

Management Commentary

June 2026



Scotiabank®



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Independent Practitioner's Review Report

The Shareholders and Directors of
Scotiabank Chile:

We have reviewed the presentation of the accompanying "Management Commentary" financial report of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, taken as a whole. In conjunction with such review, we conducted an interim review, in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the interim consolidated financial statements of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries as at June 30, 2026 and for the three-month and six-month periods then ended and the related notes to the interim consolidated financial statements. We expressed an unmodified conclusion on the interim consolidated financial statements in our independent auditor's review report dated July 30, 2026.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the "Management Commentary" of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries in accordance with the Standards and Instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission (CMF), established in Chapter C-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks.

Practitioner's Responsibility

Our review was conducted in accordance with the Attestation Standard Section AT 395 "Management Commentary" and Audit Circular No. 37(R) established by Colegio de Contadores de Chile A.G. A review consists, mainly, of applying analytical procedures, making inquiries of those individuals responsible for financial and accounting matters. This review is significantly less in scope than that of an examination, the objective of which would be to express an opinion on the "Management Commentary." Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The "Management Commentary" includes such non-financial information as operational, commercial information, sustainability indicators, macroeconomic forecasts, management and other information. Although such information may provide certain additional elements for the analysis of the financial position and results of operations of Scotiabank Chile, our review does not cover such information.

The preparation and presentation of the "Management Commentary" of Scotiabank Chile as at June 30, 2026 requires that the Management of Scotiabank Chile interpret certain criteria, determines the appropriateness of the information to be included and make estimates and assumptions that affect the information presented. The "Management Commentary" of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries as at June 30, 2026 includes current and forward-looking information that estimates the future impact of transactions and events that have occurred or are expected to occur, estimates expected future sources of liquidity and financial resources, and estimates operating and macroeconomic trends and commitments and uncertainties. Future results may differ significantly from the current assessment of this information presented by the Management of Scotiabank Chile because events and circumstances frequently do not occur as expected. Our review has considered such information only to the extent that it has been used for the preparation and presentation of the financial information contained in the "Management Commentary" financial report and not for the purpose of expressing a conclusion on such information.



Conclusion

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the presentation of "Management Commentary" of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries for such presentation to: i) be in accordance with the elements required by the Standards and Instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission (CMF); ii) the historical financial amounts included in the presentation have been properly derived from the interim consolidated financial statements of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries as at June 30, 2026 and iii) the information, determinations, estimates and underlying assumptions of Scotiabank Chile and its Subsidiaries are consistent with the basis used for the preparation of the financial information contained in such presentation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jorge Maldonado G.", with a large, stylized flourish below it.

Jorge Maldonado G.

KPMG Ltda.

Santiago, July 30, 2026

1. ABOUT BANCO SCOTIABANK

Brief History of Scotiabank Chile

Scotiabank Chile is part of *The Bank of Nova Scotia* (BNS), one of Canada's largest banks, with approximately 190 years of history. Its shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: BNS) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: BNS), and it is recognized as a leading bank in the Americas, with operations in Canada, the United States and the Pacific Alliance countries.

In Chile, Scotiabank has maintained a national presence since 1990, when it acquired an ownership interest in Banco Sud Americano (later Banco Sudamericano). Since then, it has achieved relevant milestones that have shaped its development and consolidation in the market: in 2007, it expanded its presence through the acquisition of Banco del Desarrollo; in 2015, it established a 15-year *joint venture* with Cencosud in the credit card business, through which Scotiabank acquired 51% of Cencosud Administradora de Tarjetas (CAT); and in 2018, it completed the acquisition of BBVA Chile, an operation that positioned it among the country's main financial institutions and granted it the status of a systemically important bank.

Today, with more than 5,400 employees, Scotiabank Chile's vision is to be the most trusted financial partner of its customers, offering disruptive, simple and flexible products and services through national coverage that includes 92 branches from Arica to Punta Arenas, 24 *Connect* service platforms and continuously evolving digital banking. This 35-year history of commitment to the country reflects a sustained process of transformation and capability integration that has strengthened the Bank's recognition, preference and positioning in the relevant segments of the Chilean financial system.



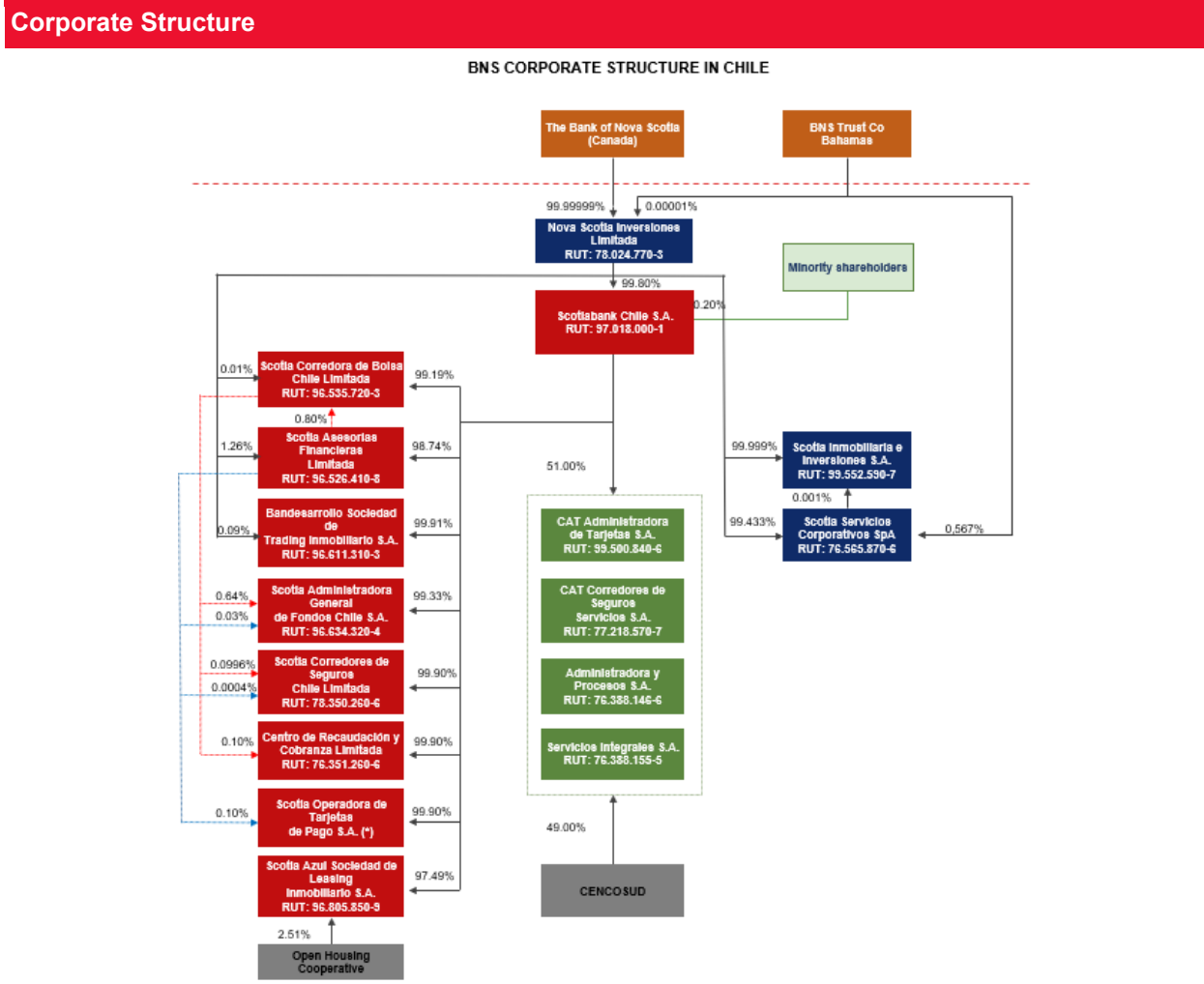
Governance Structure

As of June 2026, Scotiabank Chile is 99.80% owned by “Nova Scotia Inversiones Limitada”, an entity owned by “The Bank of Nova Scotia” (BNS), which is the Bank’s sole controlling shareholder. The remaining percentage, 0.20%, corresponds to minority shareholders.

In turn, Scotiabank Chile controls the subsidiaries Scotia Corredora de Bolsa Chile Limitada, Scotia Asesorías Financieras Limitada, Banderarrollo Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A., Scotia Administradora General de Fondos Chile S.A., Scotia Corredora de Seguros Chile Limitada, Centro de Recuperación y Cobranza Limitada, Scotia Azul Sociedad de Leasing Inmobiliario S.A. and Scotia Operadora de Tarjetas de Pago S.A.

It also controls the companies that make up CAT, with a 51% ownership interest, namely Administradora de Tarjetas S.A., CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A., Administradora y Procesos S.A. and Servicios Integrales S.A.; it should be noted that Cencosud holds the remaining 49% ownership interest.

Figure No. 1: BNS Corporate Structure in Chile



Regarding corporate governance, Scotiabank considers it a priority that governance operate in a solid and effective manner, as it is an essential element for long-term success. Corporate governance policies are designed to ensure the independence of the Board of Directors and its ability to effectively oversee the Bank's operations performed by management.

It is composed of shareholders, who appoint the Board of Directors through the Shareholders' Meeting. The several committees that oversee different areas of management report to this body, including the Risk Committee, the Audit Committee and other internal committees. External auditors complete this structure, reporting directly to the Audit Committee.

It is important to mention that Scotiabank is the first private bank in the country to have a gender-balanced Board of Directors. Since 2023, by resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting, it has been composed of four women and four men, reflecting the Bank's commitment to promoting female leadership and gender equity within the organization.

For the proper performance of its responsibilities, the Board of Directors has support committees with director's participation, including the Risk Committee and the Audit Committee, as well as other internal committees that perform supervisory functions over different areas of management. Under this corporate governance structure, external auditors report directly to the Audit Committee.

Figure No. 2: Corporate Governance Structure

Corporate Governance

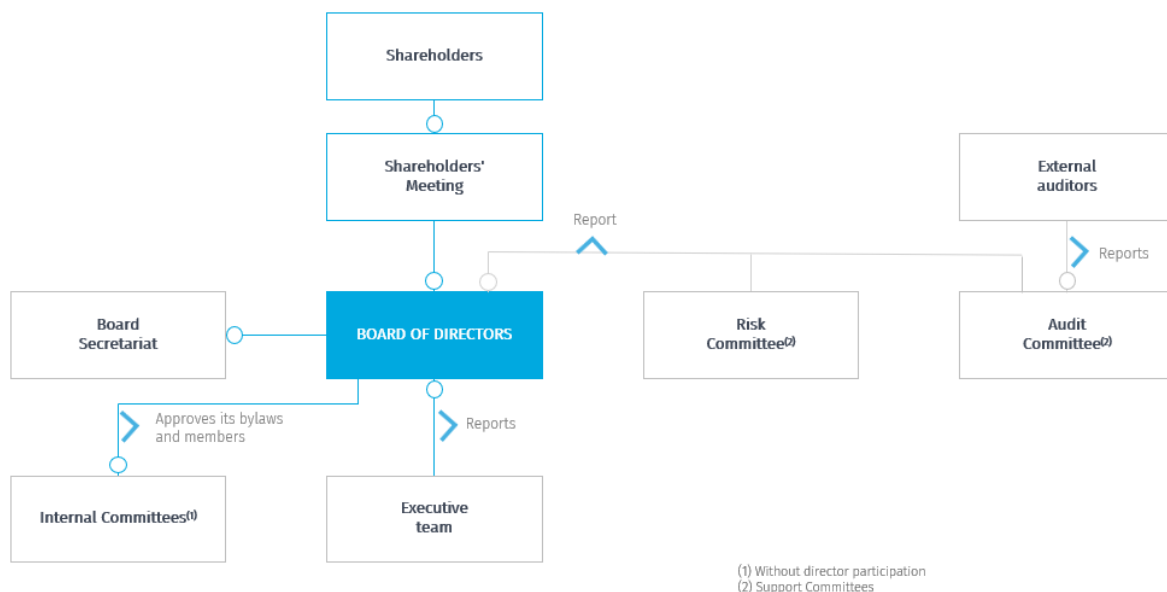
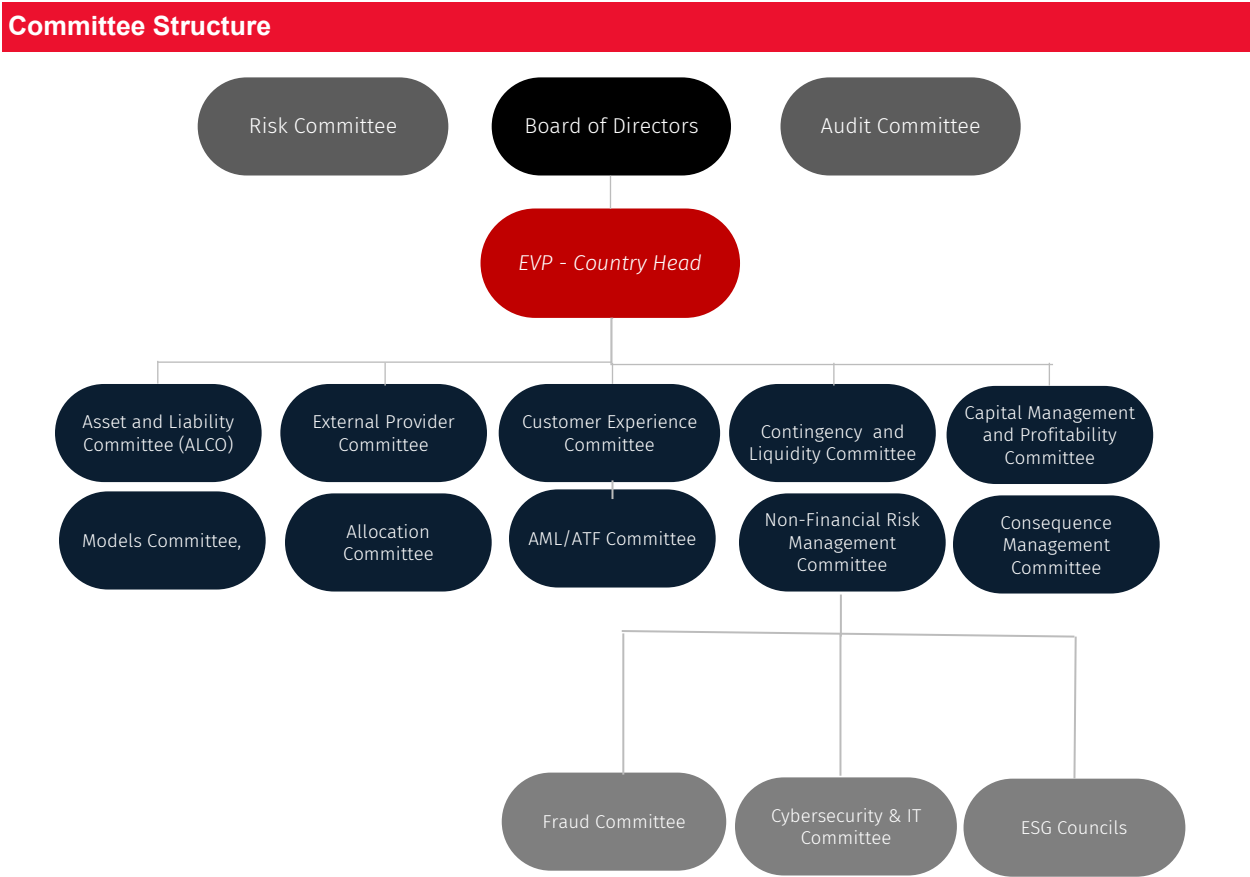


Figure No. 3: Committee Structure



2. BUSINESS MODEL

General description of the business model

Scotiabank Chile is a universal and international bank that operates with a comprehensive value proposition, aimed at serving a broad range of customers through financial solutions designed to address specific needs in each segment.

The banking industry in Chile is highly competitive, modern and sound, and has consolidated itself as a dynamic environment in which different financial institutions, both domestic and foreign, coexist. The main competitors in this industry are the banks considered systemic by the Financial Market Commission (CMF or the Commission hereinafter): Banco de Chile, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (BCI), BancoEstado, Banco Santander Chile and Banco Itaú. In recent years, this highly competitive environment has become even more complex due to global and local factors, such as the entry of non-traditional operators into the industry, whose participation has created challenges of adaptation, solvency and liquidity for the rest of the institutions.

In response to the competitive environment, during 2026 Scotiabank Chile continues to advance toward a solid financial position and a consistent modernization agenda, strengthening the Bank's ability to execute high-impact initiatives, deepen customer relationships and improve operational efficiency. Together, these elements shape a business model aimed at capturing opportunities in the local market, consolidating sustainable competitive advantages and generating long-term value for customers, shareholders and other stakeholders.

To achieve the above, its business model is supported by an offering of products and services that includes personal and commercial banking, wealth management, private banking, corporate and investment banking, and capital markets-related services. This offering is complemented by advisory, financial structuring, treasury management, investment management, insurance and a broad range of credit and savings products.

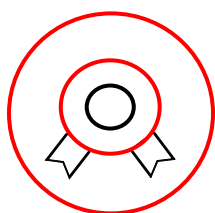
On the other hand, value creation is pursued through an integrated cycle that combines stable funding, operational and technological capabilities, specialized human capital and a multichannel network comprising 92 branches, 151 ATMs and 24 *ScotiaConnect* platforms distributed throughout all regions of the country. These resources make it possible to originate, manage and scale financial solutions for Retail Banking, Scotiapyme Banking, *Wealth Management*, *Global Banking and Markets*, Commercial Banking and *Real Estate*, as well as the joint business with Cencosud (CAT), transforming financial and operational inputs into margins, fees, efficiency and sustainable growth, while supporting origination, pricing, risk management, treasury and liquidity processes, as well as collection and recovery cycles.

The financial results of the model materialize in consumer, mortgage and commercial loans; credit cards; transactional services; foreign trade products; investments and wealth solutions. These products generate net interest income and fees, while automation and digital scaling contribute to a more efficient operating structure, with decreasing marginal costs as activity grows. At the country level, this model operates on a uniform platform across all regions, enabling economies of scale, homogeneous standards and operational continuity across a large and diverse territory.

As of June 2026, Scotiabank Chile has a consolidated nationwide presence, serving more than 1.4 million customers who have placed their trust in the Bank thanks to a competitive offering and an experience focused on convenience, specialization and service excellence. This performance is supported by a robust commercial infrastructure and a group of subsidiaries that strengthen its operating and distribution capacity, including Scotia Corredora de Bolsa, Scotia Administradora General de Fondos, Scotia Corredores de Seguros, Centro de Recuperación y Cobranza, Banderarrollo Sociedad de *Leasing* Inmobiliario, Scotia Azul Asesorías Financieras, among others, in addition to the entities derived from the alliance with Cencosud associated with the CAT business.

Strategic Guidelines

Vision



Scotiabank Chile is inspired by the vision of its parent company, “for every future,” which seeks to reflect the motivation and purpose of the financial institution: helping customers, their families and their communities achieve success by offering them a comprehensive range of products and advisory services.

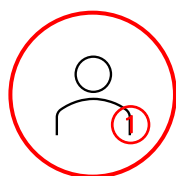
Scotiabank’s vision is to be the most trusted financial partner of our customers and to achieve profitable and sustainable growth.

Mission

Scotiabank’s mission is supported by three basic pillars: putting the customer first, building a winning team and leading in the Americas. Scotiabank believes that, by executing its mission, it will deliver consistent long-term results for its shareholders.

Values

The Bank’s values guide its day-to-day interactions and the decisions it makes.



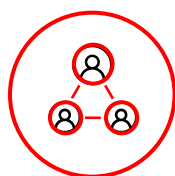
CUSTOMER FOCUS

We offer a differentiated experience that creates value for our customers.



INTEGRITY

We make the right decisions for our customers, among ourselves, and for our Bank.



INCLUSION

We value differences and leverage diverse perspectives.



ACCOUNTABILITY

We take the initiative to grow our Bank sustainably and profitably.

Market position in relevant segments



Scotiabank's market share in total loans as of May 2026, excluding foreign branches and subsidiaries, reached 12.94%, equivalent to CLP 32,146,854 million. It ranks fifth among its competitors, with a decrease of 69 basis points compared to May 2025.

Of the total mentioned, commercial loans, including education loans, reached CLP 12,626,016 million, with a market share of 10.15%. Consumer loans recorded a market share of 14.93%, equivalent to CLP 4,771,247 million, while mortgage loans reached a market share of 16.04%, equivalent to CLP 14,749,591 million.

On the liabilities side, also as of May 2026, Scotiabank maintained total deposits of CLP 18,857,532 million, of which CLP 13,181,855 million corresponded to time deposits, representing an 11.69% market share, and CLP 5,675,676 million corresponded to demand balances, representing a 7.83% market share. Accordingly, Scotiabank Chile's market share in total deposits, excluding foreign branches and subsidiaries, reached 10.18% as of May 2026, down 35 basis points compared to May 2025.



1 For market share data, figures as of May 2026 are considered, since June information was not available.

2 The information in the images and charts is accumulated as of June 2026 versus June 2025.

Main products, services and business processes

Scotiabank Chile is positioned as a universal bank, offering a broad range of financial products and services to different types of customers, ranging from large corporations and financial institutions to middle- and lower-income individuals, who are classified into different business segments according to their commercial characteristics. The Bank creates value sustainably by giving its customers the opportunity to choose according to their interests and needs from a range of financial products and services for the different segments.

