 ventures were selected for an intensive program focused on financing and access to capital.

Analysis of Results

Financial Overview

Financial Evolution

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Income Statement								
Financial margin	536,003	614,607	586,008	-4.65%	9.33%	1,119,300	1,200,615	7.26%
Net fees	102,790	113,748	122,445	7.65%	19.12%	192,276	236,193	22.84%
Net financial income	42,216	45,627	36,089	-20.90%	-14.51%	52,979	81,716	54.24%
Investments in companies	4,785	4,248	5,279	24.27%	10.32%	7,941	9,527	19.97%
Other net operating income	9,386	11,614	9,294	-19.98%	-0.98%	28,542	20,908	-26.75%
Total operating income	**695,180**	**789,844**	**759,115**	**-3.89%**	**9.20%**	**1,401,038**	**1,548,959**	10.56%
Total operating expenses	**-352,862**	**-405,536**	**-370,401**	**-8.66%**	**4.97%**	**-678,466**	**-775,937**	14.37%
Income before provisions	342,318	384,308	388,714	1.15%	13.55%	722,572	773,022	6.98%
Provisions	-83,478	-93,363	-79,294	-15.07%	-5.01%	-202,410	-172,657	-14.70%
Income before taxes	**258,840**	**290,945**	**309,420**	**6.35%**	**19.54%**	**520,162**	**600,365**	15.42%
Tax	-45,434	-17,507	-50,095	186.14%	10.26%	-99,294	-67,602	-31.92%
Net Income	**213,406**	**273,438**	**259,325**	**-5.16%**	**21.52%**	**420,868**	**532,763**	26.59%
Balance sheet								
Total assets (2)	80,179,266	81,553,208	82,278,444	**0.89%**	**0.72%**	81,687,606	82,278,444	0.72%
Total loans (1)	52,618,059	55,505,944	55,917,759	**0.74%**	**6.27%**	52,618,059	55,917,759	6.27%
Total deposits	45,308,674	47,286,268	47,615,683	**0.70%**	**5.09%**	45,308,674	47,615,683	5.09%
Total shareholders' equity	6,566,468	7,070,580	7,160,101	**1.27%**	**9.04%**	6,566,468	7,160,101	9.04%

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

Note 1: As of June 30, 2025 and 2024 and March 31, 2025, the Bank's assets and liabilities in foreign currency are stated at their equivalent value in Chilean pesos, calculated at an accounting exchange rate of Ch$931.6 at June 30, 2025, Ch$942.55 at June 30, 2024 and Ch$954.16 at March 31, 2025.

Note 2: As of June 30, 2025 and 2024 and March 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$39,267.07 at June 30, 2025, Ch$37,571.86 at June 30, 2024 and Ch$38,894.11 at March 31, 2025, 2024.

Financial Indicators

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Profitability and efficiency (%)								
ROAE (1)	12.28%	12.87%	13.27%	0.40pp	0.99pp	12.28%	13.27%	0.99pp
ROAA (1)	0.90%	1.06%	1.12%	0.06pp	0.22pp	0.90%	1.12%	0.22pp
Efficiency ratio (2)	48.43%	51.34%	50.09%	-1.25pp	1.66pp	48.43%	50.09%	1.66pp
NIM (3)	3.46%	3.73%	3.64%	-0.09pp	0.18pp	3.46%	3.64%	0.18pp
Credit risk performance								
Provision for loan losses/Total loans	1.73%	1.67%	1.66%	-0.01pp	-0.07pp	1.73%	1.66%	-0.07pp
NPLs coverage	160.98%	143.49%	151.37%	7.88pp	-9.61pp	160.98%	151.37%	-9.61pp
Asset quality								
NPLs (consolidated clients)	1.53%	1.47%	1.39%	-0.08pp	-0.14pp	1.53%	1.39%	-0.14pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Commercial loans	1.33%	1.14%	1.10%	-0.04pp	-0.23pp	1.33%	1.10%	-0.23pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Mortgage loans	1.65%	2.03%	1.88%	-0.15pp	0.23pp	1.65%	1.88%	0.23pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Consumer loans	3.21%	2.47%	2.42%	-0.05pp	-0.79pp	3.21%	2.42%	-0.79pp

Funding sources								
Total loans over total deposits (%)	116.13%	117.38%	117.44%	0.05pp	1.30pp	116.13%	117.44%	1.30pp
Risk profile and capital structure								
Capital and reserves (Ch$ million)	5,711,085	5,711,085	6,109,748	6.98%	6.98%	5,711,085	6,109,748	6.98%
Risk-weighted assets (Ch$ million)	55,993,742	59,422,741	59,926,997	0.85%	7.02%	55,993,742	59,926,997	7.02%
Core capital ratio (CET1) %	11.12%	11.03%	11.10%	0.08pp	-0.01pp	11.12%	11.10%	-0.01pp
Leverage Ratio (%)	7.72%	7.91%	7.87%	-0.04pp	0.15pp	7.72%	7.87%	0.15pp
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) %	15.08%	15.41%	15.42%	0.01pp	0.34pp	15.08%	15.42%	0.34pp
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) %	258.36%	165.60%	170.12%	4.53pp	-88.23pp	258.36%	170.12%	-88.23pp
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) %	101.56%	104.22%	104.55%	0.33pp	2.99pp	101.56%	104.55%	2.99pp

(1) ROAE and ROAA correspond to the net income accumulated in 12 rolling months and to the average of the closing balances in 13 months for equity and total assets, respectively.

Figures as of June 30

Net Income
Ch$ million
532,763
26.6% 1H24: 420,868

Net Financial Income
Ch$ million
81,716
54.2% 1H24: 52,979

Net Fees
Ch$ million
236,193
22.8% 1H24: 192,276

Operating Expenses
Ch$ million
(775,937)
14.4% 1H24: (678,466)

Efficiency Ratio
50.09%
1.66pp 1H24: 48.43%

Credit Loss Expenses
(172,657)
-14.7% 1H24 : (202,410)

Current Tax Expense
Ch$ million
(67,602)
-31.9% 1H24: (99,294)

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

Executive Summary

We closed the first half of the year with excellent results, driven by the strength and diversification of our business model. The net income attained as of June 2025 reflects sound financial management, with a consolidated return on average equity (ROAE) of 13.27%. This is a large improvement of +98 basis points YoY.

This performance was underpinned by multiple factors, notably sustained growth of fees due to strategic decisions to boost recurring income, and a higher financial margin. While the latter benefited from higher inflation, we should highlight positive financial management. This enabled us to reduce funding costs by means of the efficient use of hedges to mitigate the impact of higher-than-budgeted interest rates, in addition to better spreads. That was further complemented by the strong recovery of profitability at City National Bank of Florida (CNB); a positive performance of risk expenditure and recoveries; and a tax rate favorably impacted by the exchange rate, article 104, and price-level restatement.

CNB once again reported robust results, with loan growth of 7.8% and deposits increasing 3.7% year-to-date. Its net interest margin (NIM) has accumulated six consecutive quarters of increases, due to a large reduction of the funding cost and active commercial strategies. The subsidiary has moderate risk levels compared to the industry, with an average loan-to-value (LTV) ratio of 51% and a non-accruals ratio (non-performing loans) of only 0.74%.

In Chile, our subsidiaries also had outstanding performance. Lider Bci achieved positive results of Ch$1.584 billion, maintaining a controlled risk appetite. Bci Finanzas Corporativas had an excellent 1H25, contributing Ch$28.733 billion to the consolidated income. MACHBANK continues to show traction and growth of its client base after its deployment as an integrated digital bank, maintaining its importance in the Chilean ecosystem.

Due to the global scenario of volatility, Bci has a sound position thanks to its geographical and business diversification. We have strategically prioritized net risk income in mass market segments, a decision that, while entailing ceding market share in certain segments, we deem to be correct when assessing system risk ratios. Our active portfolio management—overweighting certain segments and profiles—has enabled us to greatly improve risk ratios, reflected, for example, by a non-performing loan (NPL) ratio of 1.39% of the total portfolio to date.

The bank's capital base remains robust, and we are already prepared for the full implementation of Basel III with a CET1 ratio of 11.10% as of June. This strength positions us well to continue financing growth in a more demanding environment.

Our results were driven by:

A higher financial margin, due to:

- The growth of commercial loans and the implementation of effective spread strategies in Chile and overseas; and
- The reduction of the fund cost, due to the right management of the balance sheet by the treasury and more favorable market conditions compared to 1H24.

Higher fees in line with our strategic plan

- One highlight was the +25.36% increase in fund management income, driven by the recovery of volumes and the growth of short-term funds.
- Bci Finanzas Corporativas had outstanding performance, due to carrying out major business deals like Autopista Central. These enabled it to provide +12% to the total net fee income.

BCI Perú capital increase:
On March 28, 2025, BCI Perú's shareholders executed a capital increase of Ch$65.89 billion (S/252,781,900.)

Capital increase at the subsidiary Operadora de Tarjetas Lider Servicios Financieros Limitada:
On January 8, 2025, the shareholders of Operadora de Tarjetas Lider Servicios Financieros Limitada executed a capital increase of Ch$2.0 billion.

- There were greater credit card transactions, leveraged by the benefits program with cashback and discounts, which led to the recovery of market share.

City National Bank of Florida

- Recovery of profitability, with net income of USD121 million in 1H25, driven by the NIM increasing to 2.57%.
- Growth of deposits above the average of the banking industry, maintaining higher risk ratios than those of peers.
- Broad liquidity with about USD10 billion, and a USD1.34 billion capital surplus above regulatory requirements.

Controlled credit risk with the focus on better profiles

- The credit loss expense dropped 14.70% YoY, because of a lower constitution of provisions (-4.65%) and large increase in portfolio recoveries (+6.30%).
- Steady improvement of asset quality, with a significant decrease in the delinquency rate, particularly in the consumer loan portfolio (-79 points YoY).

Lower effective tax rate

- The effective tax rate was lower than forecasted, due to the positive effects of the investment in CNB (exchange rate variation), benefits from the application of article 104 and price-level restatement of own capital. These factors partially offset the higher tax expense from the increase in net income before tax.

Our results were hit by:

Operating expenses increasing above budget

- Despite progress with the saving and efficiency programs, local operating expenses grew above inflation, due to both provisions and business dynamism. Nevertheless, the medium- and long-term efficiency targets remain unchanged.

The consolidation process of CNB's operations has entailed an increase in hiring and administrative costs, in line with the execution of the growth and diversification project.

Outlook

The US economy showed signs of adjustment. The labor market remained resilient, but job creation was less dynamic. Inflation continued to drop but it is expected to increase transitorily due to higher tariffs. In this context, the Federal Reserve is expected to make the two 25 basis point rate cuts announced in June.

In Peru, inflation remained within the target range, and interest rates were held at 4.50%. After robust performance in 2024 and early 2025, driven by the mining and fishing sectors, economic activity slowed down in the second quarter of this year. GDP growth is estimated to be around 2.9% this year.

Chile had GDP growth of 2.3% in 1Q25, driven by the export sector and consumption. Inflation has been declining slightly faster than envisaged, although transitory increases are expected to electricity prices. The Chilean Central Bank has maintained interest rates, but it has conveyed messages of cuts ahead. The exchange rate is expected to be around CLP940/USD by the end of this year, due to a weaker dollar and a high copper price.

Consolidated Results

Performance

Total loans climbed 6.28% YoY, with the highlight being corporate banking in the commercial segment

- The growth of total loans was primarily driven by the dynamic commercial portfolio, which increased 6.45%. That was due to higher loans in Chilean pesos, leasing operations, and offshore loans that rose 11.93%.
- CNB played a significant role in this performance, with a larger portfolio volume that, upon consolidation, was also influenced by exchange rate fluctuations.
- The growth of the mortgage loan portfolio was chiefly attributable to the impact of the UF variation (+2.21%), as most of the portfolio is indexed.
- The consumer loan portfolio had growth below the system average, consistent with the strategy of focusing growth on higher credit quality profiles.

Total deposits rose by 5.09% YoY, accompanied by a surge in the digital customer base

- In 1H25, there was a shift from demand deposits to time deposits, with the latter increasing 7.96% as of June.
- Furthermore, the number of checking accounts increased 10.02% YoY, reaching a total of 1,187,372. This reflects progress with the retail ecosystem strategy.

(Ch$ million)	1H24	1Q25	1H25	2Q25/ 1Q25	YoY
Total loans	**52,561,100**	**55,446,692**	**55,859,378**	**0.74%**	**6.28%**
Interbank loans (*)	875,942	842,053	999,747	18.73%	14.13%
Commercial loans	34,046,087	36,171,473	36,241,129	0.19%	6.45%
Mortgage loans	14,473,818	15,223,121	15,378,348	1.02%	6.25%
Consumer loans	3,165,253	3,210,045	3,240,154	0.94%	2.37%
Demand deposits and other obligations	25,510,620	27,087,566	26,242,595	-3.12%	2.87%
Time deposits and other deposits	19,798,054	20,198,702	21,373,088	5.81%	7.96%
Total loans over total deposits (%)	116.13%	117.38%	117.44%	0.05pp	1.30pp
N° of cards					
N° of Bci credit cards	689,195	661,476	667,080	0.85%	-3.21%
N° of Lider Bci credit cards	543,587	548,130	542,834	-0.97%	-0.14%
N° of MACHBANK digital cards	3,887,441	4,317,059	4,409,930	2.15%	13.44%
N° of Chilean checking accounts (1)	1,079,249	1,180,903	1,187,372	0.55%	10.02%

* This amount excludes the provisions for interbank loans.

Net interest and indexation income

The financial margin rose 7.26% in 1H25.

Net interest income increased 11.10%
That increase was driven by:

- The steady growth of commercial loans, underpinned by effective spread strategies in Chile and the United States, through CNB.
- Lower funding costs, due to a drop in interest rates compared to the previous period. This led to lower financial expenses, even with a higher volume of deposits. The diversification of funding sources also contributed to more efficient management.
- Positive treasury results, explained by well-managed interest rate risk hedging using Chilean peso instruments, along with the good performance of trading operations.

Net indexation income dropped 7.48%
That was due to the following factors:

- The decrease is explained by the increase in UF-denominated bonds in financial liabilities at amortized cost on the balance sheet.
- In 2Q25, there was lower indexation income, notably in June, when the CPI had a negative monthly variation of -0.40%, directly hitting this line.
- Moreover, the real variation of the UF was lower than budgeted, which hit the result of structured operations based on estimates.

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Interest income	987,119	**984,272**	**982,636**	**-0.17%**	**-0.45%**	**2,063,819**	**1,966,908**	**-4.70%**
Financial assets at amortized cost	890,392	882,582	883,615	0.12%	-0.76%	1,824,248	1,766,197	-3.18%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	84,177	78,374	82,107	4.76%	-2.46%	189,122	160,481	-15.14%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	12,550	23,316	16,914	-27.46%	34.77%	50,449	40,230	-20.26%
Interest expenses	-565,140	**-479,300**	**-500,608**	**4.45%**	**-11.42%**	**-1,175,411**	**-979,908**	**-16.63%**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-549,408	-485,059	-484,495	-0.12%	-11.82%	-1,132,816	-969,554	-14.41%
Leasing contract obligations	-584	-572	-510	-10.84%	-12.67%	-1,030	-1,082	5.05%
Regulatory capital financial instruments	-13,208	-13,328	-13,584	1.92%	2.85%	-26,340	-26,912	2.17%
Income from hedge accounting of interest rate risk	-1,940	19,659	-2,019	-110.27%	4.07%	-15,225	17,640	-215.86%
Financial margin	**421,979**	**504,972**	**482,028**	**-4.54%**	**14.23%**	**888,408**	**987,000**	**11.10%**
Indexation income	205,811	189,552	168,205	-11.26%	-18.27%	395,242	357,757	-9.48%
Indexation expenses	-91,787	-79,917	-64,225	-19.64%	-30.03%	-164,350	-144,142	-12.30%
Indexation margin	**114,024**	**109,635**	**103,980**	**-5.16%**	**-8.81%**	**230,892**	**213,615**	**-7.48%**
Total financial margin	**536,003**	**614,607**	**586,008**	**-4.65%**	**9.33%**	**1,119,300**	**1,200,615**	**7.26%**

Net financial income

Net financial income surged 54.24% YoY
That change is explained by the following factors:

- Better hedging of foreign currency positions, boosted by a sharper drop in the exchange rate compared to the previous year.
- Higher trading portfolio results, driven by directional positions in bonds in Chilean pesos and futures of the treasury in dollars.
- A favorable comparison base, due to non-recurring negative events recorded in 1Q24, such as the fair value recognition of a commercial loan in foreign currency.

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Net financial income	**42,216**	**45,627**	**36,089**	**-20.90%**	**-14.51%**	**52,979**	**81,716**	**54.24%**
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	34,817	44,414	61,695	38.91%	77.20%	151,641	106,109	-30.03%
Income from FX changes, indexation and hedge accounting	-811	797	1,050	31.74%	-229.47%	-6,598	1,847	-127.99%
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income from writing off financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and assets	-3,837	-8,668	-30,534	252.26%	695.78%	1,858	-39,202	-2,209.90 %
Foreign currency changes, adjustments and hedging	12,047	9,084	3,878	-57.31%	-67.81%	-93,922	12,962	-113.80%
Other financial income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Net fee income

Net fee income rose 22.84% YoY, reflecting initiatives to regain a share of recurring income .

Fee income increased 19.84% YoY
That was due to the following main factors:

- Revenue from fund management increased by 25.36%, driven by higher fees for the management of mutual and investment funds. This growth reflects the recovery of volumes and the increase in short-term funds.
- Bci Finanzas Corporativas delivered a strong performance in the first half of the year, closing significant deals that contributed Ch$28.733 billion to the consolidated income.
- Higher credit card service fees, driven by data-based strategies and the success of the new loyalty program.
- Major progress with the insurance business, particularly in individual products, while maintaining a leading position in the automotive insurance segment.

Fee and service expenses increased 12.57% YoY, related to greater activity to reactivate this line.
The highlights were:

- An 18.30% YoY increase in credit card operation fees, driven by a greater allocation of resources to marketing and billing-related services within the retail segment.
- An increase in fees for brand licensing and expenses associated with loyalty programs, in line with the growth and digitalization strategy.

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Fee income	**137,400**	**158,723**	**166,697**	5.02%	21.32%	**271,542**	**325,420**	19.84%
Prepaid loan fees	1,353	1,639	1,783	8.79%	31.78%	2,766	3,422	23.72%
Lines of credit and overdraft	1,727	2,142	2,133	-0.42%	23.51%	3,612	4,275	18.36%
Letters of credit and guarantees	9,306	10,217	10,433	2.11%	12.11%	18,945	20,650	9.00%
Credit card services	26,414	31,036	30,918	-0.38%	17.05%	53,395	61,954	16.03%
Account administration	17,918	19,686	20,430	3.78%	14.02%	34,916	40,116	14.89%
Charges for collection and payments	26,724	31,213	25,874	-17.11%	-3.18%	53,918	57,087	5.88%
Securities management and intermediation	1,879	1,742	2,217	27.27%	17.99%	3,527	3,959	12.25%
Investment in mutual funds	17,646	20,930	21,942	4.84%	24.35%	34,200	42,872	25.36%
Insurance brokerage fees	16,360	15,786	18,191	15.24%	11.19%	31,124	33,977	9.17%
Factoring	1,215	1,261	1,238	-1.82%	1.89%	2,982	2,499	-16.20%
Financial advisory services	7,469	10,419	18,314	75.78%	145.20%	11,995	28,733	139.54%
Securitization fees	63	65	81	24.62%	28.57%	126	146	15.87%
Other	9,326	12,587	13,143	4.42%	40.93%	20,036	25,730	28.42%
Fee expenses	**-34,610**	**-44,975**	**-44,252**	**-1.61%**	**27.86%**	**-79,266**	**-89,227**	**12.57%**
Cost for credit card operations	-12,174	-14,579	-15,102	3.59%	24.05%	-25,089	-29,681	18.30%
Loyalty programs	-330	-2,561	-2,551	-0.39%	673.03%	-2,051	-5,112	149.24%
Operations with securities	-7,671	-9,109	-6,937	-23.84%	-9.57%	-15,675	-16,046	2.37%
Fees for securities transactions	-6,057	-8,318	-8,347	0.35%	37.81%	-19,959	-16,665	-16.50%
Other	-8,378	-10,408	-11,315	8.71%	35.06%	-16,492	-21,723	31.72%
Net Fees	**102,790**	**113,748**	**122,445**	**7.65%**	**19.12%**	**192,276**	**236,193**	**22.84%**

Operating expenses

Operating expenses rose 14.40% YoY and dropped 8.66% QoQ
In 1H25, consolidated operating expenses increased, mainly due to:

- Personnel expenses increased by 11.94%, driven by performance incentives, inflation adjustments, provision for target bonuses, and an increase in the headcount at CNB (+140 employees), associated with the WIN project and the exchange rate.
- Administration expenses increased by 12.40%, driven by software licenses and the digital transformation strategy, with investments in platforms like Azure and Salesforce, as well as outsourcing and cybersecurity.
- Other operating expenses surged 89.25% amounting to Ch$58.929 billion, due to provisions for strategic projects and seasonal effects of the first quarter.

That was offset by a 3.59% YoY decrease in depreciation and amortization, which partially helped to reduce the total increase in expenses.

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Operating expenses	**-352,862**	**-405,536**	**-370,401**	**-8.66%**	**4.97%**	**-678,466**	**-775,937**	**14.37%**
Personnel expenses	-172,104	-192,571	-193,264	0.36%	12.29%	-344,633	-385,835	11.96%
Administration expenses	-125,775	-134,625	-141,348	4.99%	12.38%	-245,522	-275,973	12.40%
Management	-28,767	-26,851	-28,269	5.28%	-1.73%	-57,172	-55,120	-3.59%
Depreciation and amortization	-	-26	-54	-	-	-	-80	-
Other	-26,216	-51,463	-7,466	-85.49%	-71.52%	-31,139	-58,929	89.24%

Credit risk

Bci's credit loss expense dropped 14.70% YoY, due to efficient risk management and better portfolio performance.
This is explained by the following factors:

- Credit risk provisions decreased by 4.65% YoY, a trend predominantly evident in Chile's portfolio, particularly in the consumer and commercial loan segments.
- Recoveries improved, increasing 6.30% YoY. This was the result of an efficient strategy for recovering charged-off loans across all segments, positioning the bank as one of the leaders in the sector.
- Additional allocated provisions were released in the first quarter, which helped offset the impact of the new risk assessment regulation on the consumer loan portfolio. At the close of 1H25, the total provisions released amounted to Ch$25.189 billion, compared to Ch$1.801 billion released YoY.

Regarding asset quality and risk ratios:

- The total risk ratio dipped 0.07 percentage points YoY to 1.66% at the end of 1H25, and was virtually stable QoQ. This improvement was due to lower risk rates in clients with a better credit profile, particularly in the Personal and SME Banking segments.
- The NPL coverage ratio was 151.37%, a decrease of 9.61 percentage points YoY, maintaining sound positioning for stress scenarios.
- The delinquent loan portfolio of 90 days or more had mixed performance by segment:
  - Consumer loans: Delinquency continued the downward trend, reaching 2.42% at the close of the second quarter compared to 3.27% YoY. This improvement was due to a strategy focused on clients with better profiles and a healthier balance between normal and restructured debt.
  - Mortgage loans: Delinquency dropped to 1.88% in the second quarter, and down from 2.03% in the first quarter. YoY, it increased by 0.23 percentage points, which is in line with the trend of the banking system but at a more moderate pace.
  - Commercial loans: Delinquency was 1.10%, improving QoQ and YoY.