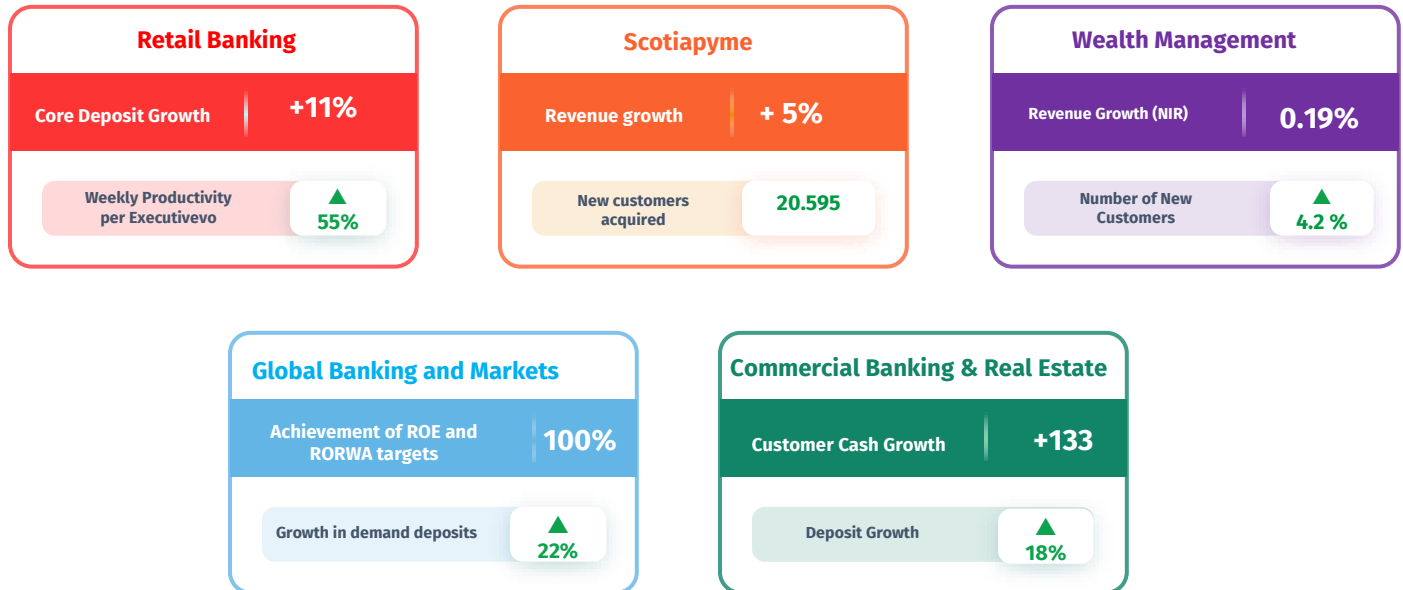
Scotiabank Chile operates in five main market segments: *Retail*; *Scotiapyme Banking*; *Wealth Management*; *Global Banking and Markets*; and *Commercial Banking and Real Estate*, each of which is summarized below:

Table No. 1: Business Segments

Segment	Executive Description	Classification	Key Products	Predominant Channel
Retail	Serves individual customers and small and medium-sized enterprises that require financing, transactional services and advisory solutions.	Monthly Income Mass: < CLP 1.2 Million Top of Mass: >= CLP 1.2 Million and < CLP 3 Million Emerging Affluent: >= CLP 3 Million and <= CLP 6.99 Million Affluent: >= CLP 7 Million Annual sales Small Business: < USD 4 million	Consumer loans, overdrafts, credit cards, mortgage loans, current accounts, time deposits, mutual funds, investments, foreign exchange purchases/sales, insurance.	Digital (web + app) Physical and virtual branches with a relationship officer
Scotiapyme Banking	Small and medium-sized enterprises that require financing, transactional services and advisory support. Several industries: commerce, services, transport and agriculture.	Annual sales ≤ USD 4 million	Commercial loans with and without a state guarantee, leasing, factoring, current accounts, insurance, investments, foreign trade and cash management.	Mixed model: Relationship officer + Digital
	Private Banking has a team of specialists at both local and global level, providing comprehensive advice that combines the client's	Individuals or investment companies with investable liquid assets above CLP 500,000,000	Banking products, consumer and commercial loans and pledge loans. Wealth structuring and planning services.	Specialized relationship-based service

Wealth Management	vision with our experience and international backing, building global solutions for the management of their wealth.		Mutual funds, open architecture.	
 Global Banking and Markets	Provides financial services to corporate and institutional clients in global markets, focusing on investment banking advisory, transactional products and capital markets services.	Annual sales $\geq$ USD 150 million. Divided into: • Business Banking • Multinationals	Risk hedging and investment activities, Cash Management, Syndicated loans, Project finance and ESG, Financial advisory, Mergers and Acquisitions, Capital markets.	1:1 service with Team Leaders, Relationship officers, Parent Account or Subsidiary Account Manager Digital service (Web + APP)
 Commercial Banking and Real Estate	Provides comprehensive financial solutions to large companies, as well as to real estate sector clients, supporting their operational, financial and equity growth. It focuses on structured financing, working capital, real estate investment and long-term relationships with a focus on risk-adjusted profitability.	Annual sales is divided into: Commercial Banking Mid (USD 4 million to USD 50 million) Large Commercial Banking (USD 50 million to USD 150 million) Real Estate	Commercial loans and working capital lines Real estate financing (purchase, development, construction and rental) Leasing and factoring Cash Management and payment methods Trade Finance Simple hedging derivatives (FX, rates) Guarantees, letters of guarantee and letters of credit	1:1 service with Relationship Officers and Coverage Team. Digital service (web + App)
 CAT	Cards and consumer lending under the alliance with Cencosud. Focused on retail customers and their commercial ecosystem.	Customer segmentation by card type.	Cencosud-Scotiabank credit cards, associated with consumer loans, insurance.	<i>Retail partners:</i> Cencosud stores + Digital

The results for each segment can be reviewed in detail in Note 6 to the Financial Statements and in Chapter 07. Performance and Financial Position of this Report.

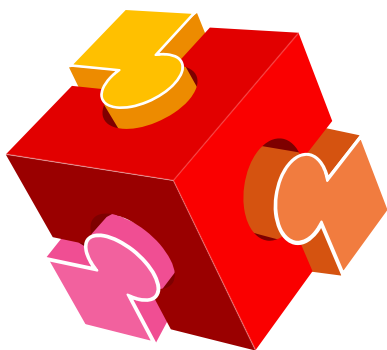


Key characteristics of the business model

Value creation cycle

Scotiabank Chile's value creation cycle is built on the Bank's ability to transform strategic inputs into sustainable financial results through rigorous internal processes and a value proposition focused on customer needs. The model begins with a solid base composed of customer deposits, diversified wholesale funding, the global *know-how* of *The Bank of Nova Scotia*, advanced digital capabilities, expert human capital and strategic partnerships such as the *joint venture* with Cencosud. These resources enable the Bank to operate efficiently, scale solutions and sustain balanced growth across risk, profitability and service.

Based on these inputs, Scotiabank articulates a series of internal processes—comprehensive risk management, origination and transaction processing, efficient collection models, data governance, cybersecurity, regulatory compliance and operational excellence—that convert financial resources and institutional capabilities into concrete services for individuals, SMEs and companies. This mechanism enables the Bank to offer a broad and competitive portfolio, including consumer, mortgage and commercial loans; cards and payment solutions; wealth and investment services; transactional products; and specialized financing for companies.



The outcome of this value chain is reflected in the cash flows generated by the Bank through net interest income, fee income and efficiency gains derived from digitalization. However, the most relevant element of the model is its ability to deepen primacy: increasing the number of products per customer, strengthening long-term relationships and consolidating Scotiabank's role as the customers' main and trusted financial partner. This cycle, driven by a customer-oriented culture and a strategy focused on sustainability, innovation and operational excellence, enables the Bank to create and sustain value for its stakeholders over time.

Figure No. 4: Business Segments



Strategic Inputs

The Bank combines five key inputs that support its ability to originate business and manage risks:

Funding from international lines

Export Development Canada,
Scotiabank Caribbean,
International banks

Customer deposits and wholesale funding

The Retail, SME and corporate deposit base—which in 2025 exceeded CLP 18.7 trillion—and local and international wholesale issuances constitute the main source of funding for granting loans and operating with an efficient funding structure.

Global know-how of The Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS)

Experience, international standards, risk methodologies and global capabilities in capital markets, structured finance, ESG and cybersecurity enable operations with consistency, rigor and regional scalability.

Technology platforms and digital processes

As of June 2026, technology platforms and digital processes incorporated 31 technology solutions aimed at strengthening customer experience, product and channel digitalization, operational efficiency, transaction security, operational continuity and regulatory compliance. These included 21 solutions in Retail Banking and 10 in Corporate Banking.

Digital solutions launched in 2026

21 in Retail Banking,
10 in Corporate Banking

Expert human capital

As of June 2026, the Bank has 5,389 employees trained in several topics, including regulatory matters, artificial intelligence, digital transformation and change management, totaling 50,752 hours.

Strategic partners (Cencosud – CAT)

The alliance with Cencosud provides access to a broad Retail customer base through credit cards and consumer loans managed by CAT.

Progress in innovation processes

During the first months of 2026, progress continued on several innovation initiatives with a common focus: simplifying customer experience and facilitating internal work for teams, using technology as a key enabler.

During this period, digital solutions were strengthened and expanded, promoting a simpler, more convenient and efficient way of interacting with the Bank. Increasingly, customers use digital channels to carry out transactions, purchase products and complete procedures, reducing the need to visit a branch in person.

Key advances include digital onboarding, which enables new customers to be incorporated easily and 100% online; the Financial Balance tool, which provides an integrated view of products and personal finances; the digital credit card upgrade, which enables immediate access to a new credit limit; and the new Investment Portal, designed to offer a clearer and more user-friendly decision-making experience.

Better tools for internal management: iCRM

In parallel, the iCRM platform continued to be strengthened, supporting the daily work of commercial teams through a more complete view of customers and better organization of management activities. This tool makes it possible to organize information, prioritize actions and improve customer relationships, enabling more timely and personalized service.

Artificial Intelligence and innovation

Finally, progress was made in the use of Artificial Intelligence, approached gradually and responsibly. Beyond specific use cases, the focus was on defining an AI and innovation governance model that establishes how initiatives are proposed, prioritized and evaluated, while safeguarding security, ethics and regulatory compliance aspects.

In this context, M365 Copilot licenses were expanded to improve team experience and conduct usage tests. In addition, the gradual incorporation of Copilot Studio is planned through limited pilots that allow its application to be assessed according to the needs of each area.

In a complementary manner, progress was made in modeling and improving internal processes by reviewing how different tasks are currently performed in order to simplify them, eliminate unnecessary steps and reduce friction in day-to-day work. Although these improvements are not always externally visible, their purpose is clear: to facilitate people's work, reduce rework and allow teams to focus on higher-value activities.

A cross-cutting element that strengthens the entire business model is the deeply customer-oriented culture, declared as a central pillar of the new global strategy, "The New Way Forward." Scotiabank Chile seeks to be its customers' primary bank through a consistent, simple and personalized experience across all channels, supported by digital capabilities and teams with specialized training to provide excellent advisory services.



The Bank has advanced this vision by updating its Customer Experience Model. This new vision was structured around four fundamental pillars:

- Internal Culture Change: seeks to embed service excellence as a distinctive element through close collaboration with Human Resources and Distribution teams.
- Technological enablers: focused on strengthening technology tools to improve customer experience across all channels and processes, including AI implementations, technology developments focused on experience, self-service functionalities and digital channels.
- Integration into the value proposition: customer experience is defined as a cross-cutting and essential component of the new segmented value proposition launched in 2025.
- The Radar (Expanded Measurement System): focuses on strengthening and diversifying customer experience listening and measurement mechanisms through new surveys, onboarding programs and the enhancement of existing measurements.

This customer-centric culture, supported by robust processes and a comprehensive product offering, is the foundation that enables the Bank to deepen primacy, improve satisfaction and sustain long-term cash flow generation.

This improvement in Experience performance is reflected in two metrics:

Table No. 2: Customer Experience Performance Metrics

Metrics	Description	Result
NPS	Set of Net Promoter Score indicators that includes: transactional NPS for branches, Contact Center	Relationship NPS – Individuals: 71% Relationship NPS – SMEs: 78% Branch: 66% Digital: 63% Contact Center: 47%

Dependencies, synergies and structural alliances



The value creation model of Scotiabank Chile is supported by a set of strategic dependencies that amplify its ability to compete in a highly digitalized and regulated market.

First, the Parent Company has defined Chile as a priority market within the global strategy of *The Bank of Nova Scotia* (BNS). In this context, Scotiabank Chile operates as a fully integrated subsidiary of the Group, with BNS holding virtually full ownership control, which translates into significant capital support and a highly stable ownership structure. This condition reinforces the Bank's financial strength, ensures strong strategic alignment with the Parent Company's global guidelines and provides long-term consistency to its corporate governance model and growth strategy in the Chilean market.

In addition, the strategic alliance with Cencosud through the CAT joint venture stands out, constituting one of the largest-scale card businesses in the country. This agreement provides access to millions of customers, commercial synergies and a highly cost-efficient platform.

On the technology front, the Bank relies on a set of critical providers, including TSYS for card processing, SAP for corporate management and cloud solutions that support analytics, automation and scalability. These partnerships enable capabilities that would be impractical to develop internally, but require rigorous third-party governance to ensure continuity, security and compliance.

Likewise, the Bank's operation is supported by its own digital infrastructure: ScotiaGO, ScotiaConnect and App Empresas, which concentrate a substantial portion of acquisition, service and transactional activity. Their performance depends both on the technology architecture and on the quality of cloud providers, authentication platforms, fraud monitoring and cybersecurity.

Relevant environmental and social impacts



Environmental and social factors are having an increasingly direct impact on the Bank's business model by influencing product demand, the risk structure, regulatory requirements, and the commercial opportunities that may be captured over the medium term.

In the environmental sphere, the growing sensitivity of customers and real estate developers toward energy efficiency is driving greater demand for green products, such as the Green Mortgage Loan, whose launch in 2024 reflects how the climate transition has become a relevant commercial driver. These solutions not only open new differentiated financing lines, but also anticipate future regulatory changes related to construction standards and energy certifications, which could modify mortgage risk patterns and collateral valuations over the long term. In turn, the identification of a carbon footprint of 3,814 tons of CO₂e provides a quantitative framework to guide operational investments in efficiency, mobility and waste management, elements that can reduce structural costs and strengthen the Bank's positioning with investors and institutional clients.

From a social perspective, financial inclusion has become a key enabler of demand in mass-market segments. Financial education programs, social initiatives and volunteer activities, which reached more than 14,900 people in 2025, expand the potential customer base, improve users' financial health and contribute to more stable payment behaviors, with positive effects on delinquency trends and credit risk, especially in Retail segments. Likewise, progress in labor inclusion, with people with disabilities representing 1.7% of the workforce, and the consolidation of the banking system's first gender-balanced Board of Directors reinforce the Bank's reputation, a factor that influences talent attraction, trust generation and engagement with corporate clients that value high ESG standards.

In regulatory matters, the changes introduced by the Fintech Law, the Economic Crimes Law and the Personal Data Protection Law have driven transformations that directly affect the design of the operating model. The need to update the Crime Prevention Model, strengthen supplier management and reinforce data processing protocols increases compliance costs in the short term, but reduces legal and reputational risks that could affect business continuity or customer trust, especially in an environment of increasing digitalization and intensive use of personal data.

Taken together, these environmental and social impacts are redefining the Bank's competitive context: they modify demand for products, alter the risk structure, require more sophisticated technological and regulatory capabilities and open new opportunities for sustainable growth. Their proper management is therefore a critical component for preserving the Bank's ability to create long-term economic value.

Key management results

Scotiabank Chile consolidated a solid financial, operational and strategic performance, supported by the strength of its business model, the quality of its resources and relationships, and the Bank's ability to adapt to a dynamic economic and regulatory environment. The results for the period show a sustained increase in value creation capacity, both financial and non-financial, together with significant progress in digitalization, risk culture, sustainability and inclusion.

Commercially, the entity maintained a 12.94% market share in loans, supported by the balanced expansion of its consumer, commercial and mortgage portfolio. This performance was reinforced by the disciplined execution of its primacy strategy, the strengthening of its digital offering, the update of the Customer Experience Model and the incorporation of new analytical capabilities in acquisition and origination.

The achievement of these results rests on the key inputs of the business model: a base of 5,476 employees, with a composition of 51.7% women and 48.3% men, a pay gap of less than 1% and a gender-balanced Board of Directors since 2023, consolidating inclusive and diverse governance structures. These capabilities are complemented by a national network of 92 branches, 151 ATMs and 24 ScotiaConnect platforms, which enable operations with broad and consistent territorial reach. In addition, the strategic alliance with Cencosud through the CAT joint venture constitutes a critical asset that provides scale, commercial access and complementarity in payment methods and financial services.

During the first half, high satisfaction levels were maintained in the SME segment, reaching an NPS of 78%, reflecting a positive assessment of the Bank's services, quality of attention and digital value proposition. This result stems directly from the redesign of the Customer Experience Model, the enhancement of omnichannel service and the deployment of functionalities such as the ScotiaEmpresas App and new transactional capabilities for SMEs and companies.

In risk management, Scotiabank is undergoing a continuous improvement process focused on strengthening controls, analytical frameworks and monitoring capabilities. The regulator granted the Bank the highest management rating in 2025, reflecting the quality of its practices for measuring and controlling financial and non-financial risks. Likewise, the risk culture continues to be deepened through the training of 5,389 employees as of June 2026, reinforcing the institution's ability to identify activities that exceed the established appetite and promote preventive management.

In parallel, the Bank advanced in information protection and the mitigation of technology risks. The Cybersecurity Culture Program was strengthened, the Z-Scale tool was implemented for secure browsing during remote work, DLP processes were modernized, simulated phishing campaigns were performed, and tactical exercises were conducted in coordination with the industry and CSIRT. These actions made it possible to keep the Cybersecurity Risk Index (SRI) stable and increase team preparedness for attack scenarios, while also complying with RAN 20-10 requirements.

In sustainability, Scotiabank exceeded its annual sustainable finance target, reaching CAD 1.3 billion mobilized, mainly through green loans and bonds. ESG advisory services were strengthened, the first Green Mortgage Loan in Chile was implemented and progress was made

on internal environmental goals, such as reducing water consumption and expanding recycling programs. Overall sustainability performance, measured through SSINDEX, reached 75% in 2025, with a 2% variation compared to 2024. This increase was due to a 4% and 1% rise in the score awarded by suppliers and customers respectively. These advances consolidate the Bank's role in the transition toward a low-carbon economy and reinforce stakeholder trust.

During the first half of 2026, Scotiabank was recognized by prominent national and international institutions. Among the main recognitions, the British magazine Euromoney Private Banking Awards distinguished Scotia Wealth Management Latam in the Best for Client Service category. Likewise, Scotiabank was recognized by Pride Connection as Best International Company, and by the Top-of-Mind Index Tech Chile, ranking 27th among the most attractive companies to work for among young professionals in the technology sector. In addition, Consensus Economics granted the Bank the Forecast Accuracy Award 2025, highlighting the accuracy of the estimates made by its economic team. These recognitions reflect the strength of its strategy, the excellence of its teams and its commitment to innovation, talent and customer experience.

3. STRATEGY

To be our customers' primary bank

In 2025, work began in Chile under the new global strategy of the parent company, *The Bank of Nova Scotia*, called "The new way forward: A renewed vision of the Bank's future."

Scotiabank Chile's strategy is based on the Scotiabank Group's global purpose of being its customers' most trusted financial partner, delivering simple, personalized and consistent solutions built on long-term relationships. This purpose guides the Bank's strategic decision-making and shapes the way it creates value for customers, shareholders, employees and society as a whole.

The Bank's strategy is directly linked to its business model, which is based on financial intermediation, the provision of comprehensive personal, commercial, corporate and investment banking solutions, and the leveraging of the Scotiabank Group's global capabilities. Through this model, the Bank seeks to deepen primacy with its customers, becoming their primary bank, by means of a comprehensive offering of products and services, a robust omnichannel experience and the intensive use of digital and analytical capabilities.

Scotiabank has one overarching objective: long-term value creation and the highest standard of transparency in its disclosures. To this end, a medium-term plan was integrated and updated with the Bank's vision, the service foundation of which is to strengthen its future and its commitment to shareholders, customers and teams in order to invest in their long-term success. Within this framework, Scotiabank Chile's strategy will be supported by the following three pillars:



THE PRIMARY BANK FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

A customer-centric bank through fit-for-purpose segmentation, seeking to optimize profitability.



A TEAM WORKING IN A COORDINATED MANNER

Eliminating silos within the organization, aligning initiatives to ensure the execution of objectives. This is underpinned by an organization that is attractive to our talent and fosters their development.



A SIMPLE ORGANIZATION

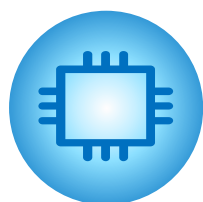
Automate, simplify and optimize processes by leveraging digitalization. Improve results with a focus on efficiency and productivity.



Strategic drivers

The definition and execution of Scotiabank Chile's strategy is underpinned by a set of external and internal strategic drivers that shape the competitive, regulatory and technological environment in which the Bank operates, as well as the value creation opportunities over the medium and long term. These drivers explain the strategic priorities adopted and the assumptions that guide the allocation of resources and the development of key capabilities.

a. Accelerated digital transformation of the financial market



- Financial markets, both in Chile and globally, continue to evolve toward digital financial ecosystems underpinned by new technologies, Open Finance, automation and regulatory frameworks that promote more efficient, secure and customer-centric services. This transformation is reflected in the digitalization of products, processes and channels, together with the strengthening of omnichannel experiences and self-service capabilities for individual and business customers.
- Between January and June 2026, initiatives associated with Retail Banking/SMEs and Wholesale were promoted that contribute to this evolution, through the enablement and improvement of financial products, transactional services, digital platforms and commercial processes. These advances include functionalities linked to credit cards, consumer and mortgage loans, investment products, foreign exchange services, specialized accounts, digital onboarding, commercial management, digital service and the operation of web, mobile and corporate channels.

- In parallel, progress was made in modernizing technology platforms and operating processes through improvements in transactional systems, payment processing, automated reporting, information management, integrity monitoring, operational continuity and system integration. These initiatives strengthen process traceability, service stability and the quality of the information available to customers and internal areas.
- Likewise, initiatives were developed to reinforce security, user authentication, data protection, fraud prevention and compliance with regulatory requirements. Taken together, these actions strengthen the Bank's digital infrastructure, improve the experience of customers and employees, and consolidate a more efficient, secure, resilient and sustainable operation.

b. Greater regulatory demands and focus on integrity, data and cybersecurity



- The local and international regulatory environment is becoming more complex and demanding, especially in matters relating to personal data protection, open finance systems, the prevention of economic crimes, cybersecurity and sustainability. During 2026, significant regulatory frameworks came into force or advanced (such as the Economic Crimes Law, the Fintech Law and the new Personal Data Protection Law) that require more robust compliance, risk management and internal control capabilities.
- This strategic driver explains the Bank's emphasis on strengthening its governance framework, updating policies and prevention models, and reinforcing its technology and cybersecurity systems. The strategy assumes, as a structural premise, an increasingly demanding regulatory environment in which integrity, prudent risk management and operational resilience are necessary conditions for the sustainability of the business and the preservation of customer and market trust. Sections 5. Risks and 6. External Environment provides further detail on the effect of regulations on the Bank's management and operations.

c. Intensified competition and new business models



- The financial industry faces greater competitive pressure arising from the entry of *fintechs*, new payment-method players, digital platforms and specialized banking models. These competitors, with leaner structures and highly focused value propositions, have raised the standards of experience, speed and simplicity expected by customers.
- Against this backdrop, Scotiabank Chile's strategy prioritizes strengthening primacy, leveraging the scale and capabilities of the Scotiabank Group, and developing a comprehensive value proposition that combines digital solutions, specialized advisory services and a diversified offering for individuals, SMEs, companies and corporate clients. This driver explains the strategic orientation toward operational efficiency, the elimination of organizational silos and coordinated work across businesses in order to capture synergies and deepen long-term relationships.

d. Climate transition and sustainability as a source of risk and opportunity

- The transition toward a low-carbon economy and the growing expectations of clients, investors, and regulators regarding environmental, social, and governance matters constitute a relevant strategic driver for the Bank. At the global level, in 2022 Scotiabank set the objective of mobilizing CAD 350 billion in climate-related financing by 2030, incorporating not only climate change mitigation and adaptation, but also biodiversity, sustainable agriculture, and the circular economy.
- In line with this mandate, during 2026 Global Banking & Markets (GBM) reinforced sustainable finance as a strategic pillar, integrating ESG criteria into its operations regardless of the formal label of the instruments.
- In this area, the Bank's participation in the issuance of sustainably labeled instruments stood out, including the placement of green bonds by Sociedad Transmisora Metropolitana (Grupo Saesa) in January and April 2026, performed in coordination with the Sustainable Finance team in Toronto, enabling the delivery of solutions aligned with global standards; together with the green bond issuance by Engie Energía Chile in June 2026.
- During 2025 Global Banking & Markets (GBM) reinforced sustainable finance as a strategic pillar, integrating ESG criteria into its operations regardless of the formal label of the instruments. In this area, the Bank's participation in the issuance of green bonds stood out, including the placement of Empresas COPEC's first green bond, performed in coordination with the Sustainable Finance team in Toronto, enabling the delivery of solutions aligned with global standards.
- This strategic driver is complemented by the update of the double materiality process performed in 2026, which made it possible to identify the ESG risks and opportunities with the greatest financial and long-term impact for the Bank. The strategy assumes that sustainability and climate risk management are not only a regulatory and reputational imperative, but also a relevant source of business opportunities, differentiation, and sustainable value creation.