In a challenging environment, Bci has maintained a conservative risk position thanks to proactive management. This has been achieved by focusing on lower-risk client profiles, strong performance of recoveries, diversifying its business model, and fostering a close relationship with its clients.

Credit Loss Expenditure

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Provisions constituted for credit risk of loans at amortized cost	-102,556	-147,125	-106,040	-27.93%	3.40%	-265,514	-253,165	-4.65%
Credit risk special provisions	-14,600	24,144	1,045	-95.67%	-107.16%	1,801	25,189	1,298.6%
Recoveries of written-off credits	30,021	29,440	27,924	-5.15%	-6.99%	53,965	57,364	6.30%
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	3,657	178	-2,223	-1,348.9%	-160.8%	7,338	-2,045	-127.87%
Total credit loss expenses	**-83,478**	**-93,363**	**-79,294**	**-15.07%**	**-5.01%**	**-202,410**	**-172,657**	**-14.70%**

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Provisions/Total loans	**1.73%**	**1.67%**	**1.66%**	**-0.01pp**	**-0.07pp**	**1.73%**	**1.66%**	**-0.07pp**
Provisions/Commercial loans	1.57%	1.49%	1.51%	0.02pp	-0.06pp	1.57%	1.51%	-0.06pp
Provisions/Mortgage loans	0.56%	0.76%	0.77%	0.01pp	0.21pp	0.56%	0.77%	0.21pp
Provisions/Consumer loans	9.23%	8.38%	8.10%	-0.27pp	-1.13pp	9.23%	8.10%	-1.13pp

Risk Ratios

NPLs coverage (1)	**160.98%**	**143.49%**	**151.37%**	**7.88pp**	**-9.61pp**	**160.98%**	**151.37%**	**-9.61pp**
NPLs coverage (2)	**114.49%**	**115.30%**	**121.42%**	**6.12pp**	**6.93pp**	**114.49%**	**121.42%**	**6.94pp**
NPLs coverage - Commercial (2)	117.92%	130.40%	137.71%	7.31pp	19.79pp	117.92%	137.71%	19.78pp
NPLs coverage - Mortgage (2)	34.19%	37.59%	41.02%	3.43pp	6.83pp	34.19%	41.02%	6.83pp
NPLs coverage - Consumer (2)	287.68%	338.86%	334.51%	-4.35pp	46.83pp	287.68%	334.51%	46.83pp
NPLs (consolidated clients)	**1.53%**	**1.47%**	**1.39%**	**-0.08pp**	**-0.14pp**	**1.53%**	**1.39%**	**-0.14pp**
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Commercial loans	1.33%	1.14%	1.10%	-0.05pp	-0.23pp	1.33%	1.10%	-0.23pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Mortgage loans	1.65%	2.03%	1.88%	-0.15pp	0.23pp	1.65%	1.88%	0.23pp
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/Consumer loans	3.21%	2.47%	2.42%	-0.05pp	-0.79pp	3.21%	2.42%	-0.79pp

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

Tax

The tax expense in 1H25 dropped 31.92% YoY
That is explained by the following factors:

- A substantial decrease in tax expenditure due to the exchange rate's impact on the price-level restatement of the investment in City National Bank of Florida (CNB). The large drop in the exchange rate during the period had a favorable tax effect.
- A saving of Ch$19.68 billion from bonds subject to article 104 of the Income Tax Law, which helped reduce expenditure.
- A greater tax saving of Ch$14.618 billion, related to the result of investments in companies.
- A lower tax expense due to the effect of price-level restatement of own taxable equity, driven by a real CPI variation (2.2%) that was higher than budgeted.

These positive impacts on the tax expense were partially offset by greater expenditure of Ch$22.354 billion, associated with the bank's improved operating income and higher net income in the period, which generated a higher tax base.

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Income before taxes	**258,840**	**290,945**	**309,420**	**6.35%**	**19.54%**	**520,162**	**600,365**	**15.42%**
Tax	-45,434	-17,507	-50,095	186.14%	10.26%	-99,294	-67,602	-31.92%
Net Income	**213,406**	**273,438**	**259,325**	**-5.16%**	**21.52%**	**420,868**	**532,763**	**26.59%**

Results by Business Segment

Personal Banking

- There was an ongoing positive trend of fees and loan growth, with good risk ratios, particularly in the consumer loan segment.
- The return on regulatory capital (RORC) was 11.97%, driven by a 13.67% increase in net fees and an improvement of the net risk income after recoveries, which reached a rate of 0.78%, a 44 basis point improvement YoY. This progress is explained by a decrease in write-offs and delinquency in the consumer loan portfolio, along with lower mortgage loan arrears.
- In the competitive area, the highlight was the growth of consumer loan market share, which was 2.1 times higher than the market with a 3 basis point increase in market share QoQ. Furthermore, the bank maintains its leadership of automotive insurance, even regarding competitors in the retail sector.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**June 2024**	**June 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	322,953	326,254	1.02%
Net fee income	76,706	87,188	13.67%
Other net operating income	3,341	2,624	-21.46%
Total operating income	**403,000**	**416,066**	**3.24%**
Provisions for credit risk	-89,330	-60,335	-32.46%
Net operating income	**313,670**	**355,731**	**13.41%**
Total operating expenses	-235,210	-263,481	12.02%
Operating Income	**78,460**	**92,250**	**17.58%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	14,969,853	15,879,964	6.08%
Liabilities	8,276,433	8,022,518	-3.07%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	14,641,556	15,500,330	5.87%
Demand and time deposits (2)	7,007,745	7,016,660	0.13%

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

Personal Banking posted an operating income increase of 17.6% YoY, driven by higher loans and fees.

- Loans grew 5.9%, with the mortgage and consumer loan segments standing out (+2.7%). The focus was on higher-income clients and those with better risk profiles, which helped to maintain a healthy balance between normal and restructured debt.
- Net fees rose 13.7%, primarily due to the growth of debit and credit card fees (+43.4%). That was driven by the larger card portfolio and higher purchase volumes, which increased 9.7% YoY as of April. This increased activity was also reflected in MACHBANK clients, with 11% higher purchase volumes in the second quarter alone.
- The growth of new clients led to a 10.7% increase in plan fees. Mutual fund intermediation fees increased by 24.1%, insurance brokerage fees rose by 8.9%, with brokerage of non-credit-related insurance premiums standing out. In this area, Bci maintained its leadership of automotive insurance, with a market share of 38.7% as of March 2025.

MACHBANK continues to consolidate its growth

- Clients with checking accounts topped one million, a 42% increase YoY.
- Demand deposits grew by 49% YoY.
- Another highlight was the 7.8% growth of clients with a greater level of transactions.

SME Banking

Ongoing positive trend of profitability, with limited risk, high reciprocity of demand deposits, and recurring fees on expenses.

- The return on regulatory capital (RORC) was 40.2%, improving by 205 basis points YoY. That was driven by higher operating income, leveraged by fewer write-offs and a lower risk rate in the commercial loan portfolio
- The reciprocity of demand deposits over loans was 64.7%, improving 595 basis points YoY.

The highlight in the leasing business was the leadership in the SME segment, with a market share of 18.1% as of May 2025, a 14 basis point increase YoY.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**June 2024**	**June 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	112,741	106,056	-5.93%
Net fee income	21,183	21,760	2.72%
Other net operating income	5,741	7,578	32.00%
Total operating income	**139,665**	**135,394**	**-3.06%**
Provisions for credit risk	-19,299	-13,406	-30.54%
Net operating income	**120,366**	**121,988**	**1.35%**
Total operating expenses	-75,250	-73,456	-2.38%
Operating Income	**45,116**	**48,532**	**7.57%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	2,672,549	2,519,879	-5.71%
Liabilities	2,561,105	2,462,481	-3.85%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	2,600,191	2,524,941	-2.89%
Demand and time deposits (2)	2,294,028	2,304,933	0.48%

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

Operating income was down 3.1% YoY, mainly due to:

- A 3.7% decrease in the commercial loan volume, explained by the amortization of special SME support programs (*Chile Apoya*); and
- A 23 basis point drop in the interest margin on loans, concentrated in the commercial loan portfolio.
- This effect was partially offset by a 2.7% YoY increase in net fees, which had a recurrence rate of 29.6%, improving 147 basis points YoY. The highlights were:
    - Mutual fund management: +21.1%, driven by a focus on investment alternatives for SMEs.
    - Insurance brokerage: +7.2%, with an emphasis on individual products that offset the decline in credit-related insurance.
    - Credit card services: +19.6%.
    - Securities brokerage and management: +15.2%.
- Other operating income surged 32.0% YoY, because of higher net income of financial operations.

The reciprocity index (the percentage of loans financed with demand deposits) increased by 595 basis points YoY, reaching 64.7%. That is explained by the 6.2% growth of demand deposits. This indicator has remained at high levels since the period of high liquidity during the pandemic.

Wholesale Banking

Record 1H25 for fees and robust profitability

- In the first half of the year, there was record growth of fee income, up 36% YoY. This result was primarily driven by the performance of Corporate Finance, notably the structuring of long-term financing in the infrastructure and concessions segments.
- The return on regulatory capital (RORC) was 22.30%, despite a challenging environment in terms of risk and growing competitive pressure on pricing. This result reflects the business's ability to generate value in demanding contexts.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**June 2024**	**June 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	343,808	300,811	-12.51%
Net fee income	56,022	76,307	36.21%
Other net operating income	32,624	43,764	34.15%
Total operating income	**432,454**	**420,882**	**-2.68%**
Provisions for credit risk	-25,929	-46,632	79.84%
Net operating income	**406,525**	**374,250**	**-7.94%**
Total operating expenses	-86,584	-96,093	10.98%
Operating Income	**319,941**	**278,157**	**-13.06%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	13,612,812	14,536,659	6.79%
Liabilities	12,539,441	13,389,669	6.78%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	13,285,497	14,239,464	7.18%
Demand and time deposits (2)	11,405,351	12,526,629	9.83%

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

Steady increase in market share

- Bci continues to have a steady increase in its market share of commercial loans, which was around 16% in May, climbing 18 basis points year-to-date (YTD) and 6 basis points YoY.
- As of May 2025, the bank is the industry leader for foreign trade and factoring, with market shares of 19% and 25%, respectively. Moreover, it stands out as the bank with the highest YoY growth of leasing loans, outpacing the market by 2.1 times. This has allowed it to have an 18% market share, placing it second in the ranking.
- These results are in line with the Wholesale & Investment Banking Division's strategic vision, which aims to become the leading bank for businesses in their day-to-day financial management.

Sound results

- Despite a specific risk impact associated with two particular clients, there were robust financial results at the close of 1H25. That was driven by the steady growth of loans, efficient pricing management in an increasingly competitive environment, and higher income from subsidiaries and specialized units.
- It was a record first half of the year for fees from corporate financial services, driven by the structuring of high-impact financing deals in the mining and infrastructure sectors. What set us apart was our ability to offer tailored solutions for each project.
- In the realm of innovation, Bci reaffirms its leadership as a pioneer of open banking, developing functionalities that simplify companies' financial management. Among these, the Consolidated View tool stands out, allowing businesses to see all their accounts held at other banks directly from Bci's private website.

Finance

Surge in operating income

- Operating income surged by 59.54% YoY, driven by the strong performance of operating revenue.
- This increase is mainly explained by:
  - Taking positions in the public treasury bond (BTP, according to the Spanish acronym) trading portfolio, anticipating a drop in required yields.
  - Treasury futures positions in line with expectations of price increases.
  - Positive results from unwinding interest rate hedging strategies.
  - Selling associated portfolios provided an additional contribution to income..