Business objectives and strategy

Scotiabank is committed to generating a positive impact in the communities where it operates, which has been part of its calling since it was founded in Canada more than 190 years ago. It creates jobs, invests in businesses and communities, promotes its values and is part of the society in which it participates. In its effort to build a stronger Bank, it is also building stronger societies. Likewise, it is a provider of financial solutions and supports its customers, their families and communities, helping them achieve success through a broad range of advisory services.

Non-financial objectives

In line with its purpose of contributing to the sustainable development of the societies in which it is present, Scotiabank directs its non-financial management toward the creation of comprehensive value for its main stakeholder groups: customers, communities, employees and suppliers. This vision is reflected in initiatives that strengthen corporate governance, drive responsible practices and foster more inclusive, resilient and environmentally respectful environments.

In this way, the Bank is convinced that economic growth goes hand in hand with social inclusion and respect for the environment, identifying and mitigating risks and enhancing development opportunities, both for the organization and for society.

Our community

At the community and social investment level, the Bank's efforts are focused on the ongoing development of its social impact program **ScotiaINSPIRA**, whose purpose is to strengthen economic resilience in the communities where it is present, understanding this concept as the ability of people, families, companies and communities to thrive in different circumstances and to actively participate in local economies.

This year, the program is built on the pillars of inclusion, social needs, employability, education and the environment. For this edition, applications closed in March 2026, with a total of 125 projects received. In its 2025 edition, eight organizations received funding for the development of their projects. To date, all of them are fully executing their respective initiatives.

The Bank has also defined itself as an organization that values every voice, and therefore inclusion is a fundamental corporate value and a key behavior of its culture. Its Inclusion policy, formalized in 2018 and updated in 2021, defines four pillars of work in these areas: gender equity, multiculturalism, the LGBTQIA+ community and disability. Regarding the latter, as of June 2026, 1.5% of the Bank's workforce corresponds to people with some type of visible or non-visible disability.

Under the pillar of guaranteeing equity between men and women, in recent years the Bank has driven high-impact programs and measures that have enabled it to become a benchmark, not only within the financial industry but also across the business community in general. With this in mind, in March Scotiabank launched its first "Gender Equity Report", a document presenting the main indicators on this matter in its relationship with the different stakeholder groups.

As part of its culture of inclusion and diversity, Scotiabank has a Diversity and Inclusion Guidance Manual focused on customer service, with the purpose of improving the experience of everyone who visits its branches. The document addresses inclusion practices, such as the use of inclusive language; special assistance for people with physical or motor disabilities, as well as those with visual or hearing disabilities and autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

These initiatives add to several programs that the Bank has promoted over the years, such as the Scotiabank Incluye Program, which seeks to improve the quality of life of employees with disabilities; and the En Pausa Program, a benefit that allows employees to take unpaid leave of between two and eight months to pursue personal projects with the assurance of returning to their position once the leave period has ended.

The programs promoted have made it possible to obtain recognitions and certifications. In the first quarter, the Bank was recognized as Best International Company by Pride Connection, a distinction that acknowledges the organization's sustained work and commitment to diversity and inclusion as part of its culture and its decision-making.

With regard to employees, being a great place to work is an objective for Scotiabank. There is a commitment to ensuring that employees can develop within a safe and inclusive culture that is committed to doing the right thing.

In addition, the Bank has developed a robust compensation system based on the principles of equity, competitiveness and an emphasis on performance. It also offers time, financial and well-being benefits designed with the diversity of its employees in mind, who can choose among the different options according to their priorities, needs and interests.

In this context, the Bank is also committed to flexibility through the permanent implementation of a hybrid and flexible working model that combines on-site and remote work, based on differentiated schemes for each area of the Bank according to its objectives and the needs of the business and its teams.

All these actions have enabled the Bank to rank 20th in the Merco Talento 2025 ranking, which assesses the 200 companies with the best talent attraction and retention capacity in the country.

Digital transformation for customers

Digital Transformation is a central element of Scotiabank's strategy, which:

- Strengthens the relationship with our customers and consolidates our position as their most trusted and primary financial partner.
- Makes it possible to create a unique value proposition, with flexible and innovative products and services, especially aimed at our key segments.
- Makes it possible to design processes and solutions that simplify interaction with our channels and improve the experience with our brand.
- Ensures the company's adaptation to regulatory changes and to an increasingly technology-driven and constantly evolving business environment.



With this pillar in mind, efforts have been made to develop a complete ecosystem of products and functionalities aimed at offering efficient solutions that simplify people's lives, supporting them in their digital habits and needs (see further detail in Chapter 04. Resources and Relationships). With the aim of continuously improving digital service, during the reporting period developments were incorporated that strengthen the experience, security and autonomy of digital channels. In the *Retail* segment, the improvements implemented in the ScotiaGo app and the web portal stand out. A new module was enabled in the private site that allows different requests and applications to be generated with a tracking option. In addition, accessibility was incorporated into the "Need Help" menu, including *voiceover* in all its functionalities, and the avatar menu was implemented on the home screen, accompanied

by a *product tour* that explains this tool to the customer.

In order to increase the volume of digital renegotiations and reduce in-person visits to branches, renegotiation functionality was enabled—simulated and approved in the eiAP system—which the customer can confirm and complete directly online.

In Artificial Intelligence, initiatives were performed on multiple fronts and under strict supervision by the Cybersecurity area. These included large-scale process automation and improvements to the Chatbot, enabling guided experience from the web and the app, with referrals to key flows such as requests, complaints and enrolment.

In addition, functionality was incorporated into ScotiaGo that allows customers to view cards blocked due to suspected fraud and to request their unblocking through Scotiapass Digital, strengthening customer protection and providing greater autonomy in managing their products. Measures were also implemented to reinforce security and optimize processes, such as forced updates on Android, certificate renewals, preventive alerts in critical flows and technological improvements that ensure operational continuity and a faster, more secure experience.

In relation to regulatory requirements in the technology field, the modernization of services for integration into the open finance ecosystem stands out as a driver of transformation, whereby customers can access the Bank's offering from multiple channels. In addition, direct integration with SAP allows companies to interact directly with the Bank's systems.

These initiatives consolidate a more efficient, secure and personalized digital experience, aligned with the transformation standards that Scotiabank promotes for its customers.

Promoting female leadership

Since its foundation, Scotiabank has been interested and engaged in making progress on diversity and inclusion in general, with a strong commitment to gender equity and the promotion of opportunities for women. This applies both internally with its employees and externally toward customers and communities. For example, as early as the late 1950s the Bank in Canada had women in management positions.

As of June 2026, 51.7% of the workforce is female, while 24.7% of senior management positions are held by women.

For customers, in August 2022 the Scotiabank Women Initiative was launched in Chile, a global program that seeks to break down barriers and strengthen female leadership in business. Its value proposition is based on three pillars—financing, education and advisory services—which have made it possible to impact more than 3,500 women.

In terms of financing, from the start of its implementation through March 2026, more than CAD 660 million in financing has been provided to women-led companies, and more than 35 training and *networking* events have been held across several regions of the country.

In addition, since the program was implemented, the monthly acquisition flow of women-led companies increased from 22% to 30%.

In 2026, the program took a further step by extending to Scotia Wealth Management, making Chile the first market outside Canada to implement this proposition. The initiative seeks to strengthen women's leading role in managing their wealth and investments, enhancing their financial confidence at different stages of life through tools, specialized advice and solutions aligned with their long-term objectives.

The Women Initiative also seeks to provide recognition through its support of several forums, such as the Premio Ejecutiva award, in which Scotiabank has participated for 11 years and which it presents together with Mujeres Empresarias and Diario Financiero, with the aim of giving visibility to the careers and impact of women in different roles.

The 2026 edition of the award focuses on recognizing chief executive officers and leaders of key areas such as commercial, human resources, legal and finance. In its 17th edition, the award recognized María José Gutiérrez, chief executive officer of Grupo Enovus; Ximena Santibáñez, commercial manager of Walmart Chile; Ximena Rojas, human resources manager of JetSMART; María Loreto Giacaman, legal manager of Iansa; and María Lorena Macman, finance manager of Ultramar Agencia Marítima, highlighting their contribution to management, innovation and decision-making in strategic areas of their organizations. In addition, Scotiabank granted a special mention to Luz María Antúnez, Vice President of Human Capital at Claro VTR, for her contribution to leadership and organizational transformation.

Since 2024, and as part of its commitment to gender equity, Scotiabank has been a signatory of the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) of UN Women and the Global Compact, designed as a tool to engage the private sector in promoting gender equality in the workplace, the marketplace and the community

Our contribution to sustainable development

Scotiabank Chile's contribution to sustainable development is expressed mainly in the way it integrates environmental, social and governance criteria into its decision-making model, contributing to a more responsible allocation of capital and to the long-term stability of the financial system. This approach has been externally recognized, placing the Bank in 40th position in the Merco ranking of the 100 most responsible companies in Chile, a reflection of consistent management of ESG performance.

Rather than operating isolated initiatives, the Bank has directed its efforts toward aligning its management with the regulatory, technical and market frameworks that are redefining sustainable development in Chile. In this context, Scotiabank also participated actively in the public-private Green Finance roundtable, led by the Ministry of Finance, which worked on the development of the Environmentally Sustainable Taxonomy (T-MAS), recently made official by the economic authority. This initiative creates a classification system designed to categorize economic activities according to criteria that make it possible to assess whether they are performed in an environmentally sustainable manner.



At the environmental level, the Bank is aware that climate change is affecting natural systems and communities throughout the world. It has therefore committed to reducing its environmental impact. In this context, through Scotia Administradora General de Fondos, the Bank is a signatory of the UN Principles for Responsible Investment, which will help deepen the thorough assessment of environmental, social and corporate governance factors conducted when making investment decisions, systematically incorporating ESG variables into asset analysis and management processes, beyond regulatory compliance. In this way, the Bank contributes to broadening the incorporation of sustainability criteria in the local capital market and to strengthening investor confidence.

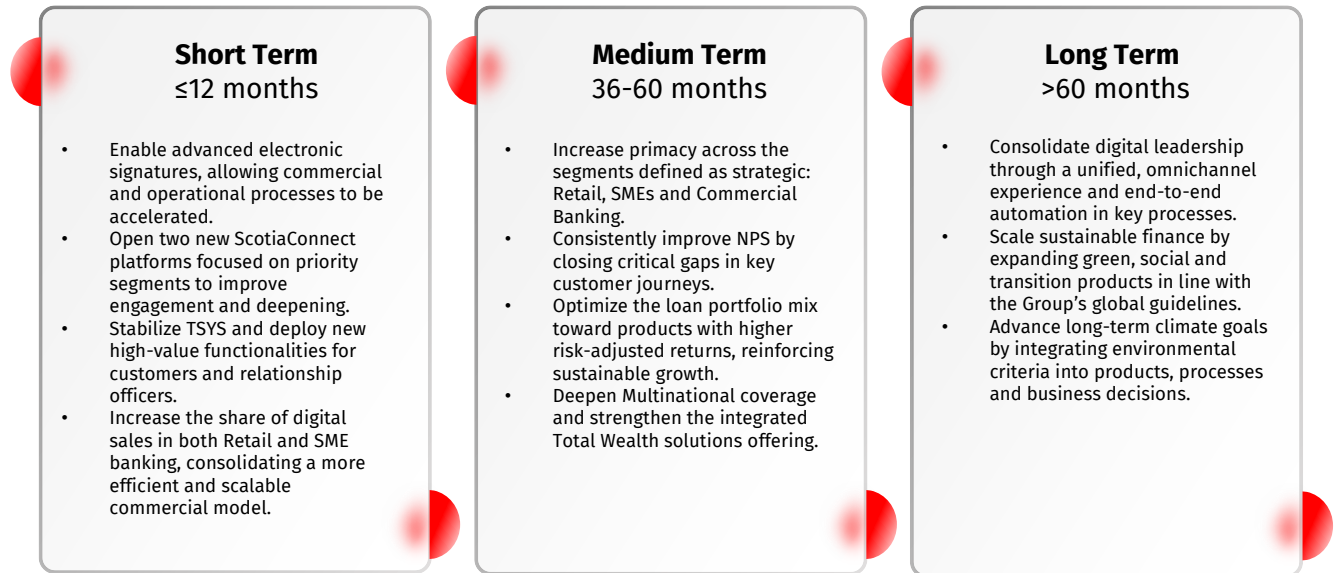
Taken together, this approach enables the Bank to align its corporate purpose with the country's economic development, promoting practices that reduce risks, foster resilience and support sustainable transitions, both through its direct operations and through its influence on customers, investors and other players in the financial ecosystem.

Milestones and timelines

The Bank's strategy is put into practice through a set of clear objectives, defined milestones and explicit timelines, which make it possible to monitor progress and assess the effectiveness of the decisions adopted. Within this framework, planning distinguishes between short-, medium- and long-term priorities, recognizing that value creation requires both early results and structural transformations in the commercial, operating and sustainability model.

The progress achieved during 2025 in terms of growth in revenues, net income, deposits and customer acquisition constitutes the baseline on which the 2026–2027 plan is designed and assessed, ensuring strategic continuity, discipline in execution and alignment with the long-term objectives of the Bank and the Scotiabank Group.

Figure No. 5: Strategic plan across different time horizons



Strategic focuses and plans

To ensure the fulfilment of the strategy, a series of **strategic focuses** have been defined that leverage the three pillars set out above:

Figure No. 6: Strategic focuses



In line with the established strategic focuses, the following plans have been defined across short-, medium- and long-term horizons: enabling advanced electronic signatures, opening two new ScotiaConnect platforms focused on priority segments, stabilizing TSYS and deploying high-value functionalities for customers and relationship officers, increasing the share of digital sales in Retail and SME banking, increasing primacy in strategic segments, consistently improving NPS, optimizing the loan mix toward higher risk-adjusted return products, deepening multinational coverage and strengthening the Total Wealth proposition, consolidating digital leadership, scaling sustainable finance and advancing long-term climate targets.

Strengthening structural funding to sustain value and cash flow

Strengthening the deposit base is a strategic priority in order to secure competitive, stable funding aligned with business growth. During 2026, Scotiabank Chile achieved growth of more than 1.1% in demand deposits, evidencing the effectiveness of its commercial initiatives, the improvement in the value proposition for priority segments and the expansion of digital solutions that facilitate customer engagement.

Efforts focused on increasing primacy and deepening relationships with Retail, Scotiapyme Banking and Wealth Management customers, enabling greater product cross-selling and strengthening the offering in current accounts, time deposits and transactional banking solutions. The new functionalities in ScotiaGO, the expansion of ScotiaConnect and the development of segmented plans such as Scotia Access made it possible to consolidate an omnichannel experience that facilitates the acquisition and retention of deposits.

This focus contributes directly to the strategic objective of closing the funding *mix* gap with the market, reducing reliance on wholesale funding and improving structural funding costs, with favorable effects on net interest income generation and on the resilience of the business model.



A trusted financial partner, with an integrated, modern experience focused on the real needs of individuals and companies

The Bank made significant progress in its commitment to placing the customer at the center through improvements in experience, digitalization and personalization. In this regard, we maintained high satisfaction levels in the *Net Promoter Score* (NPS) of 71% for individuals and 78% for SMEs, further supported by ongoing monitoring, immediate action plans and an active management model that makes it possible to identify and resolve root causes. Customer experience also improved as a result of extensive *end-to-end* digitalization, incorporating solutions such as digital complaint management, improvements in transfers, flexible card payments and 100% digital sales, reducing turnaround times and enhancing customer autonomy.

This entire strategy was complemented by innovation based on Artificial Intelligence, used to accelerate response times and analyze the “voice of the customer”, together with a strong investment in cybersecurity, positioning the Bank as one of the safest in the country. Scotiabank Chile reinforced trust and community ties through financial education programs that benefited more than 14,900 people in 2025, strengthening its social purpose and its role as a trusted financial partner.



Comprehensive risk management for model resilience and value protection

Security and comprehensive risk management are essential elements of the Bank’s resilience. During 2025, the risk framework was strengthened across the board, including financial, operational, cyber, compliance and ESG risks.

The most relevant milestones include:



- Implementation of the Cybersecurity Strategy based on the NIST framework, with actions aimed at identifying, detecting, protecting against and responding to threats.
- Training of 5,673 people in cybersecurity, secure remote working and phishing prevention.
- Modernization of monitoring tools, such as *Z-Scale*, enhanced DLP and advanced analytics for the detection of anomalous behavior.
- Incorporation of new indicators into the Risk Appetite Framework, including Strategic Risk, Data Risk and ESG Risk metrics.
- Enhanced stress testing and a positive assessment of the IAPE by the CMF.

This focus makes it possible to ensure that the Bank operates securely, complies with local and international regulations and maintains a resilient position in the face of adverse scenarios.

Risk management is addressed in greater detail in Chapter 5. Risks.



Cost optimization and operational efficiency

The implementation of a culture and strict discipline in expense control resulted in expenses growing by 2% and operating expenses increasing by 1.6%, despite a challenging environment, which made it possible to achieve an efficiency ratio below 39%, one of the best in the industry. The Bank strengthened financial efficiency by prioritizing low-cost demand deposits and core deposits, adjusting commercial metrics and removing internal organizational barriers, thereby ensuring an optimal use of resources.

By combining expense discipline, operational efficiency and digitalization, the Bank has managed to sustain its growth with a contained cost structure, fully complying with and aligning to its strategic focus of rigorously assessing expenses.



Strategic management and balance between profitability and volume

A more conscious management of the balance between profitability and volume, aimed at securing sustainable results and generating value for all its stakeholder groups, was reinforced during 2025 through a combination of more precise segmentation, offerings designed according to the real value of each customer, and commercial management based on clear metrics. This has made it possible to improve and increase product depth per customer and to strengthen long-term relationships. These strategies were also complemented by greater operational efficiency and digitalization, which helped optimize resources and raise commercial productivity, maintaining balanced growth between revenues, funding and costs. Overall, this PxQ (price – quantity) approach has enabled the Bank to steer its decisions during 2025 toward a smarter use of capital, prioritizing actions that maximize impact and contribute directly to adding value for shareholders, employees and customers.

The commitment to “working as one team”

Scotiabank Chile has aligned itself with the strategic pillars established by the Parent Company, which provide the long-term vision, enabling greater consistency with the global strategy. This has reinforced the training of 5,389 employees as of June 2026 in digital transformation, agile methodologies and the development of automations.

Programs such as *Secure Code Warrior*, *Community of Practice* and *Sprint Reviews*, which provide key tools to technology teams.

The Female Leadership Program, expanded to all women employees, together with cycles of workshops on purpose, mental health, *networking* and equity.

Initiatives to promote diversity and inclusion, consolidating a gender-balanced Board of Directors and making progress in the inclusion of people with disabilities and in adherence to global standards. A culture of cross-functional cooperation between areas and with the Parent

Company, and a management model aligned with the global strategy. This commitment by Scotiabankers is a coordinated effort that enhances the capacity for innovation and the spirit of excellence and customer focus. It is also worth highlighting that the results of this dynamic have made it possible to meet the proposed objectives, deliver an increasingly better customer experience and create greater value for customers and shareholders.



Integration of environmental, social and governance factors into long-term value creation

The Bank understands sustainability as a strategic enabler and not merely as regulatory compliance. In 2026, progress continues on ESG commitments, integrating these factors into operations, risk management and strategy. Its main achievements include the following:



Environmental

- In 2025, the first Green Mortgage Loan was launched, incorporating energy efficiency criteria into housing financing. As of May 2026, the product has 18 real estate developers under agreement and 59 projects with energy ratings nationwide. The initiative has generated 144 referred customers and enabled the origination of green mortgage loans, consolidating itself as a key initiative for promoting more efficient and sustainable housing solutions.
- Measurement of the Carbon Footprint (scopes 1, 2 and 3) at 3,814 tons of CO₂e, a basis for setting future targets.
- Achievement of targets in reducing water consumption (-6%), implementation of recycling in 12 branches and progress in the electrification of logistics processes.



Social

- More than 14,910 beneficiaries in financial education, volunteering and community program initiatives as of the end of 2025.
- Impact projects through ScotiaINSPIRA, with more than CLP 520 million allocated to education, environmental, employability, inclusion and social needs initiatives.



Governance

- Events and compliance matters must be reported in accordance with the guidelines of the Incident Management Program.

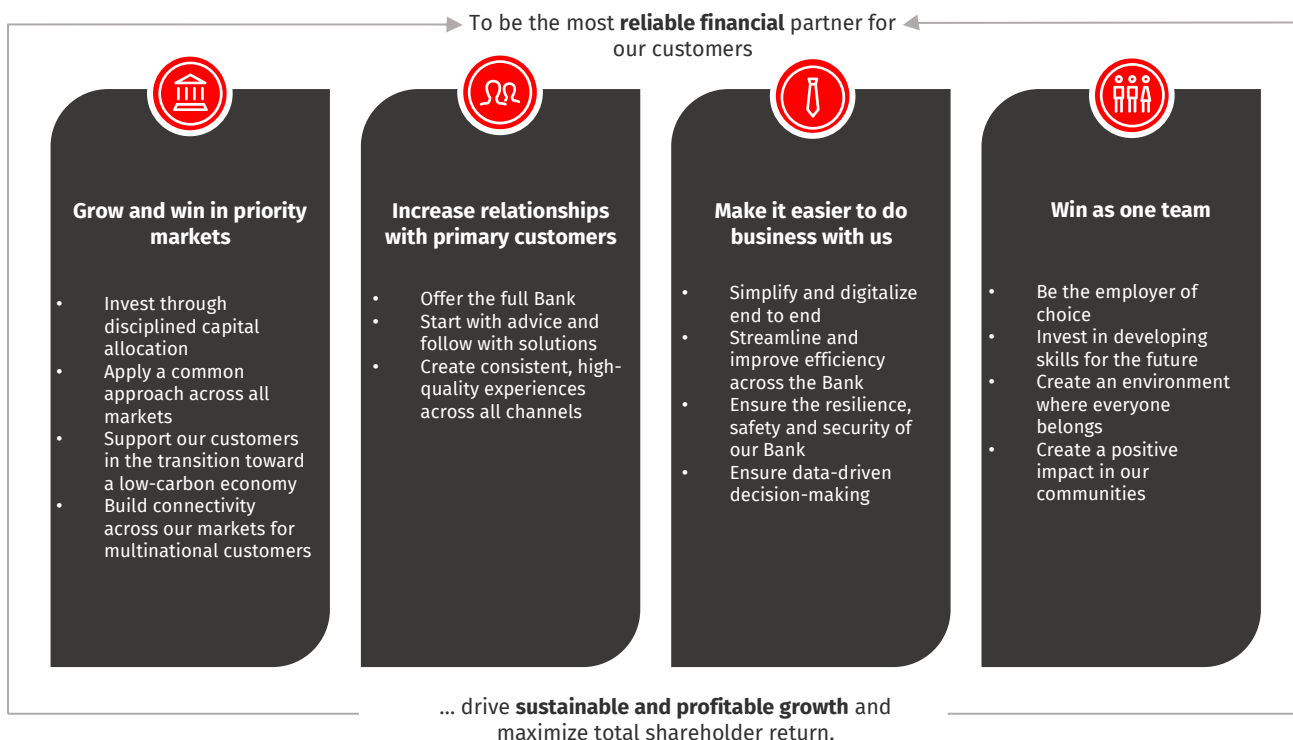
- Procedures and channels are available to employees and the public for reporting events.
- The governance structure is designed to enable smooth communication with all areas.

Sustainable Strategy

At Scotiabank, sustainability is understood as a central and connecting element of our business strategy, which not only allows us to add value to our environment, but also strengthens the Bank's position in relation to the risks and opportunities arising in the environmental, social and governance dimensions of its management.

Working for our future

Figure No. 7: Scotiabank Chile's Sustainability Strategy



Based on this vision, Scotiabank Chile manages material ESG topics as part of the global development plan defined for the institution by the Parent Company, *The Bank of Nova Scotia*.

In this context, at the local level, sustainability initiatives and programs are developed mainly around three of the objectives set out in Scotiabank's corporate strategy: "Supporting our customers in the transition toward a low-carbon economy", "Creating an environment where everyone belongs" and "Creating a positive impact in our communities". In addition to the work performed under these verticals, priority is given to the commitment to contribute to the

development of the organization's employees, customers and suppliers. On the basis of these guidelines, the aim is to respond flexibly and effectively to the specific needs and expectations of the community and the *stakeholders* with whom we engage in Chile.

Our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2026, the commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is reaffirmed as a reference framework to guide initiatives with a tangible impact on customers, communities and the value chain. This commitment is integrated into the business strategy by prioritizing those SDGs that influence the ability to create value (for example, financial inclusion, decent work and innovation, sustainable cities and communities, and climate action). The 2026 approach emphasizes targets and indicators that make it possible to assess the Bank's specific contributions, their link to business lines and their consistency with long-term corporate objectives.

For this reason, programs and actions were designed to contribute to the fulfilment of 13 of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This agenda identifies the gaps that humanity must close by 2030 in order to advance toward building a freer, safer and fairer world that is in harmony with the environment. In 2025, the Bank's contribution to its 13 priority SDGs is summarized in *Chapter 07. Sustainable Strategy* of the "Banco Scotiabank 2025 Integrated Report".

Communication with stakeholders

In order to continuously align the Bank's sustainability programs and actions with the real needs and expectations of its environment, Scotiabank Chile seeks to maintain regular and fluid communication with its stakeholders.

The feedback arising from this exchange is a valuable source of continuous improvement for ESG projects and makes it possible to build trusting, long-term relationships, especially with the *stakeholders* that are strategic for the business. Based on this approach, the stakeholder groups with which Banco Scotiabank interacts, the strategic importance assigned to each of them and the channels used for this communication are as follows:

Table No. 3: Communication channels by stakeholder group:

Segment	Executive Description	Purpose	Key Channels
Employees	Employees are the main engine of our organization, since their performance, commitment and alignment with corporate values are essential to achieving strategic objectives and maintaining high service standards. Ensuring that we have the best team in our sector allows employees to thrive and grow professionally at our Bank.	To inform and raise awareness of the value of each of the initiatives performed by the Bank, in order to meet the organization's annual goals.	Strategic planning session • VP breakfasts with employees • Open agenda • Regular feedback and coaching • Internal communications • Intranet: Gente Scotiabank • Yammer by Office 365 • CSR newsletter • Workplace screens • Surveys • Executive Committee meetings • Town hall with the International Banking Leader • Performance appraisals • Training cycles • Onboarding processes •

Segment	Executive Description	Purpose	Key Channels
			Whistleblowing channels • Integrated Report • Labor relations
Customers	Customers are at the center of Scotiabank's operations. Their satisfaction, trust and loyalty are essential to ensuring sustained growth and competitiveness in the financial market. The Bank's objective is to continue innovating and evolving its sustainable finance offering with new products and services to further help customers integrate sustainability into their organizations through innovative financial instruments.	To inform, respond to their concerns and offer services, in order to establish a trusting relationship through the different media, channels and forms of communication.	Through account officers • Surveys • Calls • Whistleblowing channel • Complaints channel • Contact centers • Social media • Media • Social events • Email • Corporate website • Bank app • NPS measurements • New digital service platforms • New product testing • Integrated Report
Suppliers	Suppliers play a crucial role in Scotiabank's value chain, as they ensure the supply of goods and services that are essential to our operations. With these companies we seek to maintain a solid, transparent and equitable relationship that contributes to operational efficiency and compliance with quality standards, as well as ensuring that procurement processes are always competitive and aligned with the best market practices.	To maintain fluid and honest communication with our suppliers through the relevant area.	Email • Telephone • In person • Corporate website • Meetings • Integrated Report • Negotiations platform (Smartbuy) • Risk Assessment platform (Coupa).
Regulators	Regulators help ensure that Scotiabank's operations comply with local and international regulations. Maintaining an effective relationship with these bodies safeguards Scotiabank's stability, license to operate and reputation in the market.	To maintain regular communication through the formal channels established by the CMF.	CMF website • Seli platform (system for submitting information to the regulator) • Integrated Report

Segment	Executive Description	Purpose	Key Channels
Communities and civil society	Scotiabank plays an important role in the development of the communities where it operates, promoting financial inclusion, sustainability and support for social initiatives. This strengthens its reputation and its commitment to corporate social responsibility. Our global community investment strategy connects our purpose “for every future” with our business, our employees, our community engagement strategies and our approach to community investment connections.	To build a relationship with the community and the society in which we operate.	Corporate website • Media • Meetings • Perception surveys • Associations • Social media • On-the-ground programs and initiatives • Integrated Report
Financial Community	The financial community, which includes investors, rating agencies and ESG analysts, provides multiple resources necessary for the Bank’s growth and sustainability. A solid relationship with this group is key to maintaining confidence in financial performance and sustainability strategies. Scotiabank’s fundamental pillars are long-term value creation and the highest standard of transparency in its disclosures. The Bank is committed to offering complete, clear and truthful information to its shareholders and investors, using several communication channels to ensure an open and effective dialogue.	To ensure transparency, trust and alignment with the expectations of the financial community, presenting financial results, sustainability strategies and ESG performance.	Corporate website • Integrated Report • In person • Meetings • Investor conferences • Monthly, quarterly and annual results reports • Trust channels • <i>Investor Relations</i> website • Media
	Industry peers make it possible to share best practices, address common challenges and	To promote dialogue and collaboration among industry peers in order to	Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (ABIF) • Integrated Report

Segment	Executive Description	Purpose	Key Channels
Industry Peers	strengthen the banking industry as a whole. Collaboration not only fosters innovation and sustainable development in the financial sector, but also facilitates the creation of strategic alliances, early adaptation to regulatory changes and the joint identification of risks and opportunities. These interactions help position Scotiabank as a proactive player in a dynamic and competitive environment.	improve sector practices, anticipate regulatory changes and foster joint initiatives that drive innovation, identify risks and opportunities, and contribute to the sustainable and competitive development of the banking industry as a whole.	• Corporate website • Participation in Committees

During 2026, structured and regular interaction was maintained with stakeholder groups (customers, employees, suppliers, regulators and communities) in order to provide feedback on strategic execution and adjust ESG priorities. This communication focuses on issues that are material to the business (responsible financial services, data protection, climate transition and inclusion), and its findings are incorporated into the plans and strategic metrics for the period.

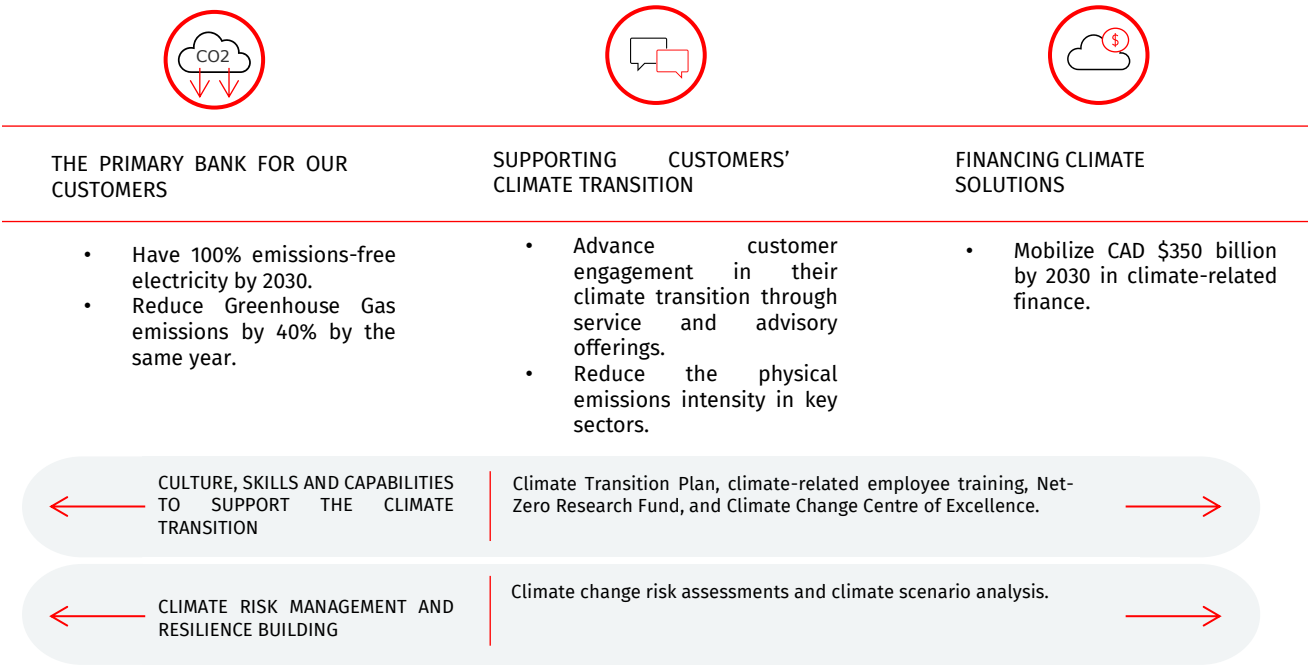
Environmental Action

Scotiabank has established, at the international level, a commitment to participate actively in the fight against climate change, promoting high-impact measures and strategies that support environmental sustainability. Consistent with this commitment, the Bank has developed several plans, products and solutions aimed at driving decarbonization and consolidating an increasingly environmentally respectful internal operation.

Global strategy to support the climate transition

In line with the Group's global strategy, in 2025 a local plan was implemented to support the transition toward a low-carbon economy, with objectives, timelines and indicators applicable to the portfolio and to internal operations. The plan focuses on integrating climate risks (physical and transition) into governance and risk processes; mobilizing sustainable financing toward eligible activities; and supporting customers in their transition through advisory services and solutions. In summary, these pillars and objectives are as follows:

Figure No. 8: Climate Pillars and Transition Plan



To advance on these challenges and align with the Parent Company's guidelines, during 2025 Scotiabank Chile developed a program with quantifiable commitments and targets in each of the pillars established by Toronto. This planning incorporated the actions that the Bank had already been promoting as part of the Master Plan for Strengthening ESG Areas designed in 2023, as well as the specific goals that emerged in 2024 from the ESG Working Groups set up with certain areas and divisions in order to continue implementing this Master Plan.

Among these agreements, those adopted by the Working Group led by the Real Estate Division stand out in particular, through which the Bank will seek to contribute to meeting the institution's global challenge of reducing the Bank's operational emissions. As of year-end, some of the main advances under this plan were as follows:

Table No. 4: Local ESG targets

Local targets to reduce operational emissions	Progress as of June 2026
100% of air conditioning equipment free of polluting gas (R22) by 2025.	All air conditioning equipment operates without R22 refrigerant, meeting the committed target.
Reduce water consumption by 6% by 2025.	Improvements have been made in corporate buildings and branches, including the replacement of taps and sanitary fittings with more water-efficient alternatives, contributing to the reduction of water consumption.
Implement the recycling program in 12 branches by 2025.	The recycling programme is implemented in 17 branches and in the Bandera and Torre A corporate buildings, exceeding the established target. A recycling rate of 35% was also achieved.
Reduce electricity consumption by 5% in 2025.	All lighting devices have been replaced with LED technology. In addition, Torre A holds LEED certification, with the final certificate in the process of being issued.
Use of electromobility in the Bank's transfers and courier services by 2030.	The electromobility target is set for 2030. During the period, electric chargers were installed for customers at Torre A.
5% less printing in branches in 2025.	The initiative has been implemented. In addition, lighter-weight paper was introduced in branches, contributing to the reduction of paper consumption.

Policies and structures for sustainable finance

In addition to the Climate-Related Finance Framework, developed by the Parent Company in 2023, which identifies the categories of activities eligible for loans linked to the Bank's objective of mobilizing CAD 350 billion by 2030 in initiatives that mitigate climate change, Scotiabank Chile operates with frameworks, policies and processes that define eligibility criteria, governance and controls for sustainable finance (for example, ESG policies, risk guidelines, third-party review and reporting requirements). These structures support capital allocation, risk appetite management and progress measurement (volumes mobilized, exposure by sector, performance and compliance metrics). These internal frameworks include the following:



Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) risk management framework: Scotiabank has established risk management practices that identify, assess, measure, monitor, manage and report the ESG risks described in the Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Risk Management Framework. This Framework, together with its supporting policies, processes and guidelines, supports the Bank in managing ESG risks in accordance with regulatory requirements, banking industry standards and best practices.

- **ESG risk management program:** The Framework describes the main guidelines and the roles and responsibilities related to the Bank's management of ESG risk and sets out the minimum requirements for integrating ESG risk considerations into decision-making processes concerning other risk types, strategies, activities and internal business operations.

- **Day-to-day operations:** The Bank integrates ESG risk considerations into other risk types and functional areas.
- **Operational risk:** Incorporated into the New Initiative Risk Assessment (NIRA) and the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) processes.



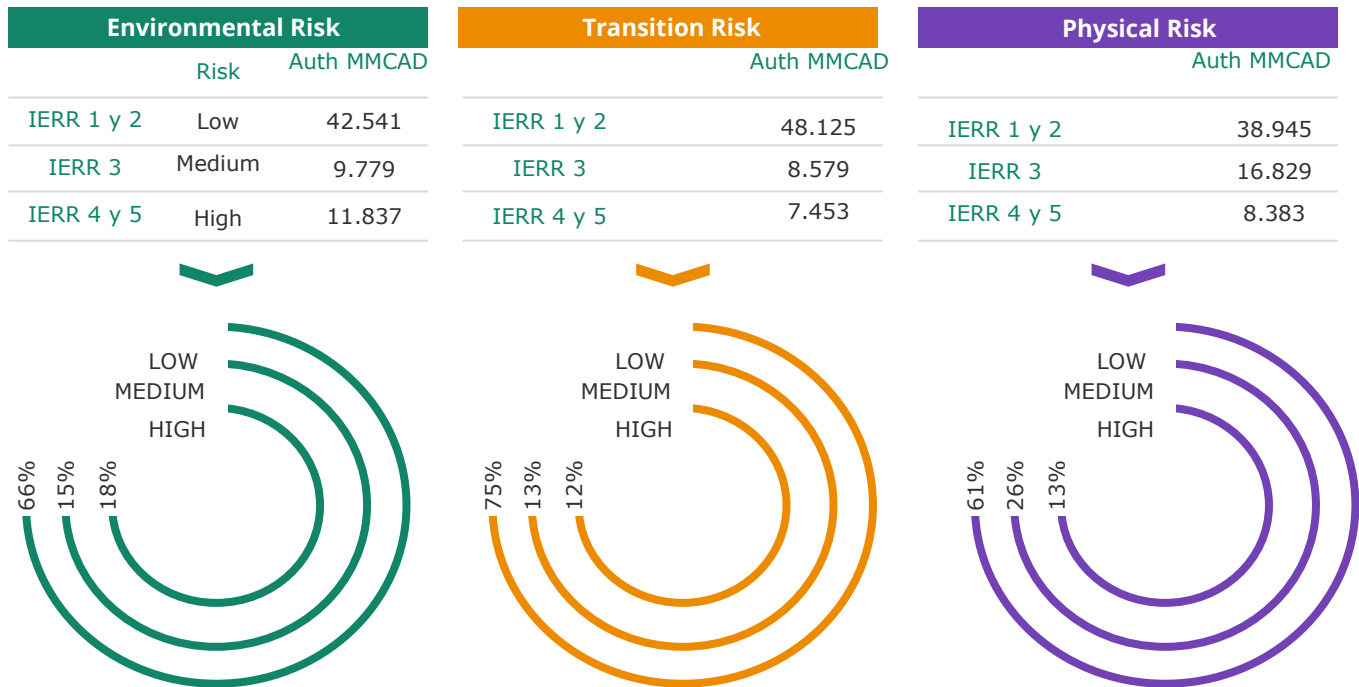
In addition to the obligations contained in these documents and policies, we must also add the sustainable finance commitments assumed by the Bank under the external agreements, international standards and government initiatives to which it has subscribed in this area. Some of these are:

- **Principles for Responsible Investment:** Since 2022, Scotia Administradora General de Fondos has been a signatory of the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), a global initiative that seeks to advance toward a sustainable global financial system that incorporates environmental, social and corporate governance factors into its investment decisions. In this context, the Wealth Management Division undertakes to incorporate ESG factors into all investment processes under a progressive adoption plan.
- **Green Agreement of the Ministry of Finance:** In May 2024, the Ministry of Finance renewed the Green Agreement, an initiative that establishes principles on the management of climate change-related risks and opportunities, and in which private-sector financial players, such as Scotiabank Chile, participate on a voluntary basis.
- Created in 2019, this agreement on the management of climate change-related risks and opportunities forms part of the work of the Public-Private Green Finance Roundtable led by the Ministry of Finance, with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the British Embassy, and establishes commitments for private banks such as:
 - Promoting a culture of sustainability, adopting internal policies, mechanisms and processes that increasingly incorporate ESG principles into management;
 - Encouraging the incorporation of ESG variables into asset management and into the risk analysis of customers and projects;
 - Developing a strategy consistent with the needs and objectives of society that fosters people's quality of life, the responsible use of natural resources and the protection of the environment, in addition to working toward cooperation and the integration of efforts among the signatory organizations.

For risk analysis and the granting of sustainable financing lines, Scotiabank Chile has a series of mandatory policies and procedures, as well as a structure that defines the roles and responsibilities of the areas involved.

As of June 2026, the commercial portfolio's exposure to Environmental Risk (*) and Climate Risk is as follows:

Figure No. 9: Commercial portfolio exposure to Environmental Risk and Climate Risk



Ethics Management and Compliance

For Scotiabank, it is essential to strengthen its relationship with customers through trust. An essential component in achieving this strategic objective is the integrity of the Bank's activities and its engagement with stakeholders.

Accordingly, the Bank's risk management program includes the promotion of a culture of integrity and control models aligned with best compliance and corporate conduct practices, through which it aims to:

- Avoid significant sanctions and financial losses.
- Protect key intangible assets, such as reputation and trust.
- Ensure the stability of the entire financial system (from a systemic perspective).
- Generate competitive advantages and long-term value.
- Prevent operational risks and unethical conduct, such as fraud and abuse.
- Facilitate better adaptation to new regulations.
- Ensure the alignment of the company's conduct with the business strategy.

Milestones in Ethics Management and Compliance

During 2025, progress was made in four critical areas of this field:



Revitalization of the Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct was updated to align it with the new cultural values, which focus on strengthening the relationship with customers. This adaptation was complemented by an intensive internal communication campaign and the direct integration of these new guidelines into performance appraisals.



Proactive adaptation to an increasingly complex regulatory framework

Due to the introduction of key laws such as the Economic Crimes Law, the Personal Data Protection Law and the Fintech Law, risk management tools such as models, training programs and internal controls were reviewed in order to extend their coverage to these new requirements.



Management of emerging risks

During 2025, Anti-Money Laundering and Cybersecurity were declared Top Risks at both the global and local levels. As a result, plans and ongoing process reviews were developed at the Parent Company and all subsidiaries, with the aim of becoming a leading institution in controlling these risks. In addition, the implementation of Artificial Intelligence tools is being explored to improve efficiency and effectiveness in areas such as Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering, with a scope ranging from daily tasks to more complex applications at the corporate level.



Continuous strengthening of whistleblowing channels and internal training

The Bank continuously promotes the use of its whistleblowing channels and the appropriate escalation of situations as part of its risk culture, managed jointly by the Compliance, Business Risk Management and Risk areas. These channels remain published on the Intranet and available to all employees. For reports relating to workplace harassment, sexual harassment, workplace violence or breaches of the Code of Conduct, the Employee Relations mailbox (employee.relations@scotiabank.cl) is available.

Likewise, in accordance with Law No. 21,643 (the Karin Law), the whistleblowing channels and the available government bodies are communicated internally on a semi-annual basis. In addition, the Bank provides annual training for its employees, scheduled this year to begin in August, and keeps the “Karin Law” course available on Scotia Academy in order to strengthen knowledge and prevention in these matters.

Economic Resilience

At Scotiabank, the economic resilience of communities is understood from a shared value perspective. On the one hand, the Bank is convinced that, in the long term, the financial business will not be successful in a social environment that struggles to advance along the path of growth and in communities that are unaware of the advantages and responsibilities that access to banking entails.

On the other hand, it is aware of the enormous contribution that, as an institution, it must make to break down the barriers that prevent the full integration of all people into the banking system, without discrimination, and of the support it can provide to energize local economies and foster sustainable development. Based on these convictions, under the Economic Resilience pillar of the ESG Strategy, the Bank seeks to provide resources and skills to people and their families so that they can improve their living conditions, access support facilities and expand their opportunities for progress in prosperous, inclusive environments that are in harmony with the environment. In line with these commitments, in the coming years it will continue to finance development projects arising from society itself, to educate young people and other stakeholder groups in financial matters and to promote corporate volunteering as a way of involving employees in the social actions performed by the institution.



Financial resources and capital allocation

The execution of the Bank's strategy for the 2024–2028 period is supported by an annual process led by Management, which integrates strategic planning with financial and capital planning. This process establishes business priorities, defines resource requirements and allocates the financial capabilities necessary to sustain balanced, sound growth aligned with the regulatory framework.