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**June 2024**	**June 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	55,599	93,874	68.84%
Net fee income	6,404	9,463	47.77%
Other net operating income	29,859	32,839	9.98%
Total operating income	**91,862**	**136,176**	**48.24%**
Provisions for credit risk	-1,850	-4,591	148.16%
Net operating income	**90,012**	**131,585**	**46.19%**
Total operating expenses	-32,855	-40,399	22.96%
Operating Income	**57,157**	**91,186**	**59.54%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	25,095,693	23,363,770	-6.90%
Liabilities	28,858,298	27,984,562	-3.03%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	4,693,727	5,098,925	8.63%
Demand and time deposits (2)	4,792,989	5,671,006	18.32%

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

Interest and indexation income soared 68.84% YoY, driven by various key factors:

- Higher accumulated inflation margin, with a 2.21% variation as of June 2025 compared to 2.13% YoY, along with a wider benchmark GAP.
- Successful diversification of funding sources, securing favorable conditions by means of bond placements in strategic markets such as Switzerland and Asia.
- Positive results of interest rate risk management, complemented by the sound performance of the Sales & Trading desk. This desk capitalized on wider margins in both distribution businesses (flows) and interest rate trading strategies.

Lider Bci

Better delinquency rates during the year

- NPLs of over 30 days dropped 214 basis points YoY.
- The loan index with NPLs of over 90 days fell 121 basis points YoY.

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

- Financial product flows grew by 13% YoY.

A new provisioning model and the focus on better client profiles reduced the risk expense

- The reduction was 44% YoY, explained by both lower net write-offs (-34% YoY) and a decrease in the delinquency provision in the portfolio.
- The new model has allowed for provision sufficiency levels commensurate with the portfolio's risk.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**June 2024**	**June 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	47,072	47,538	0.99%
Net fee income	11,237	16,239	44.51%
Other net operating income	7,124	6,045	-15.15%
Total operating income	**65,433**	**69,822**	**6.71%**
Provisions for credit risk	-44,876	-25,081	-44.11%
Net operating income	**20,557**	**44,741**	**117.64%**
Total operating expenses	-45,002	-47,869	6.37%
Operating Income	**-24,445**	**-3,128**	**-87.20%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	526,607	553,515	5.11%
Liabilities	437,117	457,036	4.56%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	480,985	500,721	4.10%
Demand and time deposits (2)	3,220	3,226	0.19%

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

The loan stock increased Ch$19.738 billion (4.1% YoY) to Ch$500.722 billion as of June

- The consumer loan portfolio grew 8% YoY, due to higher super cash advance and cash advance loans.
- The agreement portfolio (refinancing and renegotiations) dropped 9% YoY.
- GMV's share of Walmart increased by 81 basis points YoY, closing at 5.35%.
- The net interest margin (NIM) improved by 55 basis points YoY, due to a larger consumer loan portfolio and lower funding cost.

Positive trend of a lower credit risk loss

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

Higher income from fees and services provided

That was driven by:

- Greater loan-related insurance from renegotiating a contract with an insurance company, higher income from insurance related to credit cards and personal lines.
- Higher maintenance fee income due to 4% YoY growth of active cardholders, and
- Lower fees paid to Walmart due to changes in the commercial agreement.

Operating expenses rose 6.4%, mainly due to:

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

City National Bank of Florida (CNB)

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

CNB delivered exceptional performance in 1H25, surpassing last year's figures and making sound progress with its strategic objectives.

- **Net income:** ~USD121 million as of June, an 81.6% increase YoY.
- **Net interest margin (NIM):** 2.57%, its highest level in over two years, driven by a greater yield of income-generating assets and proactive management of funding costs.

Robust balance sheet

- **Deposits** rose 5.2% as of June, nearly double the industry average (3%).
- **Loans** increased by USD730 million year-to-date, equivalent to 4.0% growth as of June and 7.8% YoY. The highlight was construction, land, and mortgage loans.
- **Client deposit base:** USD18.92 billion as of June.

Outstanding risk management

- Combined non-performing loans (NPLs) and other real estate owned (OREO[1]) remained below 1% of total loans (0.74% in June).
- 78% of non-performing loans are backed by real estate collateral (CRE[2], OOCRE[3], or residential), bolstering the portfolio's strength.

Liquidity and capital

- CNB maintains broad liquidity, with approximately USD10 billion in available sources, equivalent to 35% of its assets.
- The liquidity ratio to uninsured and uncollateralized deposits is 116%.
- The bank has a surplus capital of USD1.34 billion, with a CET 1 ratio 7.84 percentage points above the minimum regulatory requirement under U.S. regulations.

Strategic progress: WIN Project

- The commercial and technical structure has been enhanced by means of new hires, in line with the business and revenue diversification strategy.
- Progress is being made with expanding the C&I[4] portfolio and providing treasury solutions, including derivatives and foreign exchange (FX), with the aim of further broadening the value proposition for clients.

[1] OREO: Other real estate owned.
[2] CRE: commercial real estate.
[3] OOCRE: owner occupied commercial real estate.
[4] C&I: commercial and industrial.

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$)	Accumulated as of		Variation (%)
Income Statement	**June 2024**	**June 2025**	**YoY**
Net interest and indexation income	221,344	310,312	40.19%
Net fee income	22,935	31,217	36.11%
Other net operating income	16,168	12,370	-23.49%
Total operating income	**260,447**	**353,899**	**35.88%**
Provisions for credit risk	-19,112	-35,213	84.25%
Net operating income	**241,335**	**318,686**	**32.05%**
Total operating expenses	-150,233	-169,356	12.73%
Operating Income	**91,102**	**149,330**	**63.92%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	24,810,092	25,424,657	2.48%
Liabilities	22,448,744	22,802,077	1.57%
Loans and accounts receivable from customers (1)	16,859,144	17,994,997	6.74%
Demand and time deposits (2)	19,805,341	20,093,229	1.45%

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

Financial Position

Solvency

Bci's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) rose 33 basis points YoY

- The CAR was 15.42% at the close of 1H25. The YoY improvement is mainly explained by the second issuance of AT1 bonds in 2024, confirming the sound position of solvency and greatly exceeding the regulatory requirements.

The basic capital ratio (CET1) dropped 2 basis points YoY

- It was 11.10% at the close of 1H25. In the first half of the year the growth of the portfolio and greater regulatory discounts on the capital base hit CET1. The equity recovery from the normalization of interest rates in the United States had positive effects on equity accounts.

Effective equity increased 9.3% YoY, mainly due to:

- The second issue of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments of USD500 million in September 2024.
- The higher net income accumulated in the period (+24.6% YoY), and
- The lower loss in accounts associated with the available-for-sale portfolio, with a 48.9% improvement.

Ch$ million	1H24	1Q25	1H25	2Q25/ 1Q25	YoY
Available Capital (Ch$ million)					
Capital and reserves	5,711,085	5,711,085	6,109,748	6.98%	6.98%
Valuation accounts	436,877	529,020	455,343	-13.93%	4.23%
Net income in the period	420,810	273,392	532,673	94.84%	26.58%
Provision for dividends	-140,618	-328,932	-182,376	-44.56%	29.70%
Non-controlling interest	1,820	2,021	2,033	0.59%	11.70%
Goodwill	-170,603	-169,743	-165,777	-2.34%	-2.83%
Retained earnings from prior years	136,494	884,002	242,680	-72.55%	77.80%
Discounts CET1	-171,332	-349,391	-341,124	-2.37%	99.10%
Tier 1 basic capital (CET1)	6,224,533	6,551,454	6,653,200	1.55%	6.89%
Tier 1 capital	6,688,761	7,493,713	7,573,736	1.07%	13.23%
Effective equity	8,441,363	9,154,844	9,237,696	0.91%	9.43%
Risk-weighted assets (amount)					
Market risk-weighted assets	4,789,014	5,495,538	5,740,843	4.46%	19.88%
Operational risk-weighted assets	4,470,589	4,348,554	4,440,368	2.11%	-0.68%
Credit risk-weighted assets	46,734,139	49,578,649	49,745,786	0.34%	6.44%
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	55,993,742	59,422,741	59,926,997	0.85%	7.02%
Risk-based capital ratios (% of RWAs)					
CET1 ratio (%)	11.12%	11.03%	11.10%	0,07pp	-0,02pp
Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.95%	12.61%	12.64%	0,03pp	0,69pp
Effective equity ratio (%)	15.08%	15.41%	15.42%	0,01pp	0,34pp
Additional based capital (% of RWA)					
Conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	0,00pp	0,00pp
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.500%	0.500%	0.500%	0,00pp	0,00pp
Additional requirements for D-SIB (%)	0.875%	1.313%	1.313%	0,00pp	0,44pp
Additional capital required for the evaluation of the adequacy of effective capital (Pillar 2)	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0,00pp	0,00pp
Total additional core capital requirements (%)	3.875%	4.313%	4.313%	0,00pp	0,44pp
Leverage ratio					
Leverage ratio (%)	7.72%	7.91%	7.87%	-0,04pp	0,15pp

Financing Sources and Liquidity

Bci had a robust liquidity position and sound funding structure at the close of 1H25.

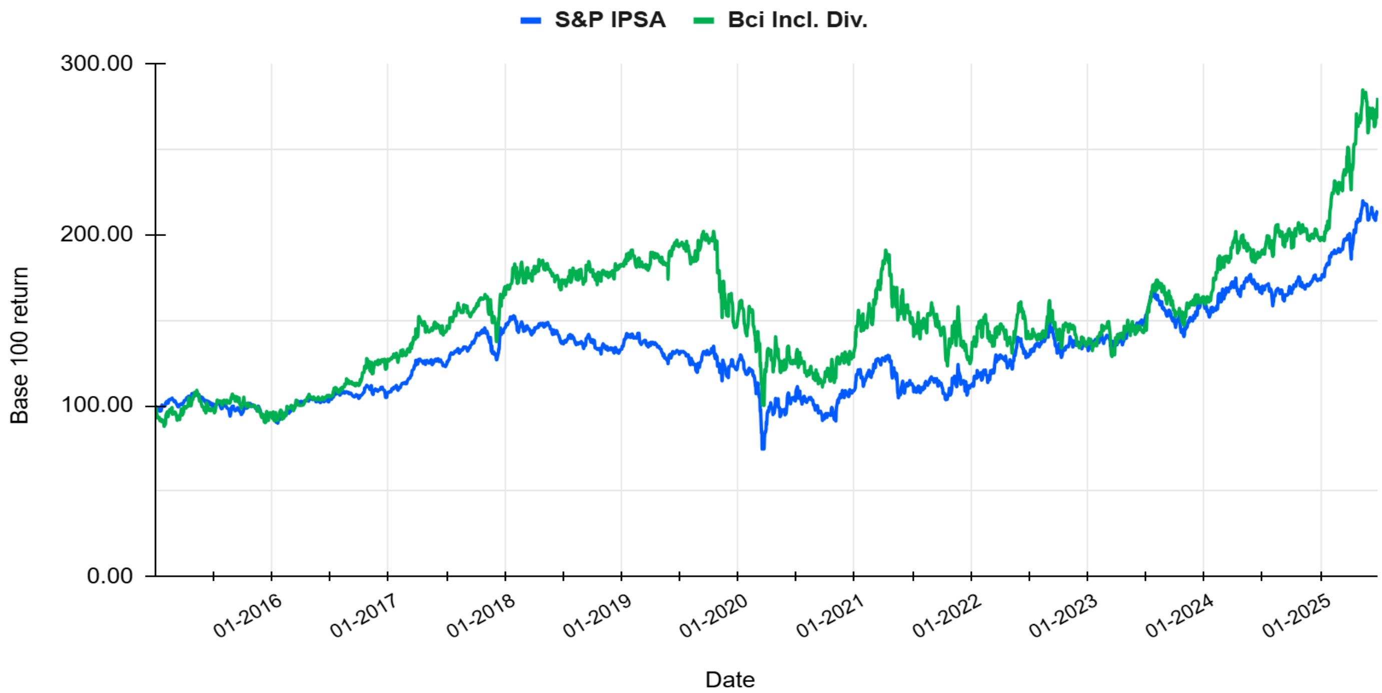
- The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 170.12%, well above the regulatory minimum. The YoY decrease was due to a large increase in net cash outflows (+62.1%), which outpaced the growth of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), which rose 6.6% YoY.
- The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) improved by 2.99 percentage points YoY, reaching 104.55%. This reflects greater stability in funding, supported by a broad retail deposit base.
- The main strength in this area lies in a large and diversified deposit base, which grew 5.09% YoY amounting to Ch$47,615,683 million. This growth was driven by both time and demand deposits, highlighting Bci's industry leadership following the consolidation of City National Bank of Florida, which accounts for over 40% of the total.
- In line with the strategy of diversifying funding sources, a new issuance was made in the Swiss market in February, further strengthening the bank's financial position.

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Customer financing								
Time deposits	19,798,054	20,198,702	21,373,088	5.81%	7.96%	19,798,054	21,373,088	7.96%
Demand deposits	25,510,620	27,087,566	26,242,595	-3.12%	2.87%	25,510,620	26,242,595	2.87%
Other sources of financing								
Current bonds	8,399,505	8,236,162	8,072,227	-1.99%	-3.90%	8,399,505	8,072,227	-3.90%
Letters of credit	425	231	178	-22.94%	-58.12%	425	178	-58.12%

(Ch$ million)	2Q24	1Q25	2Q25	2Q25/ 1Q25	2Q25/ 2Q24	1H24	1H25	YoY
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)								
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	4,345,518	4,813,005	4,637,260	-3.65%	6.71%	4,345,518	4,637,260	6.71%
Net expenses	1,681,971	2,906,470	2,725,805	-6.22%	62.06%	1,681,971	2,725,805	62.06%
LCR (%) (HQLA/Net expenses)	258.36%	165.60%	170.12%	4.53pp	-88.23pp	258.36%	170.12%	-88.23pp
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)								
Available stable funding (ASF)	30,353,981	31,321,610	32,351,682	3.29%	6.58%	30,353,981	32,351,682	6.58%
Required stable funding (RSF)	29,888,811	30,054,448	30,944,222	2.96%	3.53%	29,888,811	30,944,222	3.53%
NSFR (%) (ASF/RSF)	101.56%	104.22%	104.55%	0.33pp	2.99pp	101.56%	104.55%	2.99pp

Stock Market Information

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



Source: Bloomberg

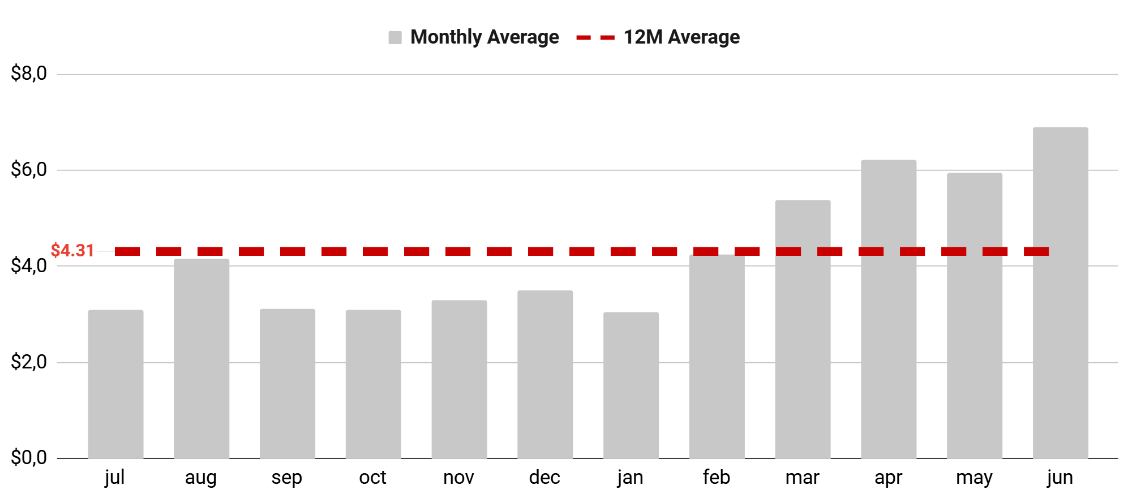
The shares of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones are listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange and Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange.

Bci's Stock Market Indicators

	2023			2024				2025	
	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Closing price (Ch$/share)	$24,498	$22,710	$23,800	$28,000	$26,595	$28,099	$27,800	$35,290	$39,340
Minimum price (Ch$/share)	$22,750	$20,973	$21,400	$23,201	$25,805	$26,310	$25,805	$27,600	$31,900
Maximum price (Ch$/share)	$25,000	$25,241	$24,000	$28,000	$28,500	$28,905	$29,084	$35,290	$40,000
12-month return of Bci shares* (%)	5.41	12.99	19.44	37.59	28.23	27.49	19.95	29.68	48.56
12-month return of IPSA (%)	16.90	14.06	17.79	24.77	10.84	11.27	8.27	15.35	28.59
Price-to-book (P/B) ratio (times)	0.80	0.79	0.83	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.10	1.22
Market capitalization (Ch$ billion)	$4.14	$4.34	$4.72	$5.34	$5.84	$6.12	$6.03	$7.50	$8.59

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

Average Amounts Traded*
(USD million)



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

Strategic Report

Business Model

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

Business Areas

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

Market Share
Chilean banking industry, including overseas operations (data as of May 2025).

Assets
20.36%

Loans
20.58%

Deposits
22.88%

International Credit Ratings

Moody's
A2

S&P Global
A-

Fitch Ratings
A-

Ownership

Controlling group
63.60%

Free float
25.22%

Pension funds
11.18%

Headcount

11,087
employees

Products and Services

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

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

Channels

Digital:
Web and apps for individuals, SMEs and companies

In-Person: 182 branches and 570 ATMs in Chile – a Bci branch in Miami – 29 branches of CNB in the state of Florida, United States – a bank in Peru, and representative offices in a further four countries.

International Presence

Chile

Parent Company
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

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

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

United States

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

Latin America

Subsidiary
Bci Perú

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

Asia-Pacific

Representative Office
Shanghai, China

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

Geographical Diversification [5]

(at June 30, 2025)

Offshore Assets

39.0%

Offshore Loans

38.0%

Contribution to the consolidated total

Figures as of June 30, 2025

	Loans	Assets	Net Income
City National Bank of Florida (CNB)	32.2%	30.9%	21.9%
Bci Miami	4.9%	6.8%	3.8%
Bci Perú	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile (excluding Líder Bci)	61.1%	60.3%	72.8%
Líder Bci	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%

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

Key Resources

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

Figures as of June 30

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (%)
170.12

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)
104.55

Capital adequacy ratio (%)
15.42

Liquidity and solvency

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

Bci greatly exceeds the minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Position in the MERCO ESG 2024 ranking
1

Position in the MERCO Company 2024 general ranking
3

Corporate reputation

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

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

Employees
11,087

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

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

Talent, leadership and agile work

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

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

Number of clients in Bci's payment ecosystem
5,936,024

Number of registered MACHBANK users
4,321,964

Client base

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

The bank's net promoter score (NPS) was 71.5% in June 2025. That score was the average measurement of Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking and Private Banking.

Number of startups that have participated in Bci's innovation challenges since 2022
300

POC with an impact on the business
5

Number of banking APIs made at Bci
24

Annual applicants to Bci Labs
+50

Number of partnerships in the API ecosystem
+110

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

Innovation system

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

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

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

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

Open Banking

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

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

Number of microservices created

865

Reusage rate of microservices created (%)

77

Number of analytical assets
+500

Number of data scientists
88

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

Digital capacities

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

Analytical assets and roles of D&A

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

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

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

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

Number of entrepreneurs using *Valor Pyme*
360,000

Number of institutions on corporate citizenship programs of Bci
22

Startups applying to Bci's programs each year
+50

Partnerships

Valor Pyme

Valor Pyme is a collaborative initiative led by Bci and its strategic partners, aiming to strengthen micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Chile. It promotes their growth through financial inclusion, business opportunities, productivity, and training. To mark National Entrepreneurship Day, *Valor Pyme* unveiled its 2025 roadmap. This plan is based on a study revealing that 77% of SMEs are micro-enterprises facing challenges with digitalization, scalability, and market access. The program, which is open to all SMEs nationwide, offers digital tools, mentorship, training, and partnerships with large companies such as Microsoft, Walmart, and Blue Express. Its goal is to build the largest community of SMEs in the country, with 500,000 users in 2025 and one million by 2026.

Corporate citizenship

As part of its social investment strategy, Bci enters into strategic partnerships with specialist entities in the areas of action it addresses to increase the positive social impact on vulnerable communities, by means of the development of innovative, collaborative and sustainable initiatives. These institutions include: Corporación Crecer Mejor, Kodea, Enseña Chile, Las Rosas Foundation, Red de Alimentos, and Hogar de Cristo.

Entrepreneur ecosystem

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

Relations

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

The corporate affairs and sustainability management is in charge of assessing, creating, managing, coordinating, and maintaining relations with stakeholders and the community. Likewise, the human resources management and the customer experience management are in charge of engagement with employees and clients, respectively.

Engagement instances	Material issues	Policies and programs
Employees		
• Communication between the CEO and all employees via streaming • Corporate listening processes • Mundo Bci website • Discussion groups (Bci Talks) • Ethics workshops (verdict dynamics) • *Conecta Líder* • One single confidential channel • Corporate recognition events and by areas • Corporate celebrations • Shared learning opportunities • Agile practices	• Talent attraction and retention • Diversity, equality, inclusion and a sense of belonging • Corporate integration of sustainability • Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • Digital and in-person security	• Policy of diversity, equality, inclusion and a sense of belonging • Employee experience model: ○ Bci Recognition program ○ Líder Bci Academy ○ Women in leadership program ○ Specialist development program ○ Hybrid work program
Clients		
• Active listening processes • Social media • Webinars and podcasts on investment and the economy • *Valor Pyme* platform • *Valor Pyme* TV • Talks and events on the loyalty plans of the Wholesale & IB and Retail Ecosystem Divisions in the SME segment. • Visits to wholesale clients at their companies • Confidential channels	• Digital and in-person security • Management of personal data • Sustainable finance • Climate strategy • Financial empowerment • Service innovation, experience and digitalization	• Bci privacy policy • *Valor Pyme* program • Centro Nace • Fraud prevention program
Shareholders		
• Shareholders' meeting • Monthly conferences • Contact with the Investor Relations team • Confidential channels • Quarterly earnings reports • Investor Relations website	• Climate strategy • Risk management • Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • Human rights • Digital and in-person security (including cybersecurity) • Sustainable finance • Profitability, efficiency	• Manual on Handling Information to be Disclosed to the Market • Investor relations program • Statement on corporate governance principles • Recommendations on Bci director election processes • Online voting system at shareholders' meetings • Crime prevention model and compliance programs • Communication forums with minority shareholders (natural persons)

Engagement instances	Material issues	Policies and programs
Suppliers		
• Supplier portal • Cycle of talks • Annual recognition ceremony • ESG impact measurement (Bci supplier program *Seamos Diferentes* (Let's Be Different)) • Confidential channels • Training and workshops on ESG issues (supplier development, three sessions)	• Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • ESG transparency and confidence • Digital and in-person security • Financial empowerment • Diversity, equality, inclusion and equal opportunity	• Commitment of paying 99% of invoices received in less than 7 business days • Procurement policy • Supplier sustainable development program • Application of the B Impact assessment model • Consolidated business report (CCS): financial, legal, tax, business and labor risks are addressed. It is required from all major, critical and moderately critical suppliers (accounting for 70% to 80% of the expense).
Society		
• Corporate listening processes • Corporate website • Corporate citizenship action • Confidential channels	• Climate strategy • Sustainable finance • Social innovation in vulnerable communities • Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • Human rights • Financial empowerment	• Corporate citizenship strategy • Social contribution policy • Human rights management system • Bci tax policy • Operational eco-efficiency policy and plan • Sustainable finance policy • General framework for sustainable finance • Bci Seniors program • Adherence to TCFD and UNEP FI
Regulators		
• Hearings under the Lobby Act and Transparency Act • Usual control processes • Handling of complaints and services • Periodic reports requested by regulators: Financial Market Commission, Chilean Central Bank, National Economic Affairs Investigation Bureau, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Internal Revenue Service, and Financial Analysis Unit.	• Culture of ethics, integrity and compliance • Financial empowerment • Sustainable finance • ESG transparency and confidence • Risk management	• Disclosure Committee • Corporate policies. These include: ○ Commercial and business policies ○ Risk management policies ○ Policy on the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism ○ Anti-corruption policy ○ Human rights policy ○ General framework for sustainable finance ○ Manual on the Lobby Act ○ Regulation on engagement with public officials

Economic Environment

The first half of 2025 was marked by increased tensions in the commercial area and, to a lesser extent, in geopolitics. That was partly due to the various tariffs announced and implemented by Donald Trump, as well as the escalation—though limited—of the conflict in the Middle East. In other economies, the process of convergence towards equilibrium continued, particularly in the case of Latin American countries.