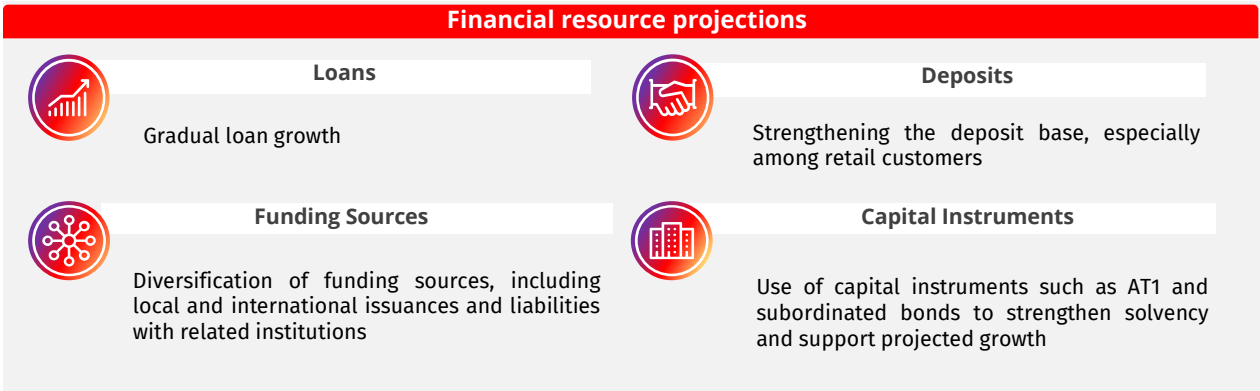
In terms of execution, for 2026 the Bank continues to implement the guidelines defined in the current strategic plan and in accordance with the 7 new strategic focuses defined during 2025. Actions are aimed at strengthening relationships with primary customers, deepening digitalization and improving operational efficiency, while maintaining a focus on profitable and disciplined growth. Execution is conducted through the annual plans of each business line, coordination between Finance and Risk, and ongoing monitoring of the key indicators established in the Risk Appetite Framework.

As part of this process, risk management and financial management are fully integrated. The Risk Appetite Framework defines limits, metrics and action plans for financial and non-financial risks, which makes it possible to ensure that the strategy is executed within capital, liquidity and

portfolio quality parameters consistent with the Bank’s target profile. These elements are monitored monthly, enabling timely adjustments when necessary.

With regard to the allocation of financial resources, the Bank has a balance sheet and funding plan that supports strategic execution for the 2025–2028 period. The projections contemplate:

Figure No. 10: Financial resource projections

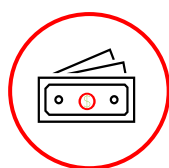


Financial Capital Planning

Financial capital planning is one of the pillars for ensuring the soundness, resilience and sustainability of Scotiabank Chile's business model. This process integrates the Bank's strategic objectives with the capital and liquidity available to support the growth of operations, absorb material risks and maintain prudential buffers in the face of stress scenarios.

Planning is led by Senior Management and approved by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the corporate and regulatory frameworks in force—including Basel III, the Risk Appetite Framework, the General Banking Law and CMF requirements—and is supported by a structure comprising specialized committees such as the Capital Management and Profitability Committee, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and the Risk Committee.

Financial planning incorporates a structural stress-testing component, consisting of periodic exercises that analyze both comprehensive risks and their impacts on capital requirements. Their results are used in both short-term and long-term strategic planning, comparing the impacts of macroeconomic crisis scenarios with the plan. In order to assess the adequacy of capital strength, these tests include key business risks, such as Pillar 1 risks (market, credit and operational), as well as other material risks, all of which are integrated into capital management. During 2025, the methodology was strengthened. These tests assess the impact of macroeconomic, financial and credit risk *shocks* on:



- available capital,
- liquidity (LCR/NSFR),
- portfolio quality and provisions,
- and the ability to maintain regulatory ratios under extreme scenarios.

Financial and capital planning also believes the impacts of climate-related risks. The Parent Company carries out the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the assessment of the Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL).

In this period, two climate scenarios were added to the ICAAP process in order to assess possible outcomes under different climate futures:

- The first of these scenarios contemplates the introduction of immediate and firm climate policies with the aim of achieving net zero emissions by 2050. This entails transition risk for the sector, but translates into low physical risk, with low emissions and a limited increase in temperature.
- The second scenario, relating to physical risk, contemplates the application of laws at current levels, but without further measures or ambition. In this scenario, transition risk for the sector is lower and physical risk is therefore high.
-

A comprehensive and forward-looking process

Financial capital planning is performed under an annual and multi-year approach, aligned with the Scotiabank Group's global strategic cycle. This process considers:



- Projection of capital needs to support loan growth, strategic investments, technological modernization and operational improvements.
- The progressive application of the Basel III buffers, which in 2025 raised total requirements to 12.25%, with a minimum required CET1 of 8.75%.
- Allocation of capital to business lines according to risk, adjusted returns, capital consumption and corporate priorities.
- Review of the risk appetite framework, which defines the limits and thresholds the Bank is willing to assume in order to achieve its objectives.

At the close of the first half of 2026, the Bank ended with a strong capital position, reaching a CET1 ratio of 11.23% and a Regulatory Capital Ratio of 16.89%, both significantly above regulatory requirements, providing an adequate level of headroom to face adverse scenarios and sustain future growth. The Bank favors businesses that generate sustainable, recurring and predictable earnings.

Significant changes in objectives and strategy

Although Scotiabank Chile's strategy and objectives do not present significant changes compared with the previous year, they are aligned with BNS's new global strategy, published in December 2023. This global strategy places a central focus on growth and achieving scale in priority markets, as well as on strengthening relationships with primary customers. It also seeks to make it easier to do business with the Bank and to win as one cohesive team.

The strategy and focuses presented in the Scotiabank Strategy section are in line with BNS's global strategy, maintaining the focus on customers and digitalization, improvements that impact profitability and the focus on the team, in addition to rigorous compliance with regulations and controls.

4. RESOURCES AND RELATIONSHIPS

This section provides a coherent, connected and risk-based view of the resources and relationships that underpin the Bank's business model, explaining how it is funded, with what level of solvency and liquidity it operates, which non-financial resources are critical, what key dependencies and relationships it maintains and what plans are in place to manage surpluses or deficits, in line with the regulatory frameworks in force.

Description of the main financial resources available

Description of the Bank's liquidity and cash flow

Liquid assets are a key component of liquidity management, and the Bank holds this type of asset in sufficient quantity to meet potential liquidity management needs.

Liquid assets may be used to generate cash, either through sale, repurchase or other transactions in which these assets can be used as collateral to generate cash, or by allowing the asset to reach its maturity date so that it is converted into cash. Liquid assets include deposits with central banks, deposits with financial institutions, call and other short-term loans, marketable securities and securities received as collateral from securities financing and derivative transactions.

The Board of Directors is responsible for periodically defining the Bank's liquidity risk tolerance level, understood as the level of liquidity risk the Bank is willing to assume. Scotiabank Chile has a Liquidity Management Policy aimed at ensuring the timely fulfilment of its obligations while safeguarding appropriate liquidity risk management.

The Bank carries out stress tests at least on a quarterly basis, designed to analyze the potential impact of adverse scenarios on its liquidity position, considering both idiosyncratic and systemic scenarios.

Short-term liquidity is a central enabler of the Bank's value proposition, it allows the operation of payments, foreign trade and digital platforms and accompanies the dynamism of funding; in this framework, the coordinated management of high-quality liquid assets (ALAC) and adjusted net outflows ensures comfortable compliance with the 30-day coverage (LCR) and long-term stable funding (NSFR) requirements, maintaining structural clearances above the regulatory minimums in line with Basel III and local regulations.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The purpose of this indicator is to ensure that the Bank maintains a minimum level of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets that can be readily converted into cash to meet cash

outflows over a 30-calendar-day horizon, based on a regulatory liquidity stress scenario defined by the regulator.

The Bank's main liquidity metric is the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The LCR values achieved by the Bank at consolidated level are shown in Table No. 5.

Table No. 5: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Dec - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
High-quality liquid assets	3,003,900	3,798,189	2,613,426	2,646,782
Adjusted net cash outflows	2,068,297	2,507,761	1,484,934	1,871,713
LCR%	145.24%	151.46%	176.00%	141.41%

The liquidity coverage ratio stood at 145% as of June 2026, below the level recorded in March 2026, but still reflecting a solid and resilient liquidity position, amply sufficient to withstand a 30-day stress scenario and well above the minimum regulatory requirement. From a management perspective, this profile provides room to absorb shocks without affecting operations, but requires calibrating the liquidity buffer to balance safety and funding cost, reinforcing funding stability and optimizing the composition of these assets.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

In addition to the LCR, and in accordance with the regulations in force, the Bank also monitors the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). This indicator is a structural liquidity metric aimed at ensuring that the Bank maintains a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of its assets and off-balance-sheet activities.

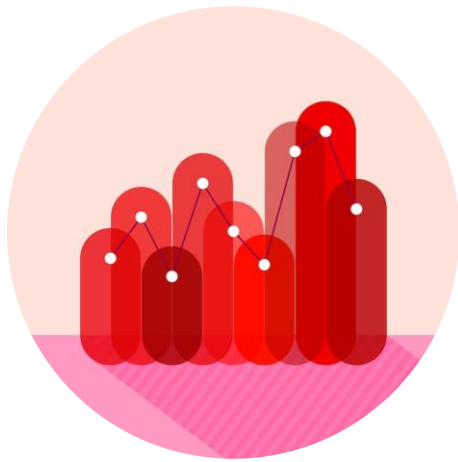
In March 2022, the Central Bank of Chile published new regulations on liquidity risk management for the banking system. In accordance with these regulations, a minimum limit of 60% would be established as from 1 January 2022, considering a gradual implementation period ending in January 2026 with a limit of 100%. The values achieved by the Bank for this metric are shown in Table No. 6.

Table No. 6: Net Stable Funding Ratio

Net Stable Funding Ratio	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Dec - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Available stable funding item (ASF)	27,725,451	27,655,043	27,018,195	27,467,583
Required stable funding (RSF)	24,652,175	24,337,735	24,333,971	24,396,884
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	112.47%	113.63%	111.03%	112.59%

The NSFR has remained solid and stable at around 112% between June 2026 and June 2025, reflecting a long-term funding structure that exceeds the funding needs required by assets and exposures weighted by stability. Behind this result lies a buffer of available funding (stable deposits, capital and longer-term liabilities) that has remained consistently above the funding required by the portfolio, with limited variations during the year. Operationally, this level implies lower refinancing pressure, greater resilience to market shocks and flexibility to sustain growth without straining the balance sheet, while addressing the regulatory minimums applicable from January 2026, which stand at 100%.

Funding structure and diversification



In order to execute its short- and long-term strategy, Scotiabank actively manages its liquidity so that its funding sources are appropriately diversified. This variety is a key element of its funding strategy, the objective of which is to achieve an adequate balance between the cost and the stability of funding.

Funding concentration is monitored and analyzed regularly for each type of source. Specifically, these sources correspond to capital, demand balances, time deposits from individuals and institutions, obligations with banks and debt instruments issued, among others.

On 26 November 2024, Scotiabank privately issued perpetual bonds for USD 700 million at an annual rate of 6.94%. These bonds, classified as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments, were acquired by an entity of *The Bank of Nova Scotia*, the controlling shareholder of Scotiabank Chile.

The Bank holds liabilities in Chilean pesos, unidades de fomento and foreign currency, mainly US dollars. Currency mismatches are monitored on an ongoing basis, keeping transactions within the defined liquidity risk appetite.

Table No. 7 details the main funding sources for the second quarter of 2025 and 2026.

Table No. 7: Funding sources

Components	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Dec - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Demand deposits and other demand obligations	5,849,264	5,923,855	5,784,104	5,639,745
Time deposits and other time borrowings	13,279,946	13,376,832	12,686,661	12,697,841
Obligations with domestic banks	-	-	-	-
Obligations with foreign banks	2,336,511	2,269,472	2,254,122	2,243,882
Obligations with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit	60,420	61,458	64,633	70,627
Senior bonds	8,130,297	8,075,125	8,008,602	8,077,481
Subordinated bonds	1,315,241	1,280,427	1,271,766	1,271,075
Bonds with no fixed maturity date	644,700	649,334	630,280	651,966
Total	31,616,379	31,636,503	30,700,168	30,652,617

The Bank operates with a solid and diversified financial base, supported by:

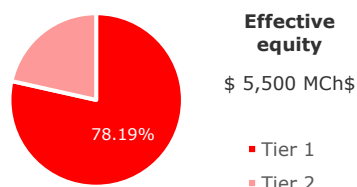
- Total assets of CLP 43,639,838 million as of 30 June 2026;
- A loan portfolio of CLP 31,390,893 million (with a balanced composition between housing ~45%, commercial ~40% and consumer ~15%);

- Deposits of CLP 19,129,210 million, with year-on-year growth in demand deposits of 3.7%, which widened structural liquidity headroom during the period.
- Profitability was underpinned by operating income of CLP 499,226 million (+12% y/y) and net income of CLP 170,201 million (+20% y/y). These results were achieved in a context of strengthened treasury processes, including the repayment of the Central Bank funding facility with no material impact on capital, and of optimization of the funding profile.
- In addition to the deposit base, the Bank has debt instruments issued in local and international markets, as well as funding agreements and contingent lines that reinforce liquidity availability (for example, agreements with *Export Development Canada* entered into between 2021 and 2024). These resources, together with the portfolio of liquid assets held for regulatory and management purposes, make it possible to comfortably meet obligations over short- and medium-term horizons and to sustain the organic growth of the business.

+ 3.7%	Demand deposits and other demand obligations	Obligations with foreign banks	+4.1%	+ 3.5%	Subordinated bonds	
+ 4.6%	Time deposits and other term funding	+0.7%	Senior bonds	- 1.1%	Perpetual bonds	

Capital structure and solvency

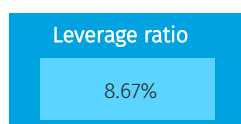
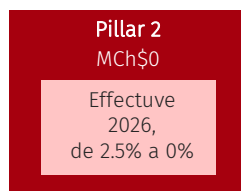
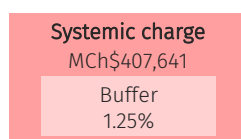
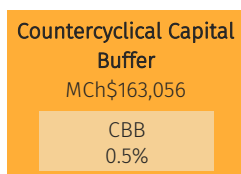
Scotiabank's capital structure complies with the minimum capital requirements established by the CMF under Law No. 21,130, which defined new requirements in line with the international standards known as "Basel III".



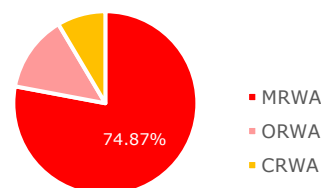
As of the end of June 2026, core capital amounted to CLP 3,661,752 million, to which Additional Tier 1 capital must be added: on 26 November 2024, and in accordance with its capital planning, Scotiabank Chile performed its first issuance of perpetual bonds for USD 700 million, bringing Tier 1 capital to CLP 4,306,452 million. Tier 2 capital, which corresponds to the sum of additional provisions plus subordinated bonds, amounted to CLP 1,200,993 million, resulting in total regulatory capital of CLP 5,507,445 million.

It is also important to note that the regulatory limits for the components of Tier 2 capital showed headroom, since subordinated bonds were using 30.04% of a maximum of 50% of core capital, and additional provisions accounted for 0.41% of a maximum of 1.25% of Credit Risk-Weighted Assets (CRWA).

In compliance with the CMF's provisions, in determining the RWA used to calculate the regulatory



capital ratios, Market Risk-Weighted Assets (MRWA) amounted to CLP 5,470,904 million as of June 2026, together with Operational Risk-Weighted Assets (ORWA), which reached CLP 2,724,679 million, and Credit Risk-Weighted Assets (CRWA), which amounted to CLP 24,415,657 million



The ratio of regulatory capital to total RWA reached 16.89% as of June 2026, against a regulatory requirement of 12.25% to maintain solvency grade A, and the CET1 ratio was 11.23% against a regulatory minimum of 8.75%. The Bank therefore displays adequate solvency and is aligned with the strategic definitions of its Parent Company, which enables it to comply with and maintain headroom in relation to the regulatory provisions required of the Bank, including the following:

- In May 2026, the Central Bank reported that its board had decided to increase the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) from 0.5% of RWA to 1%, which will become enforceable in 24 months, that is, from May 2028.
- In March 2026, the CMF reported that Scotiabank retains its designation as a systemically important bank, confirming the systemic buffer of 1.25% already required of the Bank.

4 Law No. 21,130 modernized banking legislation in 2019 and incorporated the Basel III framework in Chile through new capital requirements (CET1, T1 and Regulatory Capital), prudential capital buffers and the Pillar 2 supervisory framework under the CMF.

- On 16 January 2026, and following the supervisory review and evaluation process conducted by the CMF, Scotiabank was informed of the resolution adopted by the board regarding additional minimum regulatory capital requirements, under which the Bank's additional Pillar 2 capital charge was reduced from 0.25% to 0% as from June 2026. Should a capital requirement arise on this account, at least 56.3% must be met with Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital and the remainder with other capital instruments (AT1 or Tier 2); this additional requirement will be assessed annually through the supervisory process. It is worth noting that this decision is based on the evolution of the regulatory economic value measure (Δ EVE), which shows a reduction in the level of risk and the strengthening of the capital base, and, on the other hand, on the Bank's appropriate management of risks not defined as Pillar 1 risks.
- As regards the leverage ratio, which corresponds to the relationship between core capital and total assets, at 8.67% it is well positioned relative to the minimum requirement in force in Chile, which requires core capital to be at least 3% of total assets. This level demonstrates a solid equity structure, with moderate reliance on leverage and ample capacity to absorb losses, placing the Bank in a healthy position and within prudential ranges.

The capital structure is shown in Table No. 8.

Table No. 8: Capital Structure

Available Capital	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Dec - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Tier 1 Capital	4,306,452	4,323,850	4,291,866
CET 1	3,661,752	3,693,570	3,639,900
Share capital	1,368,421	1,368,421	1,368,421
Reserves	381,405	381,405	381,405
Retained earnings	2,191,175	2,199,406	2,070,523
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(19,917)	(43,626)	(72,905)
Non-controlling interest	122,372	123,757	119,160
Equity adjustments	(381,704)	(335,793)	(226,704)
AT1	644,700	630,280	651,966
Additional Tier 1 capital	644,700	630,280	651,966
Tier 2 Capital	1,200,993	1,182,398	1,180,554
Subordinated bonds	1,099,964	1,081,368	1,079,524
Additional provisions	101,030	101,030	101,030
Total Regulatory Capital	5,507,445	5,506,248	5,472,420

Table No. 9: Capital Components

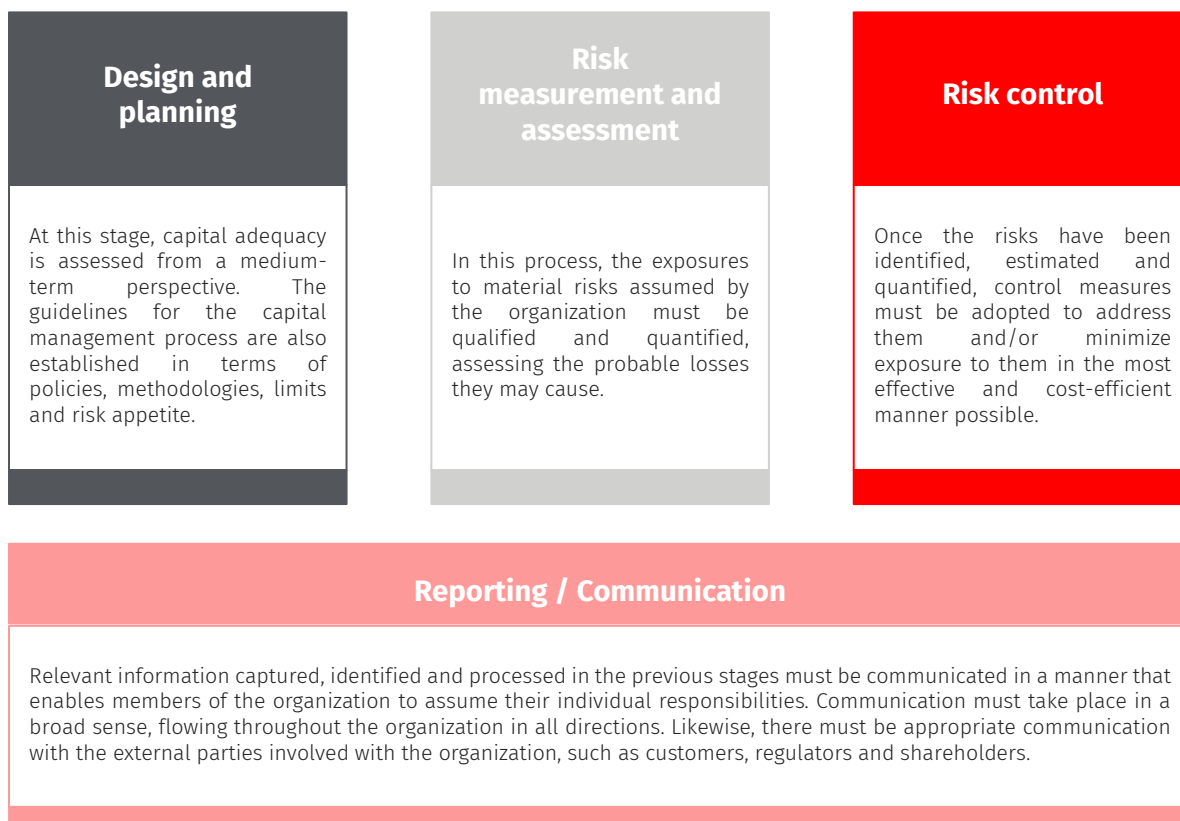
Item	Jun - 2026 (%)	Dec - 2025 (%)	Jun - 2025 (%)	Regulatory Requirement
Regulatory capital (T1 + T2)	16.89%	17.18%	17.17%	> = 12.25%
CET1 / RWA	11.23%	11.53%	11.42%	> = 8.75%
T1 / RWA	13.21%	13.49%	13.47%	> = 10.25%
Leverage ratio	8.67%	8.82%	8.91%	> = 3%
Tier 2 / Tier 1	27.89%	27.35%	27.51%	-
Subordinated debt / CET1	30.04%	29.28%	29.66%	< 50%

Capital management

Capital management at Scotiabank Chile is governed by local regulations and by the Capital Management Policy, and constitutes a formal, systematic, integrated and continuous process. To this end, the Bank implements several processes and controls that make it possible to quantify the impact of the different risks affecting the composition of the capital to be held, including appropriate reviews and validations of the models established.

Accordingly, the Bank bases its management on the following four processes:

Figure No. 11: Stages of the Capital Management Process



The Capital Management Policy also establishes several procedures and tools, ranging from the definition of the internal capital target to risk assessment and financial planning. The main elements supporting capital management at the Bank are as follows:



Capital planning and projection

Capital planning is a fundamental process for determining the amount of capital required to support business growth, as well as its type and composition, seeking consistency with the defined long-term strategy and establishing the minimum conditions for achieving it. This applies to both internal and regulatory objectives, so as to withstand stress events that may materialize over the defined time horizon.



Stress testing

Stress tests are designed to assess the capacity of Scotiabank Chile's capital to absorb potential losses, as well as to evaluate the alternatives that could be adopted to reduce risk levels and preserve capital. These tests are supported by a Capital Stress Testing Program, which complements Scotiabank Chile's internal risk management, since they provide early warning of possible adverse and unforeseen outcomes caused by different risks and inform on the capital required to absorb losses in the event of major disruptions, taking into account the impact in relation to risk appetite and the internal capital adequacy assessment.