In the **United States**, GDP in 1Q25 contracted 0.5%, as a result of a sharp increase in imports—in anticipation of tariffs—and a slowdown of private consumption. The labor market remained resilient, though less dynamic: job creation fell below the historical average, and the unemployment rate was 4.1%, a level likely to stay contained due to the current administration's immigration policies. Despite tariff measures, the U.S. economy, which had been showing significant momentum, responded favorably to this shock. However, inflation is anticipated to rebound in the short term due to supply-side factors, and economic growth is forecasted to be around 1.5% for the year. In this context, the Federal Reserve held interest rates in the 4.25%-4.50% range, although in its June meeting two cuts were anticipated for the remainder of the year.

In **Peru,** GDP grew by 3.9% in the first quarter, reflecting great dynamism, although a slight reversal of this trend has been evident lately. Inflation remained fluctuating within the target range, and the Central Reserve Bank of Peru maintained interest rates at 4.50% for several months, in line with controlled inflation and a rate close to its neutral level. Nevertheless, cuts are anticipated in the forthcoming months.

In **Chile**, the economy had 2.3% growth in the first quarter, driven primarily by the export sector and greater consumption, partly associated with a rise in Argentinian tourism. In recent months, however, economic activity has slowed down compared to the start of the year. Inflation was around 4.1%, a larger drop than envisaged. In this scenario, the Chilean Central Bank is expected to resume interest rate cuts in the short term, aiming to reach the neutral rate of interest by early next year. The exchange rate had remained relatively stable, fluctuating around 940 Chilean pesos per dollar, favored by a global weakening of the dollar and high copper price. However, recent tensions over copper tariffs and political uncertainty in Chile have caused slight depreciation of the Chilean peso. Despite this, the exchange rate is expected to return to around 940 Chilean pesos per dollar by year-end.

Macroeconomic variables	United States	Peru	Chile
YoY variation of the GDP (%)			
1Q 2025	-0.5	3.9	2.3
4Q 2024	2.4	4.2	4.0
1Q 2024	1.6	1.3	3.3
Inflation (% accumulated in 12 months)			
2Q 2025	2.7	1.7	4.1
1Q 2025	2.8	1.9	4.9
2Q 2024	3.3	3.1	4.2
Interest rates (%)			
2Q 2025	4.25 - 4.50	4.50	5.00
1Q 2025	4.25 - 4.50	4.75	5.00
2Q 2024	5.25 - 5.50	5.75	5.75
Unemployment (%)			
2Q 2025	4.1	5.6	8.9
1Q 2025	4.2	6.6	8.7
2Q 2024	4.1	6.6	8.3
Labor force participation rate (%)			
2Q 2025	62.3	---	62.2
1Q 2025	62.5	---	62.4
2Q 2024	62.6	--	62.1

(e) Estimate * Preliminary figures. *Statistical closing: July 15, 2025*

Banking Industry

Competitive Environment

Chile

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

The merger of Banco Bice and Banco Security, whose main focus is on the business segment, was still underway at the close of 1H25.

Including overseas operations, as of May 2025 Bci ranks number one in the industry for loans and deposits with a share of 20.58% (+47 bp YoY) and 22.88% (+61 bp YoY), respectively. Just considering the Chilean market, Bci has a 14.94% (+2 bp YoY) share of total loans and 14.51% (+21 bp YoY) share of demand deposits.

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

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

Results of the banking industry in Chile

Total and nominal annual change as of May 31, 2025

		Figures at 05/31/2025	Annual change
▲	Total loans (1) (Ch$ million)	403,347,107	1.38%
▲	Commercial loans (Ch$ million)	144,249,142	3.00%
▲	Consumer loans (Ch$ million)	30,851,365	4.98%
▲	Mortgage loans (Ch$ million)	91,942,854	6.02%
▼	Delinquency of 90 days or more	2.29%	-2bp
▼	Provisions for credit risk of total loans	2.55%	-2bp
▲	Impaired portfolio	6.08%	+11bp
▼	Operational efficiency	43.93%	-41bp
▲	Net income of the banking industry (Ch$ million)	2,419,265	15.13%
▲	Return on average equity (ROAE)	15.74%	+70bp
▲	Return on average assets(ROAA)	1.35%	+19bp

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

United States

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

Peru

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

Regulatory Framework

Chile

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

Regulatory changes in the first half of 2025

General Regulation N°533 issued by the Financial Market Commission Published on 03/11/2025	This provides instructions on the definition of an independent director and the policy for electing directors of subsidiaries.
Law 21.735 which amends the social security system and creates social insurance. Published on 03/26/2025	This new law creates a mixed system of pensions and social insurance for the contribution pillar. It improves the universal guaranteed pension (PGU, according to the Spanish acronym), and establishes benefits and regulatory modifications to the current social security system, amending decree law Nº3.500 of 1980 and other related regulations. Law 21.735 establishes a new contribution of 7% charged to the employer which, in addition to the 1.5% of the disability and life insurance (SIS, according to the Spanish acronym), gives a total contribution of 8.5% of the taxable remuneration of employees. 4% of the total will be managed by new social insurance, 2.5% will be to finance the SIS and for a compensation mechanism for women, and the remaining 1.5% will be a contribution with a protected yield. The complementary 4.5% will be allocated to the individual capitalization of each employee. The implementation of this contribution will be rolled out gradually in a 9-year term. This could be extended to 11 years, depending on the results of the collection assessment laid down in the Tax Compliance Law.
Law 21.748 establishes a mortgage interest rate subsidy for the acquisition of new homes. Published on 05/29/2025	This law aims to facilitate the acquisition of new homes by implementing a direct subsidy on the interest rate of mortgage loans. This benefit applies to properties with a value not exceeding 4,000 UF, thereby reducing the monthly installment. Additionally, the law includes a state guarantee program that can cover up to 60% of the loan value and flexibilizes residential leasing conditions. All of this is intended to support families in accessing their first home.

General Regulation N°537 issued by the Financial Market Commission Published on 06/04/2025	The new regulation adds number 5 to Chapter 8-41 of the Updated Compendium of Regulations (RAN, according to the spanish acronym), establishing specific provisions for credit cards within the framework of the new financial institutional structure. This modification introduces a mathematical formula to calculate the minimum monthly payment debtors must make, considering both non-financeable amounts (MNF, according to the Spanish acronym) and financeable amounts (MF, according to the Spanish acronym). Furthermore, it defines exceptional situations in which debtors may be temporarily exempt from this obligation.
General Regulation N°538 issued by the Financial Market Commission Published on 06/17/2025	This General Regulation establishes the minimum security, registration, and authentication standards that payment instrument issuers and financial service providers must comply with, within the framework of Law Nº20.009, which protects users from fraud.

United States

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

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

Peru

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

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

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

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

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

Risks

Risk Governance

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

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

Board of Directors

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

Management

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

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

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

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

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

Internal Control

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

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

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

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

Risk Culture

Strategies for fostering an effective risk culture throughout the organization

Bci Risk School

On this digital platform all Bci employees have access to risk training programs that are designed for different roles and functions. The content is structured in transversal courses that are compulsory for the entire organization and specialized courses. At the close of June 2025, 83% of employees had been trained at the risk school.

Incentive system

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

Risk identification and reporting instances

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

Processes and Tools

Risk identification and assessment

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

Phases

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

Risk appetite framework

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

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

Stress tests

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

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

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

Risk Management

Risk areas	Trend 2Q25 vs 1Q25	Main mitigation measures
Credit risk	▼	• Periodic review and monitoring of the portfolio, viewing risk management proactively. • Monitoring of support programs for clients affected by the economic situation. • Calibration of models, methodologies and/or rules that are part of the origination policies, based on the evolution of the portfolios. • We continued with strategies in mass portfolios to rebalance the portfolio towards those clients with a lower risk.
Market and counterparty risk	■	• Prudent management of the mismatches was maintained for the administration of rate risks of the banking book, since uncertainty remains about how fast the economy will recover and the effects on interest rates and inflation. • Regarding the trading book, there was active management of the own portfolio, but more intensive than the previous quarter, considering the volatility of the market and keeping the focus on clients' requirements. • Execution of the stress test program to measure potential impacts proactively and analysis of capital resistance to stress scenarios.
Liquidity risk	■	• There were no major changes in risk management, maintaining compliance with limits and watching early alerts closely, due to the volatility evident in the market lately. • The continuous improvement processes were focused on bolstering the monitoring process, calibration of the risk appetite framework with metrics for global management. • Thorough follow-up of indicators and potential liquidity events at Bci and its subsidiaries due to the US tariff measures, as a preventive measure. • Approval of the liquidity self-evaluation process (IAL/ILAAP 2025), which was sent to the regulator.
Operational risk	▲	• Bci has continued to carry out and enhance its fraud prevention and cybersecurity strategies to protect clients and the bank, which has enabled it to mitigate the trend of emerging risks and losses of the industry. • Design of analytical capacities that boost fraud prevention by providing greater grading and characterization of clients and their risks. • Implementation of a new operational model that is based on the accountability of risk management in the first line of defense. • Design of value propositions by deploying agile methodology, incorporating tools for the integral management of operational risk. • Calibration of the risk appetite framework of fraud, information security and employees.
Compliance risk	■	• Bolstering of the money laundering prevention program and system, stepping up the due diligence measures for high-risk sectors and enhancement of the inherent, transaction and combined risk models. • Implementation of the new elements of the crime prevention program pursuant to the Law on Economic Crimes and the best international practices. • Implementation of the general compliance program that establishes the guidelines on the activities and processes the compliance management is in charge of, along with the different programs that are part of it. • Start of inclusion of due diligence reviews for compliance, starting with social contributions. • Enhancement of the compliance training and education program.
Model risk	■	• Continuous process of aligning the model risk in national and international subsidiaries. • Monitoring and calibration of models based on the evolution of portfolio risk.

		• Progress of the model validation plan and coverage throughout the corporation.
Capital adequacy risk	■	• Permanent monitoring of the capital adequacy ratios and compliance with the internal objective for capital. • Ongoing optimization of risk-weighted assets, in accordance with regulatory requirements. • Outsourced advisory services (Deloitte) underway, with the focus on optimizing regulatory capital. • Approval of the capital self-evaluation process (IAPE 2025), which was sent to the regulator.
Strategic risk	■	• Execution of strategic projects, with periodic follow-up and agile methodology that enables early exit to make adjustments quickly. The strategy is aligned to clients' preferences, the current regulation and competitive environment. • The annual strategic planning considers a bottom-up approach that is in line with the corporate objectives and top-down strategy for each strategic pillar. The regulatory and competitive changes are considered with a three-year vision.
ESG risk	■	• Start-up of a new version of the Wholesale Banking and SME Banking sustainable finance policy. • Incorporation and update of heatmaps of transition and physical risks due to climate change, and their effects on the main economic sectors. • Verification of the eligibility of sustainable operations, by means of a robust process (bipartite sustainable Council) to assure the correct brand of sustainable operations, helping clients in their transition and reducing the greenwashing risk. • Progress was made with training commercial and risk teams on ESG issues: climate risks, decarbonization, sustainable finance (environmental and social), ESG data and reporting, and taxonomy.
Reputational risk	■	• Continuous monitoring and bolstering of the contingency plans for the most critical risks based on their exposure and occurrence. • Communication of the reputational risk plan.

▲ Up ■ Unchanged ▼ Down

Emerging Risks

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

Advanced artificial intelligence and emerging technologies

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

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

Early mitigation

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

Entry of New Competitors

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

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

Early mitigation

- Enhance team capabilities with new agile working modalities and cutting-edge methodologies, enabling evolution towards digital banking, incorporating other players and ecosystems.
- Standardization and continuous reinforcement of existing defenses through agile, risk-based management, ensuring the long-term sustainability of this strategy.
- Incorporation of risk processes as a business enabler.
- Boost change management via our Agile Center of Excellence to transfer these capabilities to strategic initiatives.

Geopolitical tensions

Category: geopolitical
Description: potential political, commercial, or other conflicts in developed countries could directly affect emerging economies. These tensions propagate through supply chain disruptions, international trade fragmentation, and a widespread increase in tariff barriers. These factors could exert upward pressure on production costs, drive inflation, and restrict access to financing, resulting from heightened uncertainty and deteriorating economic conditions.
Potential impacts
- Increased exchange rate volatility in foreign currency operations.
- Higher loan interest rates.
- Increase in housing prices.
- Reduced access to credit.
- Decreased payment capacity of clients.
- Lower client profit margins.
- Impact on competitive advantages in certain sectors and markets.

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

Regulatory expectations and changes

Category: regulatory
Description: permanent evolution of new local or international regulations impacting the bank's operations, products, services, or business models. These changes may be due to demands for greater transparency, sustainability, data protection, cybersecurity, economic crimes, fintech, among others.
Potential impacts
- Increase in operational and compliance costs.
- Need of redesigning products or processes.
- Delays in the implementation of new initiatives.
- Sanctions or fines for non-compliance.
- Reputation affected by lack of adaptation or delayed reaction.

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

Potential Social Instability

Category: social
Description: scenario characterized by high levels of uncertainty, social discontent, and conflict within a country or region. These conditions generate an environment of elevated political and economic volatility, potentially affecting productive activity, the mobility of goods and persons, and the normal operation of markets.
Potential impacts
- Decline in investment and reduced economic activity.
- Decrease in demand for financial products.
- Increase in delinquency due to deterioration of the payment capacity.
- Greater need for provisions and lower profitability.
- Operational or logistical interruptions.
- Higher physical and digital security costs.

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

Credit Ratings

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

Current credit ratings at June 30, 2025

International Rating

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

Standard & Poor's	
April 2025	*Rating Obtained*
Issuer credit rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Senior unsecured	A-
Bci Miami branch commercial papers	A-2

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

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

Chilean Rating

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

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

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

Fundamentals of Bci's credit ratings

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

In the last few years, Bci's expansion strategy in the US market, particularly in Florida through CNB and the Bci Miami branch, has been key to consolidating its international positioning. These operations have helped to diversify its exposure to a more stable and highly diversified economy. This growth has been underpinned by efficient risk management, mitigating possible impairment of asset quality and profitability, especially considering the high rate of growth of and exposure to the commercial real estate sector in the south of Florida.

Strategy

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

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

Purpose

Dare to make a difference

Mission

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

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

Employees and their families	**Clients and suppliers**	**Shareholders**	**Society**

Vision

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

Strategic pillars and objectives

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

Key performance indicators

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

Annual evolution of the key performance indicators

(Figures as of June 30 of each year)

Indicator	NPS	SNEX	Commitment
	71.5	81.8%	93%
Annual change	▲ 300 bp 1H24: 68.5	▲ 460 bp 1H24: 77.2%	■ 0 bp 1H24: 93%
Definition	The net promoter score (NPS) is a metric used to measure the net recommendation level (promoters less detractors) for the products or services of a company. Bci's NPS includes the results of Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking.	The SNEX is the index of user satisfaction with Bci's digital channels: Web Personas, App Personas, Web Pyme, App Pyme, 360 Connect (Web Empresas).	The commitment or engagement index is measured annually and considers the combination of four elements: loyalty, pride, satisfaction and promotion of Bci as an excellent place to work.

Indicator	Net Income	ROAE	Efficiency
	532,763 Ch$ million	13.27% (12M)	50.09%
Annual change	▲ 26.6% 1H24: Ch$420,868 million	▲ 0.99 bp 1H24: 12.28%	▲ 166 bp 1H24: 48.43%
Definition	Net income is the economic benefit obtained by a company after deducting all the costs, expenditure and tax from its total revenue.	The return on average equity (ROAE) measures the return of a company in regard to its average equity in a specific period. For calculation purposes, the net income in the last 12 months is considered, and average equity in the last 13 months.	The efficiency ratio is obtained from operating expenses on the gross operating margin. It allows for analysis of the size that one is related to the other.

Indicator	Productivity	Risk Rate (RR2)	CET 1 Ratio
	23.28 million	0.76%	11.10%
Annual change	▲ 11.6% 1H24: 20.86 million	▼ 7 bp 1H24: 0.83%	▼ 2 bp 1H24: 11.12%
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, since it considers the full life cycle of the credit (from origination to recovery).	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) is a key component of tier 1 capital of a bank, comprising common shares, retained earnings and reserves. It is essential to absorb losses and maintain financial stability in times of stress. The CET1 ratio, which compares the CET1 capital with risk-weighted assets, measures the bank's capacity to address losses. It is a key regulatory metric under the Basel III standards.

Indicator	Sustainability Index
	4.14
Change	▲ 104 bp 1H24: 3.1
Definition	This index, drawn up by Bci, is an indicator of 1-5, which aims to maximize the possibilities of generating a triple bottom line impact (environmental, social and governance). It incrementally measures the impact of the short- and medium-term commitments defined by Bci's sustainability strategy.

Progress in 1H25

Pillar

Personalized and omnichannel experience

Figures at June 2025

BciPlus+ credit card users
442,830

Total purchases with MACHBANK
313,000
Ch$ million
(+48% vs. 2Q24)

MACHBANK checking accounts
1,025,000
(+65% vs. 2Q24)

MACHBANK clients making savings in *Cuenta Futuro*
276,000
(+33% vs. 2Q24)

NPS of MACHBANK
78%
(+6pp vs. 2Q24)

Clients who have used the benefits program
189,927
(+43% vs. 2Q24)

As part of the implementation of the **new service model, 11 branches** have been refurbished to date, with the most recent one being that of Príncipe de Gales.

Personalized view of investments

- For the Wealth Management business, Bci developed a pioneer service in Chile. With the client's prior consent, this service provides access to their investment history in the last four years to offer a comprehensive and personalized view of their wealth.

Consolidation of balances of other banks at 360 Connect

- Bci has positioned itself as the first Chilean bank to offer the "Your Company's Balances in Other Banks" solution. This tool allows companies to view the consolidated balances of all their accounts, both at Bci and other financial institutions, on a single platform. Developed jointly by the innovation area and Wholesale & Investment Banking Division, this solution—available on 360 Connect—integrates with the new cash flow module. It also incorporates data from the IRS Tax Folder, thus facilitating more efficient, simpler, and more centralized financial management for clients of the business segment.

New partnerships in Bci's retail ecosystem

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

Launch of MACHBANK

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

Branch renovations

- In the first half of 2025, Bci opened three branches under its New Experience service model: Altos de La Florida, El Rodeo, and Príncipe de Gales. With these openings, the bank now has a total of 11 renovated branches (three in regions and eight in the Metropolitan region), directly benefiting 190,000 clients.
- This new branch service model, aligned with the Digital First strategy, aims to offer a more human and resolution-focused experience. It incorporates specialized executives, self-service terminals, digital stations, and spaces like the "Nace Zone" to support entrepreneurs.

Progress in 1H25

Pillar

People-focused culture

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

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

Accolades

Top Employer 2024-2025 certification

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

Position in rankings

Building Happiness 2024
1

Employer For Youth FEM 2024 (female talent)
2

Employer For Youth 2024
2

Top of Mind 2025 among young professionals
4

MERCO Talent 2024
4

Latam Inclusive Tech Awards 2024, valuing maternity category
1

Talent attraction

Coverage of transformational positions
98%

Average hiring time
20.7 days

Data governance for generative AI

- In 2Q25, Bci bolstered its data-based culture as a key part of its digital transformation. The data governance management drove the use of tools like Amplitude and Gemini, fostering continuous learning and the cultural change necessary to position the bank as a benchmark for data-based solutions.
- One of the most significant milestones in the quarter was the formalization of data governance for generative artificial intelligence (GenAI), with the validation of eight key policies for managing unstructured data such as text and audio. This progress was complemented by a successful proof of concept in Azure, which allowed for the validation of how this data is handled and facilitated the large-scale adoption of new technologies within the organization.

Adoption of generative AI tools

- In 1H25, Bci successfully deployed Gemini as a corporate tool, achieving over 80% employee adoption in its first month. At the same time, the generative AI community grew significantly, boasting more than 1,000 active participants and a consolidated technical community of over 65 employees, which strengthened the development and application of artificial intelligence solutions throughout the organization.

Successful continuous listening strategy

- The corporate human resources management of Bci has implemented a continuous listening strategy to understand and anticipate employees' needs. This strategy includes various sources of information, like external studies, internal surveys, focused listening and periodic gauges, to gain an integral vision of the employee experience and make data-based decisions.

Greater talent attraction and retention capacity

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

Unique culture and responsible flexibility

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

Boosting women leaders

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

Progress in 1H25

Figures at June 30, 2025

Pillar

Ambitious and sustainable growth

Transactions on Bci's payment platform
+9.9 million

(+140% vs. June 2024)

Percentage of transactions made on the On Us acceptance network
81%

Sustainable operations
~3,500

Companies with sustainable finance
233

Progress towards an open banking system

- Bci has implemented new customer consent flows that enable the personalization of its offering by means of the responsible use of data. In collaboration with fintechs, a consent flow was activated in the first half of the year to access income information from the unemployment fund administrator (AFC, according to the acronym in Spanish). This has allowed for improved credit card offers. Since June 2024, over 80,000 income statements have been processed under this model, generating Ch$1.5 billion of loans during the pilot phase alone.
- Additionally, a new flow was launched that allows clients to enroll in Automatic Bill Payment (PAC, according to the Spanish acronym) from any bank in the country to pay their Bci credit cards, thereby simplifying payment management.
- In the case of MACHBANK, a consent flow was also incorporated that connects with AFC data and the electronic tax folder (CTE, according to the Spanish acronym), allowing for an average of 8,800 income statements to be processed monthly and optimizing credit card offers for its users.

Creation of the largest banking ecosystem in Chile

- The merging of the issuer bases of Bci, MACHBANK and Lider Bci Servicios Financieros has led to the largest payment platform in Chile with around 6 million clients.

More than 200,000 people use *Mis Finanzas*

- *Mis Finanzas* (My Finance) is a Bci digital tool, available on its website and app, that helps clients organize and manage their finances to make better decisions. In 2Q25, *Mis Finanzas* had steady client usage. The average monthly active users was 213,283, while daily active users averaged 10,691 between April and June. The stickiness metric, which reflects user engagement, remained stable at around 5.0%, indicating a base of recurrent and engaged users.

Driving the Wealth Management business

- At the close of 1H25, Bci had assets under management of about US$22.5 billion in the wealth management area.
- Bci has boosted its customer knowledge through data analysis and segmentation using Data & Analytics (D&A) and clustering techniques. This strategy has significantly expanded the scope of the financial advisory process, fostering the diversification of its clients' wealth. All of this has been complemented by closer, more personalized, and relevant communications, especially important in a context of high market volatility.