Financial agreements

In the normal course of its activities, the Bank has entered into contractual agreements with third parties. Depending on the nature of these agreements, they could have a current or future impact on the Bank's financial performance. Among the most significant agreements, which are described in more detail below in the Relationships section, is the strategic alliance that Scotiabank maintains with Cencosud, in force since 2015 for consumer financial services, a relevant operation within the *retail* ecosystem that makes it possible to broaden transactional reach and access to customer bases and stable operating flows.

Funding and support agreements with international counterparties are also maintained (e.g., *Export Development Canada*), which complement funding capacity and contingency management; the Bank also enters into contracts with third parties covering payment methods, insurance, service outsourcing, and other matters.



Action plan to manage a surplus or deficit of resources

The Bank has a liquidity contingency plan that sets out an appropriate governance structure for managing and monitoring liquidity events, processes for effective internal and external communication, and identifies possible countermeasures to be considered at the several stages of a liquidity event. A contingency plan is maintained both at Bank level and for the main subsidiaries.

Scotiabank manages its surplus financial resources within the framework established by market and liquidity risk limits.



Description of the main non-financial resources available

Scotiabank has developed several resources and initiatives to improve the quality of life of its communities, stakeholders, the environment, employees and customers, which are described below:

Infrastructure and operating sites



The physical network comprises 92 branches and 151 ATMs throughout Chile, 369 facilities (57 owned / 312 leased), and 4 corporate buildings in Santiago; supported by technological infrastructure (data centers, cloud, telecommunications, and security) that enables operations at scale and supports service continuity.



Facility type	Owned	Leased	Total
Branches	51	41	92
Offices	2	2	4
Other	-	3	3
Parking spaces	4	266	270
Total	57	312	369

Corporate buildings	Owned	Leased
Bandera 287	1	-
SDT T4 Building	-	1
STD T7 Building	-	1
Titanium Tower	-	1
Total	1	3

Digital platforms and capabilities

The Bank consolidated its digital positioning with 31 new solutions in the first half of the year (21 in Retail Banking and 10 in Corporate Banking).

Scotia Connect

It is a remote service platform through which customers are assisted by their “mini pool” executive team, in accordance with the semi-portfolio model. As service is provided exclusively remotely, product delivery and document signing are performed through a delivery service.

As of June 2026, the Bank has 24 Connect service platforms, serving more than 220 thousand customers. The main milestones that enabled the positive performance of this remote service model include:

Boosting customer-oriented digital and operational solutions: focused on improving experience, efficiency, and service continuity. During the quarter, several releases were completed that strengthen digital operations and expand self-service capabilities for Retail, SME, and Corporate customers, addressing relevant friction points in payments, foreign trade, service, and onboarding.

Expansion of transactional and self-service capabilities for corporate customers: new functionalities were enabled in foreign trade and FX—including transactions in new currencies and broader currency coverage in digital channels—together with improvements in payment receipts and critical workflows, facilitating daily operations, regulatory compliance, and customer autonomy.

Strengthening the digital experience and customer service: improvements were released to reduce payment method rejections and operational errors, enable new digital contact channels, and reinforce service security and continuity, contributing to a smoother, more reliable service aligned with customer expectations.

Intellectual capital and intangibles



Customer information, analytical models, product design capabilities, data management, and brand/reputation are assets that support customer acquisition, service, and loyalty. The Bank maintains data quality and experience programs to transform these capabilities into higher non-financial income, such as fees, and greater efficiency.

Accordingly, information security and cybersecurity are considered key elements within the non-financial resources model, whose purpose is to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and services; protect the brand and strengthen consumer trust; and provide appropriate technological support and compliance.

To this end, progress was made on the following milestones during 2025:

- Cyber strategy based on NIST; training for directors and employees; *Secure Code Warrior*; DLP and *Z-Scale* for secure work; 0 privacy breaches reported in 2025, with 5 minor incidents contained.

- Data governance (DRMF/DRMP), quality, and ethical use; regulatory readiness for the Economic Crimes Law, Data Protection Law, and Fintech Law.
- Continuity (BCMS): drills coordinated with the regulator; response and recovery plan; monitoring of physical and transition climate risks.

Among intangible assets, the Bank also distinguishes those arising as a result of business combinations. Under this concept, the Bank recognizes the intangibles resulting from the acquisition of CAT Administradora de Tarjeta de Crédito S.A. and CAT Corredores de Seguros y Servicios S.A., which represent identifiable assets associated with customer relationships, technology platform, commercial *know-how*, and other future economic benefits derived from the operations of this financial Retail segment.

People and culture

The entity's most important resource is its employees. As of June 2026, Scotiabank Chile has a total of 5,476 employees, distributed between the Bank and its subsidiaries. Scotiabank firmly believes that the success of its activities is based on a strong performance culture, understood as a continuously evolving process that has enhanced employee development and identified learning opportunities that strengthen growth and maintain high levels of engagement with the organization, with a consistent focus on training, flexibility (39-hour workweek and W4 hybrid work), health and safety, and inclusion. In terms of inclusion, 1.7% of the workforce corresponds to persons with disabilities, and the Board remains gender-balanced.



These elements shape a performance culture focused on continuous learning and responsible execution, supporting the Bank's strategy and its ability to attract, develop, and retain critical talent in data/AI, cybersecurity, digital product, and risk.

The composition of employees can be viewed in Table No. 10.

Figure No. 12: Employee Metrics

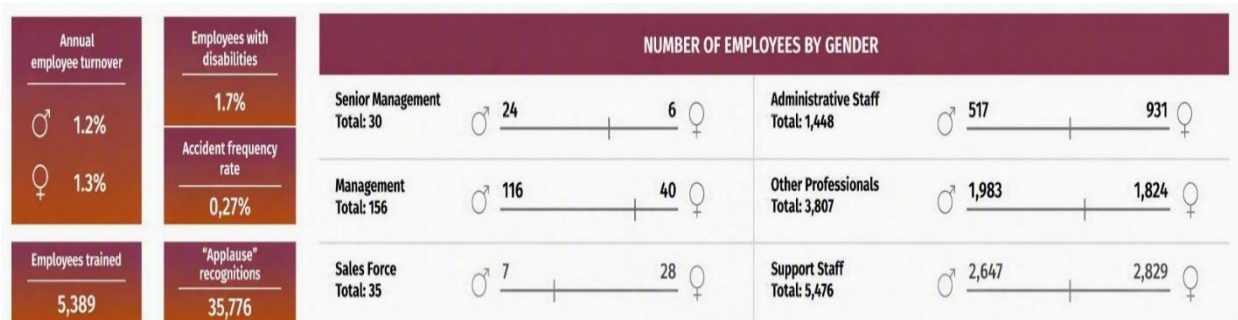


Table No. 10: Employee composition

Total workforce	Jun-2026	Mar - 2026	Dec - 2025	Jun - 2025
Senior management	30	30	29	30
Management	156	152	145	150
Professionals	3,807	3,810	3,750	3,873
Administrative staff	1,448	1,439	1,477	1,457
FFVV	35	35	35	35
Total	5,476	5,466	5,436	5,545

Links, dependencies, and concentrations

The Bank depends especially on its non-financial resources, which constitute competitive advantages when managed with scale, quality, and competitive costs, but also entail concentration risks if funding depends on a limited number of wholesale depositors, if a technology provider represents a single point of failure, or if expansion requires foreign currency in a volatile context.

Accordingly, the functionality of these resources and their main dependencies/concentrations are presented below:

Table No. 11: Dependencies and concentrations of non-financial resources

Resource	What does it enable in the model?	Relevant dependencies / concentrations
Infrastructure and operating sites	The physical network ensures national coverage, commercial proximity, and operational support for Retail/SME and Corporate segments; it is integrated with digital channels to provide omnichannel service and continuity.	High logistical and talent concentration in Santiago (corporate buildings), with exposure to physical events (urban/climate contingencies) and dependence on payment infrastructure third parties (e.g., <i>Redbanc</i> and <i>Transbank</i>) and landlords due to the proportion of leased properties.
Digital platforms and capabilities	They enable the digital model (sales, service, and payments), operational efficiency (automation, process mining), and risk management/reporting.	Critical third parties (processing, cloud/hosting, telecommunications, cybersecurity) and payment scheme entities; risk of <i>vendor lock-in</i> and <i>single points of failure</i> if alternatives or mirrored contracts are not in place.

Resource	What does it enable in the model?	Relevant dependencies / concentrations
Intellectual capital and intangibles	Enables the Bank's ability to compete, differentiate itself in the industry, build trust, and sustain brand reputation. Intellectual capital supports innovation, strategic decision-making, and improved operational efficiency.	Dependence on key people, tactical knowledge, software, brand reputation, and other factors that could affect operational continuity, create inefficiencies with potential incidents, and lead to the materialization of risk events.
People and culture	Relationships enable the proper functioning of operations, a strong customer experience, trust, cash-flow generation capacity, risk management, and regulatory compliance.	Critical profiles in risk, data/AI, cybersecurity, and digital product, together with knowledge concentration in key teams (<i>core cards</i> , cash management, and channels).

On the financial front, the strategic dependence lies in *core* deposits, access to capital markets, and digital platforms. The loan-to-deposit ratio (L/D) of 1.71 (Dec. 2025) requires continuous monitoring of concentrations by depositor and of currency and maturity gaps, together with tracking of the cost of funding. On the non-financial side, dependence on critical third parties (processing, cloud, cybersecurity) is addressed through a strengthened TPM program (selection standards, SLAs, continuity testing, and *exit plans*). The management plan includes limits by counterparty/third party and periodic resilience testing.

These links, together with the technological infrastructure and operating properties, support business continuity and the ability to generate cash flow.

Main relationships

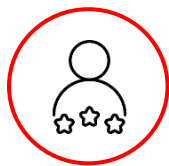
Scotiabank's relationships are the engine of its business model: they connect talent, customers, strategic suppliers, capital, and institutions to generate sustainable growth and resilience. With a broad customer base, a skilled workforce, and an ecosystem of critical third parties in payments and technology, each relationship is managed with clear performance and continuity metrics, as well as transparency standards that strengthen market confidence.

Stakeholder relationships



Employees

The relationship with employees is centered on an employee value proposition that balances performance, well-being, development, and diversity/inclusion, supported by flexible work practices and training focused on critical capabilities. This approach, backed by workplace recognitions and a health and safety framework with joint committees, seeks to secure specialized talent and operational continuity, reduce knowledge concentration risks in sensitive functions, and strengthen the customer experience from the front line.



Customers

Customers are at the center of management and the purpose of the Bank's existence, and Scotiabank works to serve and support them in the best possible way. This means ensuring the confidentiality and security of information, complying with responsible sales practices, and resolving requests and complaints as quickly as possible. Scotiabank is committed to providing products, services, and experiences that allow customers to build a better future through a broad portfolio of financial services and solutions. The voice-of-the-customer model feeds multiproduct teams that prioritize improvements in experience and service reliability, while milestones and awards during the period in digital and corporate banking reinforce the perception of quality and security across personal, SME, and corporate segments.



Shareholders

The relationship with the controlling shareholder and the market is structured around timely and symmetrical disclosure and spaces for interaction, including meetings, presentations, and investor relations forums, complemented by Pillar 3 prudential transparency. Capital and funding planning is communicated under local and international standards (Basel III), facilitating a consistent understanding of solvency, liquidity, and leverage by analysts and rating agencies.



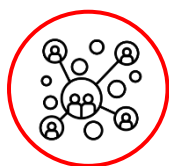
Suppliers

The Bank maintains long-term relationships with strategic suppliers and critical third parties, especially in payments/ATMs and technology, under a third-party risk management (TPRM) framework that classifies criticality, requires security and continuity controls, and monitors service levels. In infrastructures where substitution is limited in the short term, mirror contracts, contingency testing, and, where efficient, dual-vendor schemes are used, mitigating concentration and structural dependency risks while sustaining the operational continuity required by the business.



Regulators and supervisors

Engagement with the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile is a strategic relationship that supports the license to operate, defines risk appetite, and integrates capital and liquidity management in accordance with Basel III. In 2025, the entity made progress in adapting to the Economic Crimes Law, Data Protection regulations, and the Fintech Law. Periodic disclosure of capital forms (KM1/CC1), liquidity forms (LIQ1/LIQ2), and leverage forms (LR1/LR2) supports the transparency required by the supervisor and strengthens market confidence.



Community

The relationship with the community is materialized through financial education, inclusion, and corporate volunteering, performed with partner organizations and local networks. This work prioritizes programs with impact measurement and continuity, aimed at expanding financial capabilities, supporting educational

pathways, and mobilizing employees, reinforcing institutional reputation and proximity to the territories where the Bank operates.



Environment

The relationship with the environment is framed by corporate commitments that integrate climate criteria into business decisions and risk management, both operational and credit-related. This vector complements the relationship system by aligning the expectations of customers, investors, and society with the transition toward a low-carbon economy. To take measures that accelerate climate solutions and promote sustainable economic growth, the five corporate-level climate commitments adopted by Scotiabank are outlined below:

Commitments

1. Mobilize CAD 350 billion by 2030 to reduce the impacts of climate change.
2. Ensure strong climate-related governance and transparency in the Bank's reporting on this matter.
3. Decarbonize operations and seek innovative solutions to reduce the Bank's impact on climate change.
4. Establish a Climate Change Centre of Excellence to mobilize internal and external collaboration and coordinate dialogue and information sharing on this topic.
5. Optimize the integration of climate risk assessments into operations such as lending, financing, and investments.

Milestones related to stakeholders



New edition of ScotiainSPIRA

In March, the 2026 call for applications was opened for the ScotiainSPIRA competitive fund, Scotiabank's social investment program, which celebrates six years of supporting high-impact initiatives in the areas of Education, Employment, Social Inclusion, and the Environment. This new edition, which includes a fund of nearly CLP \$530 million, invited social organizations from across the country and received 125 applications.

As part of the selection process, finalist organizations participated in a pitch preparation workshop designed to strengthen their presentation capabilities and ensure that all foundations were on equal footing when presenting their initiatives. Subsequently, the final presentation day was held, with the participation of 12 newly selected foundations, which presented their projects to a jury composed of Scotiabank executives and external experts. During this stage,

initiatives were evaluated based on impact, innovation, and contribution to solving social challenges in areas such as education, employability, social inclusion, the environment, and community needs. The winning projects of the 2026 edition will be announced shortly.



Gender Equity Month

As part of its commitment to female leadership, gender equity, and inclusion, during March 2026 Scotiabank Chile performed a program of initiatives for Women's Month, aimed at promoting professional development, leadership, and women's participation across different areas.

Highlighted activities included sessions such as "Influence and Lead," "Invisible Power, Visible Results in the Age of AI," and "Live, Lead, and Move Forward: the Power of Equity and Inclusive Spaces," which created spaces for reflection and learning around the current and future challenges of female leadership. In addition, inspiration and conversation sessions such as "Inspiring Future Generations" were held for students and young professionals.

During the period, the Bank also held a meeting with Scotiabank female customers, strengthening ties with women leaders in the business world, and participated in the Global International Women's Day Event, reinforcing its commitment to gender equity at both the local and international levels.

Pride Month

In June, Pride Month was commemorated as an opportunity to recognize, make visible, and celebrate diversity. In this context, Scotiabank participated in a new edition of the Pride Parade, reaffirming its commitment to promoting safe, inclusive, and discrimination-free spaces. More than 80 employees joined this important activity, representing the values that drive the organizational culture.



Awards and recognitions

As of June 2026, Scotiabank Chile has received four awards and recognitions, reflecting its positioning in key areas such as the customer value proposition, corporate reputation, inclusion, and the technical strength of its teams.

In business and customer service, the prestigious British magazine Euromoney, a global benchmark in international banking and finance, recognized Scotiabank Wealth Management Latin America at the Euromoney Private Banking Awards 2026, highlighting it in the Best for Client Service category and reaffirming the Bank's commitment to delivering an excellent customer experience. Likewise, The Digital Banker recognized Scotiabank as Best Bank for Emerging Affluent customers in South America at the Global Mass Affluent Wealth Awards 2026, highlighting its ability to offer personalized advice, investment solutions, and a comprehensive value proposition for this segment.

In terms of reputation and talent attraction, Scotiabank was included in the Top of Mind Index Tech Chile, ranking among the Top 50 most attractive companies to work for among under-35 professionals in the technology sector, reflecting its employee value proposition and its focus on innovation and professional development. This was complemented by recognition in the Best

Internship Experiences (BIE) Ranking, which highlights the experience offered to interns, and inclusion among the Best Organizations for Work-Life Integration in the Chile Unido ranking.

In addition, Pride Connection Chile recognized Scotiabank as Best International Company, acknowledging its commitment to diversity, inclusion, and the development of a respectful and open organizational culture, where diversity is a central element in decision-making and the way business is conducted. This recognition is complemented by obtaining the Equidad CL 2026 Seal, which highlights good practices in workplace inclusion and equity.

Finally, in the technical and analytical field, Consensus Economics granted Scotiabank the Forecast Accuracy Award 2025, recognizing the accuracy of the estimates made by its economics team for key variables such as GDP growth and inflation, consolidating its credibility and strength in macroeconomic analysis. During the period, the Bank also received recognitions for innovation and performance, including the distinction granted by World Economic Magazine for the use of artificial intelligence in financial services and the 2026 Salmón Award granted to Scotia Administradora General de Fondos for its results in the mutual funds industry.

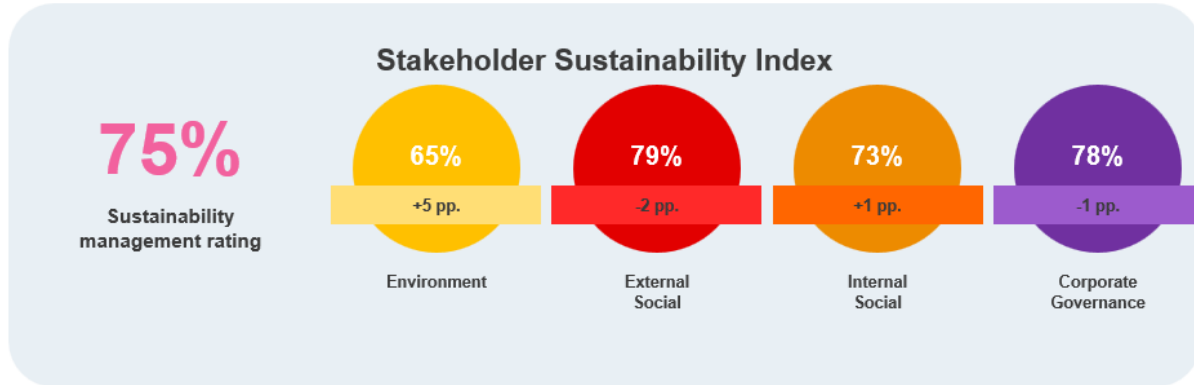
Stakeholder Sustainability

The purpose of sustainability is to create value for society and for Scotiabank through the commitments that the Bank undertakes with its main stakeholders, supported by strong corporate governance and good Corporate Social Responsibility practices. Scotiabank understands Sustainability and Social Responsibility as a way of doing business in which economic growth goes hand in hand with social inclusion and environmental respect, identifying and mitigating risks while enhancing development opportunities for both the Bank and society.

Since 2022, Scotiabank Chile has assessed its sustainability management through the SSINDEX (*Stakeholders Sustainability Index*) survey. This tool is intended to identify and measure companies' management of risks associated with the Environmental, Internal Social, External Social, and Corporate Governance dimensions of the corporate sustainability strategy, from the perspective of the Bank's main stakeholders.

In 2025, 75% of the 3,823 people surveyed for this measurement—including employees, customers, and suppliers—positively assessed Scotiabank Chile's risk and sustainability management, a result above the score obtained by the company in the previous measurement. In comparative terms, the highest-rated dimensions were External Social, with 79% favorable responses, and Corporate Governance, which reached a 78% positive assessment. The greatest opportunities for improvement were identified in stakeholders' perception of environmental management, an area rated with 65% favorable responses, 5 percentage points higher than the score recorded in 2024.

Figure No. 13: SSINDEX Results



Strategic links and critical dependencies

Scotiabank Chile manages a defined set of strategic relationships whose performance directly affects service continuity, the quality of the customer experience, and financial resilience. These relationships go beyond the general stakeholder map and are governed through segmented value propositions, service standards and service-level agreements (SLAs), comprehensive third-party risk management (TPRM), including periodic assessments, continuity and contingency plans, and responsible sales and data privacy practices aligned with local regulations.



Payments and cash infrastructure

The relationship with payment/ATM operators and schemes constitutes a critical operational dependency due to its scale and reach. The Bank maintains long-term agreements with the main acquiring and ATM network players in the market, under contracts with explicit service levels, operational reporting, periodic contingency testing, and duality mechanisms where efficient to mitigate substitution risks. These relationships are integrated into a TPRM framework that assesses continuity, cybersecurity, and data protection, and requires restoration plans in the event of incidents to safeguard transactional availability for individual and corporate customers.

The value proposition considers availability, latency, authorization rates, and settlement times, as well as fraud prevention controls and data traceability; performance is reviewed at the frequency defined in the SLAs and corrective actions are triggered in the event of deviations. Operational transparency makes it possible to anticipate demand peaks—mass payments, government benefits, and commercial campaigns—and coordinate capacity reinforcement with operators.



Technology and critical processing

The Bank operates on *core* and processing platforms that support card issuing and acquiring, origination, payments, and corporate services. In 2024, Scotiabank advanced the migration of the card processor to TSYS, integrated credentials and authentication into its channels, and deployed APIs for foreign trade and *Cash Management*; these capabilities are complemented by *low-code* automations and monitoring dashboards to increase productivity and control.

Contracts with processors, cloud providers, and telecommunications providers include *end-to-end* SLAs, coordinated maintenance windows, stability metrics (MTBF/MTTR), and cybersecurity requirements such as hardening, DLP, and penetration testing. The TPRM framework includes security assessments, business continuity/disaster recovery testing, and gradual exit clauses, reducing *lock-in* risks through modular/API architecture and legacy systems.



Card partnerships and consumer finance

The Bank maintains vehicles and partnerships for the cards and consumer finance business, including its CAT card administrator, as enablers of acquisition, *cross-sell*, and deeper Retail relationships. These partnerships are managed through product governance and performance dashboards that balance growth and risk—acquisition, usage, delinquency, and risk-adjusted profitability—with responsible sales and privacy policies that ensure consistent customer treatment across all channels.

The relationship is formalized through operational and commercial agreements, service playbooks, and risk thresholds that trigger corrective actions. Periodic executive reviews make it possible to recalibrate the offer mix and adjust limits and pricing based on observed behavior.

The relationship with Cencosud is a high-value strategic resource that is difficult to replace and has contributed to the growth and strengthening of Scotiabank's business model. Both organizations, leaders in their industries and markets, generated a synergy characterized by the complementarity between the Bank's financial capabilities and the Retail commercial platforms, enabling origination, loyalty, and deeper customer relationships. This became part of Scotiabank's value proposition and financial performance, as it introduced a new mass Retail customer segment that generates relevant income for the Bank.