General framework for sustainable finance update

- In 2Q25, Bci completed the first update to its general framework for sustainable finance, originally published in August 2021. This strategic review aimed to align the framework with progress made by the business, risk, and sustainability teams in developing their sustainable finance policies. The update seeks to better reflect the country's reality and clients' needs, while maintaining the high standards demanded by investors. This aligns with both European taxonomy, and now Chilean taxonomy too.

More than 300 scaleups applied to Bci's acceleration program

- Bci successfully closed the application phase for its Scale Bci acceleration program, which will run from July to September. This program received more applications, mainly from growth-stage startups, reflecting the high interest and innovative potential of the entrepreneurial ecosystem. The program will end in November with the traditional Miami prospecting tour, in which the two most

Nace and scaleup financing
Ch$40,574 million

Financing of scaleups
(Ch$ million)
Ch$19,358 million

Financing of women entrepreneurs
(Ch$ million)
Ch$10,686 million

(26% of the total loans of Nace)

Centro Nace events
(talks, workshops)
107 events and attendance by 3,894 people as of June

outstanding scaleups will have the opportunity to participate in this important international mission.

Launch of the Scale W female entrepreneurship program

- In June, Bci launched the first cohort of Scale W, a strategic initiative designed to boost the development of women-led startups. The summons for applications received over 600 submissions, reflecting the dynamism and growing female presence in the entrepreneurial ecosystem. 20 startups were selected to participate in an intensive program focused on financing and access to capital.
- Just like other Bci acceleration programs, Scale W will end in November with the Miami prospecting tour. The most outstanding startup will have the opportunity to be part of this key international experience, vital for its future visibility and growth.

Development of a portfolio of sustainable solutions

- At June 30, 2025, Bci's product offering includes:
  - **Green mortgage loan:** this finances eco-efficient and environmentally friendly real estate projects.
  - **Green car insurance:** this insures electric cars and helps to take care of the environment.
  - **Green leasing:** this finances electromobility projects and photovoltaic power plants, with extended terms and insurance with broad coverage.
  - **Green investments:** funds and portfolios with social, economic and environmental criteria (Fondo Mutuo Bci Deuda Global Sostenible, Fondo Mutuo Bci Acciones Sostenibles ESG and ESG portfolio).
  - **Financing of sustainable initiatives:** this supports business projects of energy reduction, efficient use of water, renewable energies, electromobility and electric machinery.
  - **Benefits at green merchants:** cashback, discounts and installments without interest when paying with Bci credit cards.

Regional expansion and strategic collaboration

- In June, Bci strengthened its regional presence by actively participating in the launch of VOLCANES, the first acceleration program for startups in the Los Lagos region. This initiative was developed in collaboration with Këtrawa, a strategic partner with whom the bank maintains a sound partnership, also reflected in its annual participation in TEDx Frutillar. This expansion endorses Bci's commitment to fostering entrepreneurship and innovation in different regions of the country.

Rise in the Morningstar Sustainalytics ESG ranking

- Bci achieved its best historical result in the Morningstar Sustainalytics ESG ranking in the second quarter. This accomplishment reflects the commitment and continuous collaboration of the various teams, whose efforts have been key to enhancing market confidence in the bank's sustainability strategy.

Preparation Bases

Reporting framework

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

Differences between the accounting standards

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

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

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

Appendix

Consolidated Income Statement as of June 30, 2025

Ch$ million	BCI+subsidiaries + Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated Total
Net interest income	622,575	310,312	47,526	6,587	987,000
Net income from indexation	213,602	0	13	0	213,615
Net fee income	184,411	31,216	16,239	4,327	236,193
Net financial Income	71,825	4,002	166	5,723	81,716
Other operating income	10,233	5,853	0	0	9,527
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**1,102,646**	**359,752**	**69,823**	**16,738**	**1,548,959**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-273,975	-94,278	-13,473	-4,109	-385,835
Administration expenses	-179,540	-65,862	-27,463	-3,108	-275,973
Depreciation and amortization	-41,872	-8,171	-3,120	-1,957	-55,120
Impairment of non-financial assets	-80	0	0	0	-80
Other operating expenses	-54,041	-1,044	-3,814	-30	-58,929
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**-549,508**	**-169,355**	**-47,870**	**-9,204**	**-775,937**
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	**553,138**	**190,397**	**21,953**	**7,534**	**773,022**
Provisions for credit risk due to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	-186,160	-31,620	-33,791	-1,594	-253,165
Special provisions for credit risk	26,789	-1,552	-27	-21	25,189
Recovery of written-off credits	46,651	1,976	8,737	0	57,364
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets	2,088	-4,017	0	-116	-2,045
EXPENSES FOR CREDIT LOSSES	**-110,632**	**-35,213**	**-25,081**	**-1,731**	**-172,657**
OPERATING INCOME	**442,506**	**155,184**	**-3,128**	**5,803**	**600,365**
Income from continuing operations before tax	**442,506**	**155,184**	-3,128	5,803	**600,365**
Tax	-34,391	-38,431	4,713	507	-67,602
NET INCOME	**408,115**	**116,753**	**1,585**	**6,310**	**532,763**

Risk Indicators as of June 30, 2025

Ch$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Total Loans:					
Commercial Loans	21,655,440	14,055,330	0	530,359	36,241,129
Mortgage Loans	11,488,617	3,889,731	0	0	15,378,348
Consumer Loans	2,689,495	49,937	500,722	0	3,240,154
Commercial loans originated and acquired by the entity	58,381	0	0	0	58,381
Due from banks	989,992	0	0	9,755	999,747
Total	**36,881,925**	**17,994,998**	**500,722**	**540,114**	**55,917,759**
Provisions					
Commercial	-405,333	-129,475	0	-12,136	-546,944
Mortgage	-87,346	-30,981	0	0	-118,326
Consumer	-190,065	-3,018	-69,414	0	-262,497
Due from banks	-1,053	0	0	0	-1,053
Total	**-683,797**	**-163,474**	**-69,414**	**-12,136**	**-928,820**
Write-Offs					
Commercial	66,559	6,046	0	0	72,605
Mortgage	3,048	0	0	0	3,048
Consumer	88,334	17	33,917	0	122,268
Total	**157,941**	**6,063**	**33,917**	**0**	**197,921**
Recoveries					
Commercial	17,697	1,972	0	0	19,668
Mortgage	2,434	0	0	0	2,434
Consumer	26,522	3	8,737	0	35,262
Total	**46,653**	**1,975**	**8,737**	**0**	**57,364**
Impaired Portfolio Chile					
Commercial	1,243,782	614,789	0	4,421	1,862,992
Mortgage	557,351	51,137	0	0	608,487
Consumer	163,136	570	38,712	0	202,418
Total	**1,964,269**	**666,496**	**38,712**	**4,421**	**2,673,897**

Ch$ million	BCI+Subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
Commercial Loans	363,241	33,923	0	0	397,163
Mortgage Loans	254,796	33,661	0	0	288,457
Consumer Loans	78,473	0	0	0	78,473
Total Non-Performing Loans	**696,510**	**67,584**	**0**	**0**	**764,093**

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2025

Ch$ million	BCI+subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Cash and bank deposits	**3,427,480**	**326,797**	**1,630**	**184,064**	**3,939,971**
Transactions with settlement in progress	**1,492,493**	**0**	**0**	**48,527**	**1,541,020**
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	**7,278,502**	**98,920**	**0**	**61,688**	**7,439,110**
Financial derivative contracts	5,688,277	54,626	0	35,812	5,778,715
Debt financial instruments	1,537,847	0	0	25,876	1,563,723
Others	52,378	44,294	0	0	96,672
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	**58,381**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**58,381**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**3,986,116**	**3,538,684**	**0**	**129,325**	**7,654,125**
Debt financial instruments	3,986,116	3,538,684	0	129,325	7,654,125
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	**502,142**	**55,908**	**0**	**0**	**558,050**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**36,509,792**	**20,200,954**	**431,308**	**527,978**	**57,670,032**
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans	311,509	0	0	0	311,509
Debt financial instruments	58,535	2,369,430	0	0	2,427,965
Owed by banks	988,939	0	0	9,755	998,694
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	21,250,107	13,925,855	0	518,223	35,694,185
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	11,401,272	3,858,750	0	0	15,260,022
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,499,430	46,919	431,308	0	2,977,657
Investments in companies	**43,716**	**175,084**	**0**	**0**	**218,800**
intangible assets	**330,686**	**158,681**	**7,625**	**8,540**	**505,532**
Fixed assets	**227,900**	**56,125**	**2,548**	**1,740**	**288,313**
Assets for the right to use leased goods	**66,643**	**27,147**	**7,202**	**999**	**101,991**
Current taxes	**55,494**	**18,990**	**797**	**4,110**	**79,391**
Deferred taxes	**268,926**	**199,155**	**80,379**	**2,734**	**551,194**
Other assets	**994,732**	**568,211**	**22,027**	**51,973**	**1,636,943**
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	**35,591**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**35,591**
TOTAL ASSETS	**55,278,594**	**25,424,656**	**553,516**	**1,021,678**	**82,278,444**
LIABILITIES					
Transactions with settlement in progress	**1,441,050**	**0**	**0**	**48,272**	**1,489,322**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	**5,481,003**	**37,642**	**0**	**28,816**	**5,547,461**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	**891,863**	**16,767**	**0**	**0**	**908,630**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**39,065,170**	**22,467,874**	**3,226**	**713,220**	**62,249,490**
Demand deposits and other obligations	9,825,000	16,206,978	3,226	207,391	26,242,595
Time deposits and other deposits	17,151,131	3,886,251	0	335,706	21,373,088
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans	1,391,261	50,920	0	52,620	1,494,801
Obligations with banks	1,855,239	0	0	61,177	1,916,416
Debt financial instruments issued	8,072,405	0	0	0	8,072,405
Other financial obligations	770,134	2,323,725	0	56,326	3,150,185
Obligations for lease contracts	**61,567**	**17,988**	**9,051**	**1,241**	**89,847**
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**2,547,340**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,547,340**
Provisions for contingencies	**109,212**	**43,899**	**3,592**	**1,179**	**157,882**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**186,359**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**186,359**
Special provisions for credit risk	**272,509**	**39,327**	**13,715**	**40**	**325,591**
Current taxes	**6,653**	**0**	**44**	**0**	**6,697**
Deferred taxes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Other liabilities	**1,000,330**	**178,581**	**427,407**	**3,406**	**1,609,724**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**51,063,056**	**22,802,078**	**457,035**	**796,174**	**75,118,343**

Ch$ million	BCI+subsidiaries + Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Peru	Consolidated Total
EQUITY					
Capital	**3,396,518**	**1,552,344**	**208,096**	**226,757**	**5,383,715**
Bookings	**-537,703**	**1,267,924**	**-4,430**	**242**	**726,033**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**769,726**	**-316,359**	**0**	**1,976**	**455,343**
Items that will not be reclassified in profit or loss	3,222	-1,943	0	0	1,279
Items that can be reclassified in profit or loss	766,504	-314,416	0	1,976	454,064
Accumulated profits (losses) from previous years	**361,228**	**0**	**-108,769**	**-9,779**	**242,680**
Profit (loss) for the period	**408,120**	**116,661**	**1,584**	**6,308**	**532,673**
Less: Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**-182,376**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-182,376**
From the owners of the bank:	**4,215,512**	**2,620,572**	**96,481**	**225,503**	**7,158,068**
Of the non-controlling interest	**25**	**2,008**	**0**	**0**	**2,033**
TOTAL EQUITY	**4,215,538**	**2,622,578**	**96,481**	**225,504**	**7,160,101**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**55,278,594**	**25,424,656**	**553,516**	**1,021,678**	**82,278,444**