Partnerships with multinational companies

The relationship with multinational groups is managed under a global coverage model that aligns countries, products, and risks to deliver a consistent "*One Bank*" experience, with an integrated value proposition in treasury and *Cash Management*, foreign trade through APIs and *front-to-back* solutions, financing, and transactional services. This relationship leverages the Group's international presence and digital capabilities that enable process standardization, visibility, and control across multiple jurisdictions.

The coverage model is organized around three coordinated roles:

Parent account manager (PAM). Manages the relationship with multinational customers at their parent-company level, maintaining responsibility for the global results generated by these customers.

Subsidiary account manager (SAM). Manages the relationship with customers in each subsidiary of multinational clients across different countries, working in coordination with the PAMs.

Operating account manager (OAM). Is responsible for developing the required service plan to ensure service quality and customer experience in all countries where the customer operates.

This coordination approach across countries made it possible to better meet the global needs of multinational customers by improving service quality, reducing contact points, facilitating the

credit line approval process for parent companies and subsidiaries, and monitoring compliance with the financial and strategic objectives defined collaboratively by each country.



Prudential dialogue and regulatory framework

The relationship with the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile defines risk appetite and integrates capital, liquidity, and leverage management under Basel III, with public disclosure through Pillar 3 on minimum capital requirements and risk management. This dialogue is supported by technical working groups, participation in sector-wide continuity exercises, and roadmaps for new regulations, such as economic crimes, data protection, and fintech, reinforcing system stability and investor confidence.

The Bank operates with policies, limits, and reports approved by the Board of Directors, as well as self-assessment processes linked to its capital and liquidity planning. Consistency between public disclosure and internal governance facilitates evidence-based regulatory dialogue using comparable metrics.

5. RISKS

The Bank and its subsidiaries operate in a highly technological, regulated, and competitive market exposed to a range of risks that may negatively affect the organization both financially and in terms of its corporate image.

These risks must be managed through structures and methodologies consistent with the volume and complexity of transactions and the levels of automation, in order to ensure that such risks are managed within levels aligned with the risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors. Management is responsible for executing and aligning its actions with these guidelines, in accordance with the strategy defined by Corporate Governance. This enables the Bank and its subsidiaries to establish a balance between risks and benefits in order to maximize value for shareholders.



Principles

Activities that involve assuming and managing risks at the Bank are guided by the following principles:

Risk and reward balance – Business and risk decisions are consistent with the strategies and risk appetite.

Understand risks – All material risks to which the Bank is exposed, including financial and non-financial risks, are identified and managed.

Forward-looking mindset – Emerging risks and potential vulnerabilities are proactively identified and managed.

Shared responsibility – All employees are responsible for managing risk.

Customer focus – Understanding our customers and their needs is essential for all businesses and risk decision-making.

Protect our brand – All risk-taking activities must be aligned with the Bank's risk appetite, Scotiabank Chile's code of conduct, including values and behaviors (ConexiónScotia), and policy principles.

Controls – Maintain a robust and resilient control environment to protect our stakeholders and manage risk in alignment with the Bank's Appetite Framework.

Compensation – Performance and compensation structures reinforce ConexiónScotia values and behaviors and promote effective risk-taking behaviors, taking into account the regulatory environment related to compensation.

Financial resilience – Maintain financial resilience to withstand financial stress situations. Capital and liquidity management are essential to financial resilience, as they ensure that the Bank can absorb shocks and meet its obligations during periods of stress.

Operational resilience – Maintain operational resilience to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from operational disruptions affecting the delivery of services that could cause

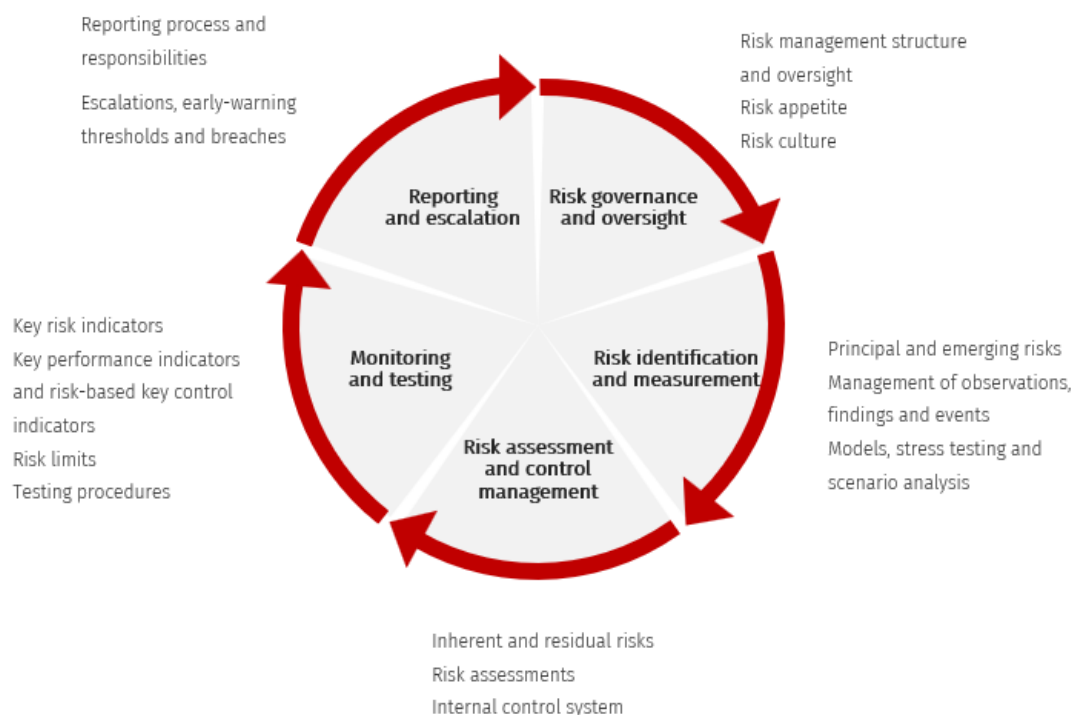
intolerable harm to customers, threaten the Bank's viability, or create instability in the financial system. This, in turn, could affect the Bank's financial resilience and its ability to meet its obligations during periods of stress. Effective risk management requires understanding how risk types are interconnected, which in turn supports financial and operational resilience.

Risk Management Framework

Scotiabank Chile has risk management and control guidelines set out in its Risk Management Framework, which are updated annually so that the risks assumed in all activities remain consistent with the Bank's strategic objectives, risk appetite, regulatory requirements, and industry best practices.

The internal controls of the Risk Management Framework, which arise from the identification and assessment of risks and generate monitoring and reporting processes, allow risk owners—from the Board of Directors to each employee—to integrate and understand the effective risks in the activities performed. This framework establishes a foundation of five key elements:

Figure No. 14: Elements of the Risk Management Framework



These elements, which are developed in greater detail in the following sections, consider the improvement of the Bank's financial and operational resilience. This refers to the ability to respond to and recover effectively from disruptions that cause operational interruptions in services and intolerable harm to customers. On the other hand, such disruptions may threaten

the ability to meet obligations during periods of stress and could even escalate and affect the stability of the financial system, while also enabling an understanding of the interconnection of risks and their impact across all areas of the Bank, thereby laying the foundations for risk management based on the criticality of those risks and aligned with strategic objectives.

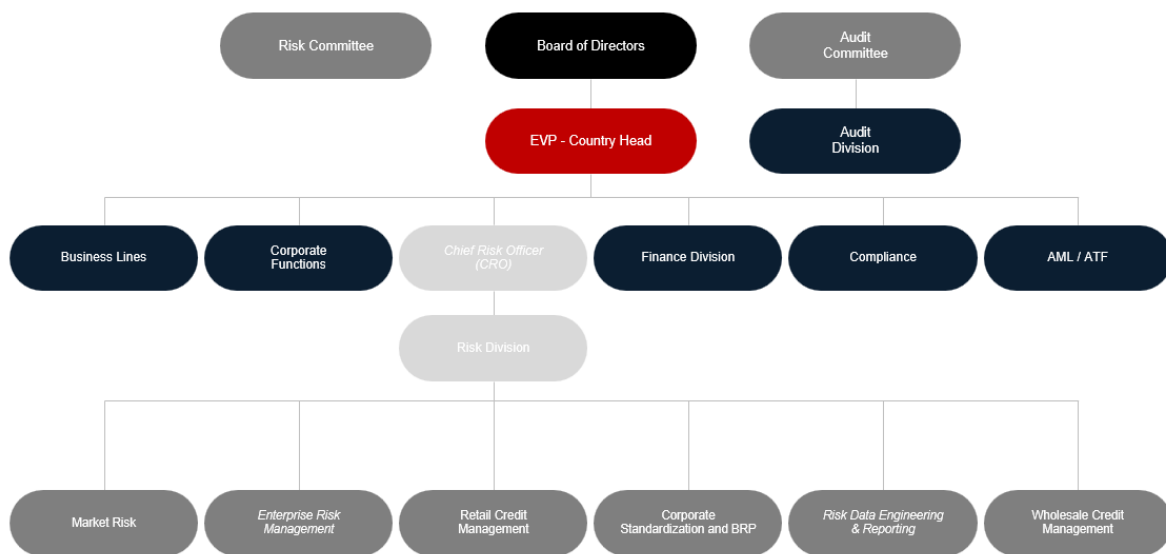
Risk governance

Scotiabank Chile's risk management governance structure assigns a leading role to both the Board of Directors and Senior Management in the design of strategies and the monitoring of the organization's work in this area.

Within this structure, the Risk and Audit committees that support the Board of Directors also play a fundamental role.

The Board of Directors and its committees are responsible for the Bank's risk oversight and management activities, and their organization is presented in **Figure No. 15**. For a more detailed description, the Prudential Relevance Report provides an in-depth discussion of the structure and main elements that comprise Corporate Governance.

Figure No. 15: Risk management structure



The risk management model assigns the Board of Directors and Senior Management a leading role in the design of strategies and the monitoring of the work performed by the risk divisions across the different risk types. In 2025, the following changes were applied to Risk Governance, led by the Board of Directors as the highest local body and by its Risk Committee: (i) the Compliance and AML/ATF areas began reporting directly to the EVPC-Country Head, and (ii) the mandates of existing committees were updated to make them more explicit and focused. In line with the above, one of the main challenges in risk governance is balancing the efficiency gained from centralized or regional processes with the final accountability that the entity has before the regulator in Chile.

The *Enterprise Risk Management* (ERM) team is responsible for reviewing and updating, annually or as required, Scotiabank Chile's Risk Management Frameworks and Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) by risk type. These updates go through an *Advice & Counsel* process with Head Office before being submitted to the Risk Committee and the local Board of Directors for approval.

After approval by the Risk Committee and the local Board of Directors, the framework is distributed among the managers who are members of the Executive Committee. The document is published on one or more websites, including the Bank's intranet. Likewise, the RAF is distributed to Senior Management of the Bank's subsidiaries for their respective adoption. The documents are also distributed and applied to the Bank's affiliates according to the nature and requirements of each one.

For more information on the roles and responsibilities of the organizational structure shown in the figure, see Chapter 05, Risk Management, of the 2025 Annual Report, under Risk Governance, and Chapter 03, Global Risk Overview, of the Prudential Information Report (Pillar 3).

Management model

At Scotiabank Chile, we monitor and manage risks based on a "three lines" model, composed of:

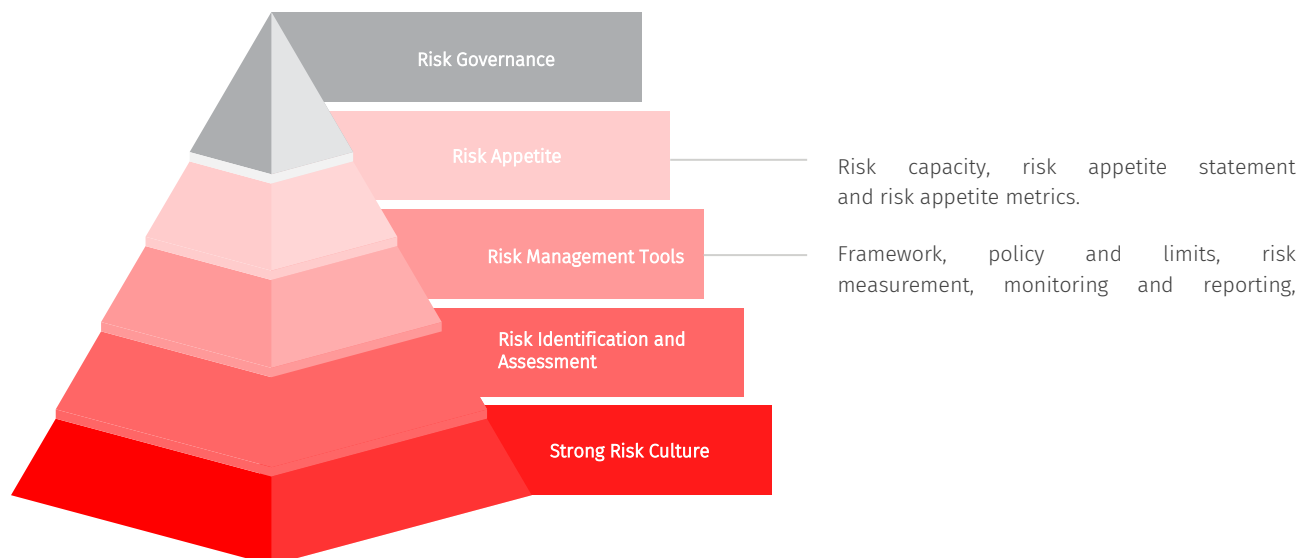
Figure No. 16: Elements of the Risk Management Framework



Risk Culture

Efficient and effective risk management is fundamental to the success of Scotiabank Chile and forms part of both the Bank's risk management approach and the global approach to strategy management. Scotiabank has a robust risk culture model, whose management involves all Bank employees. This model considers policies, processes, control management, and audit as key elements, which are fundamental components for creating a strong risk culture. The components of risk culture can be viewed in **Figure No. 17**.

Figure No. 17: Elements of Risk Culture



Risk identification and assessment process at Scotiabank Chile

The Bank defines risk as the potential for deviations from expected outcomes in the Bank's earnings, capital, liquidity, reputation, and resilience caused by external and internal vulnerabilities.

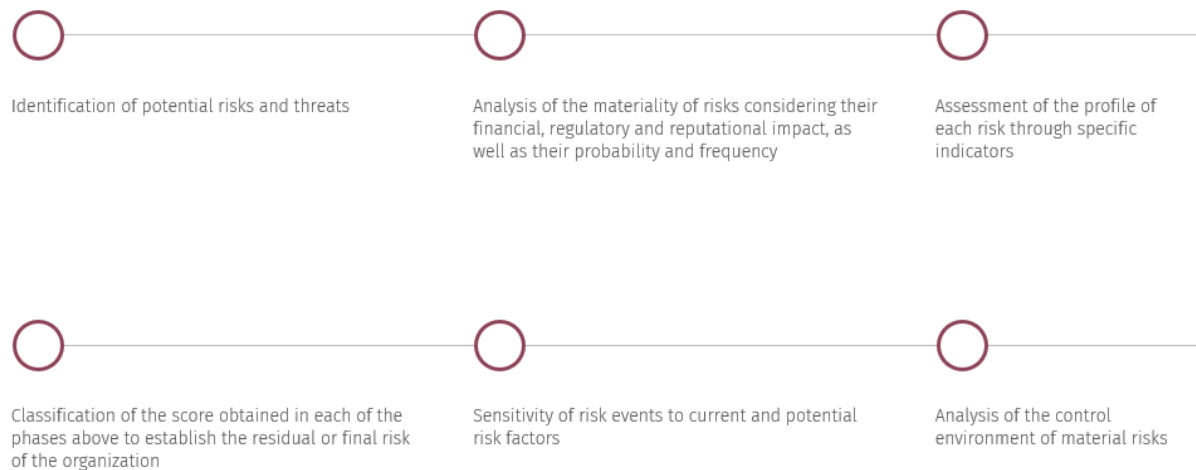
To support the proper identification of risks and the assessment of risk areas, the Bank has developed specific risk taxonomies for the management and governance of the several risks that may affect the Bank. In addition, it has developed an Integrated Risk Measurement (IRM) methodology, which enables it to identify, assess, and determine the risks to which it is exposed when carrying out banking activities and implementing its business model. This process considers the following objectives:

- Identify the risks to which it is exposed.
- Identify and quantify financial and non-financial risks across its different lines of business, in order to determine, based on their complexity or relevance, which risks require a more robust control environment.
- Identify new risks, both external and internal.

Under this methodology, the Bank updates its risk inventory, estimates inherent risk, assesses the control environment, and ultimately determines residual risk, both at the individual risk level and globally.

In line with the requirements established in Chapter 21-13 of the RAN, the Bank has developed the following process for identifying and assessing the risks to which it is exposed:

Figure No. 18: Risk identification and assessment process



In addition, the Bank continuously explores new risk exposures through assessments of:

- Transactions across the different business lines.
- Trend monitoring, analysis of emerging and top risks, and adverse scenarios.
- Strategic investments.
- New products and initiatives.
- Self-assessments by risk owners regarding people, processes, and systems.

ESG Risk Management

Regarding Environmental and Social Risks, the identification and assessment of environmental and climate risks follow the following approach: Environmental Risk Assessments are completed for business loans in order to identify, assess, manage, or mitigate environmental risks and liabilities associated with a debtor's business activities and the real estate pledged to the Bank as collateral. This includes procedures and tools to ensure compliance with the Equator Principles, where applicable. Climate Change Risk Assessments are completed for each Business Banking customer in order to rate the sensitivity of their operations to physical and transition risk associated with climate change. For this purpose, in 2025 the Bank performed a physical and transition risk measurement exercise, with the support of a consultant.

In 2025, this work to assess and mitigate environmental and social risks included:

- Operational risk: the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) program was performed. In addition, ESG Risk was added as a risk type to be assessed in the New Initiative Risk Assessment (NIRA).

- Third-party risk (TPRM): ESG risk was added to supplier assessments.
- Credit risk: the assessment is considered only for the Wholesale segment.
- Reputational risk: ESG risk was added as a factor that may affect our reputation.



Principal risks

Financial risks

Credit	Market	Liquidity
--------	--------	-----------

Non-financial risks

AML & ATF	Data	Reputational
Strategic	Cybersecurity & IT	Models
Operational	ESG	Compliance

At Scotiabank Chile, processes are continuously developed to help identify, assess, monitor, and proactively manage the risks associated with its activities. This work is assigned critical priority, as it helps reduce exposure to threats and variables that, if materialized, could have a severe impact on management, performance, and institutional reputation. These processes also provide the

information needed to design prevention and mitigation strategies that are appropriate to the organization's characteristics and the specific features of the business. These ongoing controls are mainly applied to two types of priority risks: financial and non-financial risks. In 2025, financial risks remained those reported the previous year: Credit, Market, and Liquidity. In this area, only adjustments were applied in terms of limits and KPIs used to measure certain aspects.

Ongoing work continues to strengthen the way non-financial risks are measured and managed, as these risks, by their nature, present greater challenges for quantification. In this process, Scotiabank remains attentive to best practices and improvement opportunities, incorporating advances that enable more robust management aligned with corporate standards.



Financial risks

These are risks directly associated with the Bank's core business and income-generating activities. They are also risks that the Bank understands well and assumes in order to generate sustainable, consistent, and predictable earnings. In general, financial risks can be quantified and are relatively predictable.

The Bank is willing to assume this type of risk, as it is considered a fundamental part of business activities, provided that it is well understood, remains within established limits, and meets the desired risk/return profile.

Credit Risk



This is the risk of loss resulting from a customer or counterparty failing to meet its financial or contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises in the Bank's direct lending operations and in its financing, investment, and trading activities, where counterparties have repayment or other obligations to the Bank.

The Bank manages credit risk through a series of tools, including procedures, models, validation, controls, behavioral monitoring, and other mechanisms. This is framed within a global strategy. Differentiated limits and models are established based on customer characteristics and the environment in which the Bank operates.

For more details regarding the specific management of and exposure to Credit Risk, see Note 47 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and the Prudential Information Report, which addresses in Chapter 04, Credit Risk, matters related to governance and organization, credit quality, management and risk classification, as well as supplementary forms such as CR1, CR2, CR3, CR4, and CR5.

Additionally, for more details regarding the specific management of and exposure to Counterparty Credit Risk, see Note 47 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and the Prudential Relevance Report, which addresses in Chapter 05, Counterparty Credit Risk, matters related to governance and organization, management, wrong-way risk, counterparty risk exposure, as well as supplementary forms such as CCR1, CCR3, CCR5, and CCR8.

Market Risk

This is the risk of loss due to changes in market prices and rates, including interest rates, credit spreads, exchange rates, and commodity values, as well as the correlations between them and their volatility levels. Market risk includes trading risk, investment risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, and indexation risk.

For more details regarding the specific management of and exposure to Market Risk, see Note 47 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and the Prudential Information Report, which addresses in Chapter 06, Market Risk, matters related to governance and organization, management, market risk-weighted assets (MRWA), as well as supplementary forms such as MR1.

For more details regarding the specific management of and exposure to Structural Risk (IRRBB), see Note 47 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and the Prudential Information Report, which addresses in Chapter 07, Structural Risk, matters related to governance, management, and changes in the Bank's economic value of equity and net interest income.



Liquidity Risk

This is the risk that the Bank may be unable to meet its financial obligations in a timely manner at reasonable prices. Financial obligations include liabilities to depositors, payments due under derivative contracts, settlement of lending and securities repurchase transactions, and lending and investment commitments.



For more details regarding the specific management of and exposure to Liquidity Risk, see Note 47 to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and the Prudential Information Report, which addresses in Chapter 08, Liquidity Risk, matters related to governance and organization, management, funding strategy, liquidity risk exposures, quantitative requirements, as well as supplementary forms such as LIQ1, LIQ2, and ENC.

Non-financial risks

These risks are inherent to the Bank's business and may have negative strategic, business, financial, or reputational consequences if they are not properly managed. Compared with financial risks, these risks are less predictable and more difficult to define and measure. The Bank states that it assumes low levels of non-financial risks and works to ensure that they are adequately controlled.

Operational Risk

The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed people, processes, and systems, or from external events. Operational Risk includes third-party risk and legal risk, but excludes strategic risk and reputational risk. Operational Risk exists, to some extent, in each of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' business and support activities, and may result in financial losses, sanctions from regulatory authorities, and damage to the institution's reputation.

For more details regarding the specific management of and exposure to Operational Risk, see the Prudential Information Report, which addresses in Chapter 09, Operational Risk, matters related to governance and organization, management, quantitative requirements, as well as supplementary forms such as R08.



Strategic Risk

This is the risk that the Bank, business lines, or corporate functions make ineffective strategic decisions, are not sufficiently resilient to changes in the business environment, fail to comply with the Bank's Risk Appetite, or execute such strategies poorly.

Reputational Risk

This is the risk that negative publicity or stakeholder sentiment regarding Scotiabank's conduct, business practices, or associations, whether true or not, may have an adverse effect on its revenues, operations, or customer base, or require costly litigation or other defensive measures.

Compliance Risk

This is the risk that an activity is not performed in accordance with applicable laws, rules, regulations, and prescribed practices, as well as internal policies, procedures, and ethical standards expected by regulators, customers, investors, employees, and other stakeholders. Compliance risk comprises regulatory compliance risk, conduct risk, and privacy risk.

Cybersecurity and Information Technology (IT) Risk

This is the risk of loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information, data, or information systems, and reflects the potential adverse impacts on the organization's operations—that is, its mission, functions, image, or reputation—as well as on assets, customers, and other stakeholders. Information technology risk is the risk of financial loss, disruption, or reputational impairment resulting from the failure of information technology systems.

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk (AML/ATF)

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk is Scotiabank Chile's susceptibility to being used by individuals or organizations in money laundering, terrorist financing, or violations of economic sanctions. This also includes the risk that the Bank does not comply with applicable anti-money laundering (AML), anti-terrorist financing (ATF), or sanctions legislation, or does not apply controls reasonably designed to deter, detect, and report AML/ATF activity.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Risk

This is the potential risk that environmental, social, and corporate governance factors related to Scotiabank's conduct, business practices, or relationships may have a negative impact on the Bank's performance.

The Bank is directly and indirectly exposed to ESG risks due to its business activities and internal operations. By their nature, ESG risks may heighten many of the Bank's other principal risks, such as credit, compliance, operational, and reputational risks. Accordingly, ESG risk management is also integrated into the governance structures and risk management elements of the other principal risks that ESG risks may affect.

ESG Risk comprises environmental risks, including potential negative impacts caused by possible harm to the natural environment through the Bank's direct and indirect practices; social risk, including potential negative impacts on a business that may arise from inadequate management of social considerations that can cause actual or perceived negative impacts on people and communities; and governance risk, which encompasses the Bank's processes and policies, how decisions are made, and how the Bank addresses the diverse interests and

relationships with its many stakeholders, including shareholders, customers, employees, and the broader community.

Model Risk

Model risk is the risk that produces adverse financial outcomes—for example, capital, losses, or revenues—and reputational consequences arising from the design, development, implementation, or use of a model. It may arise from inadequate specifications, incorrect parameter assumptions, hypotheses or false assumptions, mathematical computation errors, inaccurate, inadequate, or missing information, inappropriate use, and lack of monitoring or controls.

Data Risk

This is the risk of exposure to negative financial and non-financial consequences—for example, loss of revenue, reputational risk, regulatory risk, or suboptimal management decision-making—caused by inadequate management, poor understanding, or misuse of the Bank’s data assets.

This risk may arise from poor data quality; inadequate data management or data architecture; and/or unethical use of data.



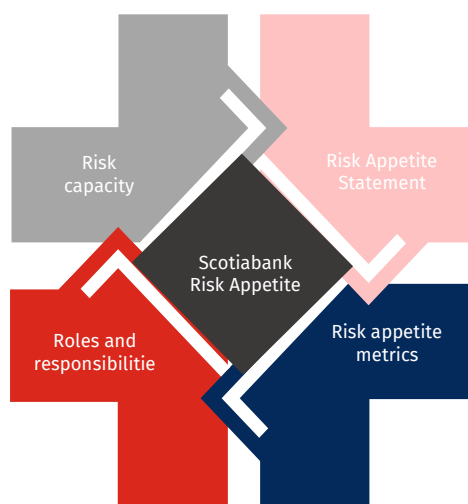
Risk Appetite Framework

Scotiabank Chile's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) defines the organization's risk capacity; that is, the amount and types of risk that Scotiabank and its subsidiaries are willing to assume in order to achieve their strategic and financial objectives. In addition, this document establishes the risk margins, metrics, roles, and responsibilities that ensure the Bank operates in a balanced manner in terms of risks and benefits.

Risk appetite metrics and thresholds are established in accordance with the Bank's strategy and financial and capital planning. Throughout this process, the Board of Directors and Senior Management play a fundamental role, as they are responsible for approving both the Framework and the policies used to manage the different risks, as well as the procedures, models, and tools applied.

Risk appetite indicators are reported monthly to the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors as part of the periodic risk management report.

Figure No. 19: Elements of the Risk Appetite Framework.



Accordingly, Scotiabank Chile's RAF includes both qualitative statements and quantitative measures; the latter help quantify the Bank's risk appetite and ensure that it remains within established limits. The RAF also considers fundamental aspects of governance, roles, and responsibilities, as well as the escalation model and action plans required in the event of alerts and/or breaches of the defined appetite. In the risk appetite definition process, the Bank considers all principal risks, in line with the guidelines of its Head Office.

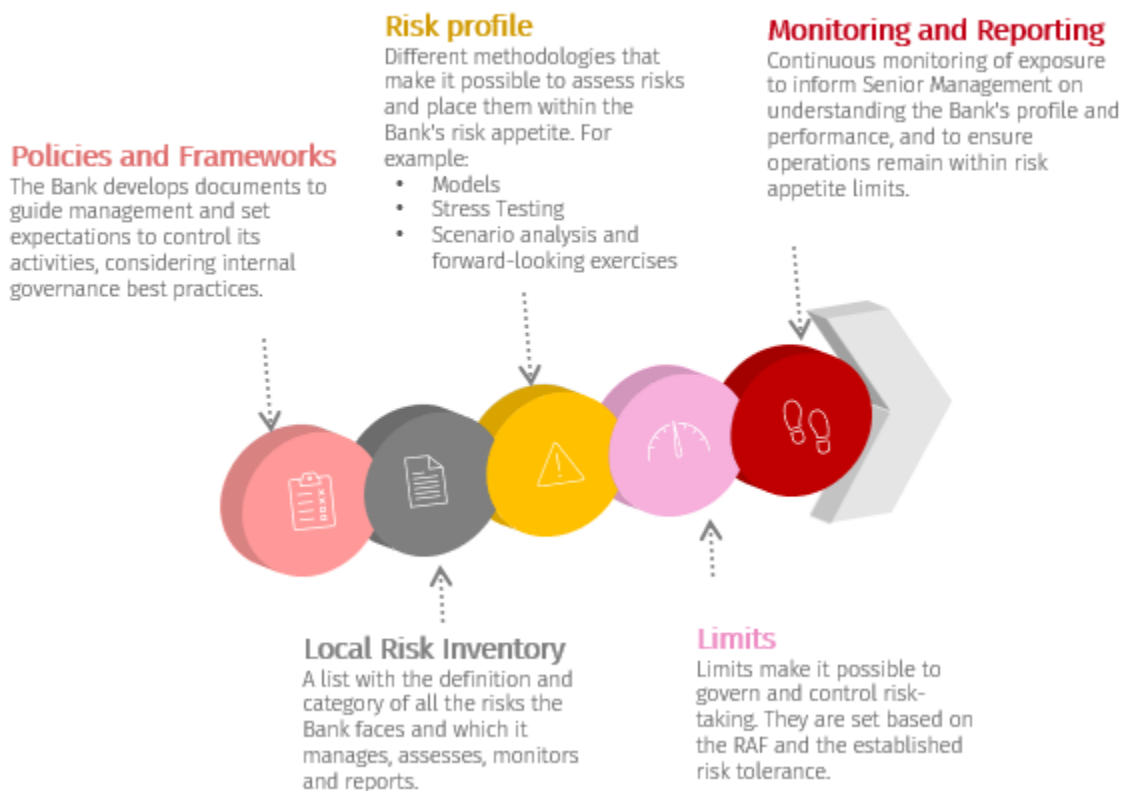
The Bank strives to maintain a robust and resilient control environment to protect its stakeholders and to be operationally and financially prepared to respond to adverse events.

Risk management tools

Scotiabank Chile's risk management framework is supported by a variety of risk management tools that are used individually or jointly to manage risks at the institutional level. Risk management tools are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure consistency with risk-taking activities and relevance to the Bank's business and financial strategies.

The Bank continuously monitors risks through an indicator dashboard. This dashboard makes it possible to measure and present, on a monthly basis, risk behavior, alerts, and any action plans to be implemented. The management teams responsible for each risk are in charge of measuring, monitoring, and reporting information on the defined indicators.

Figure No. 20: Risk management tools



Stress testing

Scotiabank Chile has institution-wide and individual-risk stress testing programs for credit, market, and operational risks. These tests make it possible to estimate the potential impact on the Bank's performance resulting from significant changes in market conditions, the credit environment, liquidity demand, or other risk factors. These tests are integrated into the strategy

and financial planning processes, as well as into financial crisis management planning and exercises, including the crisis recovery plan.

The programs are developed with input from a broad base of stakeholders, and the variables are designed to capture a range of stress scenarios with different severities and time horizons, in order to subsequently assess Scotiabank Chile's capital capacity to absorb potential losses, as well as evaluate alternatives that could be taken to reduce risk levels and preserve capital.



Currently, the Bank performs stress tests using internal and regulatory scenarios. In this regard, it should be noted that the local regulator uses as a reference what is performed in developed economies, where stress tests are conducted annually as part of the main supervisory tools, with the objective of assessing the resilience of financial organizations under adverse market conditions and also evaluating systemic risk.

In the local context, with the implementation of Basel III, the integration of stress testing was formalized as a risk management technique used to support the assessment of the possible effects of a set of specific, exceptional but plausible changes in the environment that could affect risk factors and, therefore, the Bank's financial condition.

Scotiabank Chile, concerned with its long-term stability and solvency, has developed and implemented a structural improvement program for the techniques and tools used in the development of stress tests. Through these improvements, the Bank addresses the challenges raised by the regulator and aligns with the guiding principles set out in Chapter 21-13 of the RAN, as well as with best practices in Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Risk training

Scotiabank Chile has policies and programs to train employees on our different types of risk. There are mandatory courses for the entire Scotiabank Chile workforce, complemented by local-level initiatives and courses aimed at new hires, which also seek to prevent and reduce our risks.

These include courses such as: "Understanding Global Sanctions," "Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption," "Risk Culture, Risk Appetite and Operational Risk," "Cybersecurity and Data Protection," and "Understanding Anti-Money Laundering and Sanctions," as well as initiatives such as Scotiaplay, a mass cybersecurity webinar.

It is also worth noting that directors were trained on IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, and during the year, knowledge update and training programs continued to be developed for directors on matters related to regulatory compliance, risk management, and governance. During this period, the plan included topics that have been given the highest priority globally, such as anti-money laundering and cybersecurity.

Table No. 12: Metrics of employees trained in risks

Risk training data	2025
People trained in risk management during 2025	5,690
Average training hours per person during the year	3.5

Changes and trends in risk management

During the year, the Bank promoted several risk management initiatives with a special focus on ESG, Cybersecurity, and Ethics and Compliance, in response to an environment marked by rapidly changing global trends and a constantly evolving regulatory framework. This context requires strengthening the culture of integrity, compliance practices, corporate conduct, and internal capabilities to anticipate emerging risks, controls, and infrastructure for safeguarding information, as well as strengthening organizational resilience through the integration of environmental, social, and governance criteria together with sound digital security practices. The management and progress achieved in these areas are described below:

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Risk Management

At Scotiabank Chile, ESG risk management is performed under the guidelines of the ESG Risk Framework. This Framework describes the main guidelines, roles, and responsibilities related to the Bank's ESG risk management and establishes the minimum requirements for integrating ESG risk considerations into decision-making processes for other risk types, strategies, activities, and internal business operations.

The main ESG risks identified by the Bank are:

- Innovation and Digital Transformation
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Ethics and Integrity
- Training and Development
- Anti-corruption and Free Competition
- Customer Service and Satisfaction
- Sustainable Finance
- Financial Inclusion
- Climate Change
- Diversity and Inclusion



Regarding these topics, it should be noted that Head Office is working on the design of a system that will make it possible to calculate the financial and strategic impact of these ESG risks and opportunities. The objective is for this tool to be available in the medium term.

In terms of ESG risk management, 2025 was a transition period for Scotiabank, both locally and globally, in light of the regulatory changes being observed in Chile and other countries on ESG matters, which will require the Bank to adapt its policies and processes over the coming years. During this period, the focus of work in this area was on advancing and complying with the commitments included in the Master Plan for Strengthening the ESG Strategy defined by Scotiabank Chile in 2025 (see more in the Sustainable Business Strategy chapter – Integrated Report). In this context, the following actions can be highlighted as milestones of annual management:

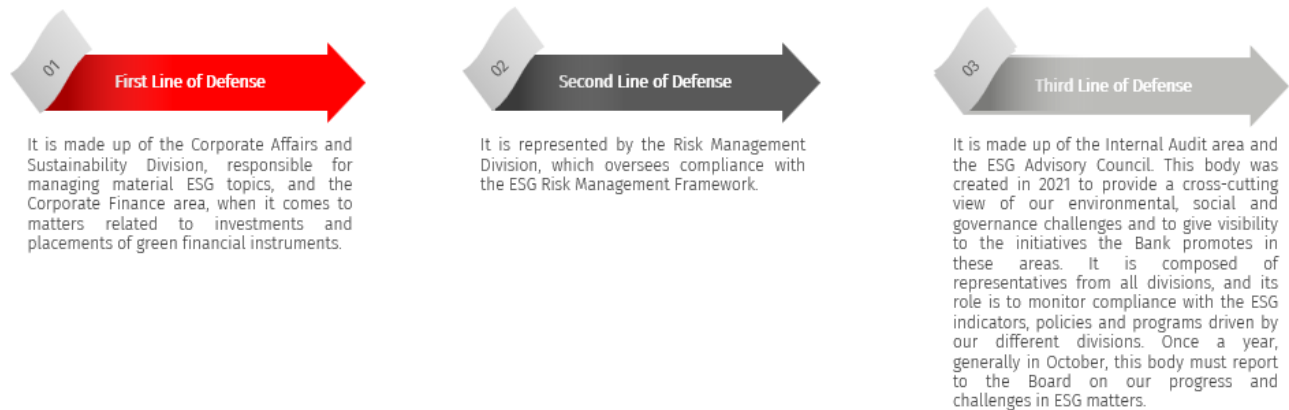
- We developed a double materiality process to more accurately identify our impact and financial risks in ESG matters. Based on this process, which concluded in December, the objective is to generate mitigation and prevention plans for those risks that are not included in our current map.
- Through the Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (ABIF), we participated in the Public-Private Green Finance Roundtable promoted by the Ministry of Finance, which concluded in May with the renewal of the Green Agreement. This is a voluntary commitment among multiple financial sector stakeholders, the government, regulators, and industry supervisors, which sets out general principles for managing climate change-related risks and opportunities in decision-making and commits concrete actions in this area. As part of the development of our ESG Risk Matrix, we also advanced in defining our physical climate risks, related to damage to property and infrastructure resulting from extreme weather events, and transition risks, related to the transition toward a low-carbon economy. During 2024, methodologies were incorporated to categorize physical and transition risk across the Bank's portfolios. Risk categories depend on customers' industry sector. This methodology was developed by Head Office and, locally, is monitored monthly. In addition to the models developed by BNS, Chile engaged an external consultant to identify physical and transition risks, focusing the transition-risk analysis on industry sector and the physical-risk analysis on the geolocation of collateral.
- We held training workshops for our teams on the methodologies we are incorporating to assess suppliers under ESG criteria, and we performed specific courses, led from Toronto, so that the first lines of business and commercial teams can correctly upload information into the platform enabled by Head Office to measure the transition risk and physical risk of operations.

ESG Risk Governance

Scotiabank Chile has established governance for managing the several ESG-related risks to which the Bank is exposed, integrating environmental, social, and governance criteria into strategic decision-making. This follows the Three Lines of Defense Model, which defines a governance structure with responsibilities and processes that ensure risk management that strengthens business sustainability and the long-term trust of its stakeholders.

Its purpose is to establish the mechanisms needed to evaluate, supervise, and continuously improve ESG performance, aligning it with strategic objectives, commitments and pillars related to Climate Change, and international best practices.

Figure No. 21: Three Lines of Defense Model



Progress driven by the ESG Council



The ESG Advisory Council is a body created by Scotiabank Chile to provide a cross-functional view of the organization's environmental, social, and governance challenges and to make visible the initiatives promoted by the Bank in these areas. Composed of representatives from all divisions, over the last three years this Council has been responsible for promoting the definition of ESG indicators, policies, and programs driven by the different management areas, and for monitoring their fulfillment. In addition, it is the main channel through which Board members are kept permanently informed about the scope and progress of our social, environmental, governance,

and human rights management. Each year, this body reports on these matters to both the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

In 2025, as part of its work, the Council participated in the preliminary analysis of the first Green Mortgage launched by Scotiabank Chile, an innovation developed by the Products area. In addition, it monitored the Bank's sustainable finance results and validated the Environmental Strategic Plan prepared by the *Real Estate* area, which establishes targets for reducing emissions, water, and waste, as well as objectives to adapt branches to the needs of people with mobility limitations. In March, Council members also participated in training conducted by the IB Legal area on the concept of *greenwashing*.

Cybersecurity and information security

Cybersecurity and information security are among the main non-financial risks to which the Bank is exposed, as they involve potential impacts with critical scope for the normal development of our activities and corporate reputation. In line with this view, at Scotiabank Chile we continuously develop policies, controls, and procedures to ensure the security and

proper use of our systems and records, and to create a prevention culture within the organization that supports the sustainability of these measures.

The result of the commitment to cybersecurity is reflected in the recognition granted by the international magazine *Global Finance* for the third consecutive year as the safest bank in the country. This award enabled us to be included in the World's Safest Banks Ranking, which this publication has prepared for 35 years.

The main advances in Cybersecurity and Information Security include:

- Protection against automated attacks: advanced mechanisms were implemented to detect and block automated attacks, including botnets, credential stuffing, and DDoS, using solutions based on artificial intelligence (AI) and behavioral analysis.
- Improvement of security controls: preventive and detective controls were strengthened across the entire technology infrastructure, including:
 - Expansion of multifactor authentication (MFA) to 100% of critical accesses.
 - Implementation of Zero Trust Architecture in internal and external environments.
 - Update of policies and procedures aligned with standards.
 - Vulnerability management and technology obsolescence management.
 - Optimization of technology risk assessment processes.
 - Improvement of access control policies.
- Governance and Compliance: the cybersecurity governance model was consolidated, with periodic reporting to the Board of Directors and 100% compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Technology protection: migration toward secure architectures, segmentation of critical networks, and adoption of continuous monitoring tools with predictive capabilities.
- Incident management: the average response time (MTTR) was reduced by 30%, thanks to the automation of SOC processes and integration with global platforms.
- Improvement of information asset risk management analysis processes.

Cybersecurity Risk Culture

For a risk culture to exist, the Bank promotes measures and initiatives that are relevant to making well-informed, risk-based decisions. These include:

- **Staffing:** The Bank strives to maintain adequate staffing levels in Risk Advisor or Independent Risk Oversight functions to facilitate effective and efficient risk management, with responsibilities distributed across the Lines of Defense.
- **Risk awareness education:** The Bank strengthens risk culture through consistent messaging to employees that risk management is a critical part of their daily responsibilities. Ethical behavior is also a key component of a strong risk culture, and elements of the formal conduct risk program are included in employee training.
- **Risk training and certifications:** Cybersecurity and IT Risk Management employees at all levels receive education and training on risk management, annually certify the Bank's risk management policies, and analyze decisions considering the requirements of the Risk Management Framework. In addition, employees who hold risk advisor roles, IT knowledge group roles, or independent risk oversight functions are trained and/or certified in IT risk management and have a combination of cybersecurity, IT, and business expertise.



In addition, the Cybersecurity Culture Program continues to be developed, through which training is delivered to prevent risks in areas such as remote work, information leakage, and phishing. The following actions have been promoted in each of these areas:

- **Remote work:** we implemented a world-class tool (*Z-Scale*) that allows us to establish browsing policies for malicious or unauthorized websites.
- **Data Loss Prevention (DLP) standard:** we improved monitoring, detection, blocking, and notification processes. We also updated the DLP exceptions standard, which allowed us to offer controlled solution alternatives without affecting the Bank's operations.
- **Phishing:** we developed *phishing* campaigns to raise awareness and train employees in identifying malicious emails. These exercises evolved and incorporated increasingly complex test scenarios, such as *spear phishing*. This practice produced positive results in preparing employees for these attacks.

In 2025, the following program results are highlighted:



- Strengthening of technical controls, such as centralized server administration through the “LAM” process, which enables the use of dynamic passwords.
- “Privacy Talks” aimed at “Risk Ambassadors” on topics such as privacy and data protection. Nearly 100 people participated in these sessions.
- 100% of employees were covered by mandatory training and awareness campaigns on emerging threats and digital fraud.

Table No. 13: Training records

Item	2025		
	Men	Women	Total
Total people trained	2,736	2,937	5,673
Total training hours	3,523	3,466	6,990
Average training hours per person	1.3	1.2	1.2

Cyberintelligence Services

In Cyberintelligence, the information shared by the ABIF Virtual Task Force (Association of Banks and Financial Institutions in Chile) on security threats and incidents associated with local financial industry providers allowed us to take preventive actions to mitigate potential impacts on the Bank’s platforms that use those same external companies. The detections and alerts received from the Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) of the Government of Chile allowed us to prepare reports that we sent to our SOC (*Security Operation Center*) in Canada so that it could assess the information, follow up on it and, if necessary, generate the relevant actions.



Cyberattack drills and exercises

In 2025, Head Office organized training on the new incident management process. ABIF, in turn, coordinated two tactical exercises involving all member banks, as well as the regulator and the Central Bank as observers. The last of these exercises, by including other financial institutions and providers, took on the nature of an industry cybersecurity drill, which allowed us to comply with the requirements of RAN 20-10.

Thanks to all these efforts, in 2025 we maintained the levels of our Cybersecurity Risk Index (SRI) and achieved positive results

in relation to employees' preparedness for *phishing* attacks, despite the increasing difficulty of these exercises.

2026 Objectives

During this year, we will continue assessing opportunities in the use of artificial intelligence, with the aim of implementing this technology optimally across the Bank's functions. In addition, we will continue enhancing the efficiency of our *firewall* and will apply protection systems against bot attacks on Internet-exposed sites.

Actions implemented to adapt to new regulations

As part of the Bank's commitment to responsible management and to the soundness of the Chilean financial system, Scotiabank Chile has developed and implemented several actions aimed at ensuring appropriate adaptation to new regulations issued by supervisory authorities. These measures seek to strengthen compliance standards, improve operational efficiency, and ensure that internal processes are fully aligned with the prudential, technological, and risk management requirements demanded by the current regulatory environment. This proactive approach reflects the strategic priority assigned to transparency, stability, and the protection of customers and stakeholders. The actions implemented by the Bank include:

- **Adaptation to CMF regulations and the Personal Data Protection Law:** comprehensive update of data processing policies and procedures to incorporate privacy-by-design and privacy-by-default principles. This also included the implementation of controls to guarantee ARCO rights on digital platforms.
- **Strengthening of cybersecurity governance:** adjustment of the governance model to comply with the guidelines of the CMF Technology and Cybersecurity Risk Management Standard, together with the inclusion of maturity metrics and periodic reporting to the Board of Directors on technology risks.
- **Protection of critical infrastructure and Open Finance:** adaptation of processes to comply with security requirements in open ecosystems, ensuring the protection of APIs and data shared with third parties, and validating suppliers through risk assessments and contractual clauses aligned with new regulations.
- **Incident management and operational resilience:** update of the Incident Response Plan to incorporate scenarios required by regulators and mandatory drills, integrating continuous monitoring capabilities and immediate reporting of relevant incidents.

Finally, it is important to note that the detailed analysis of the regulatory environment in which the aforementioned actions are framed is developed in Chapter 06, External Environment, which is referenced for a broader understanding of the regulatory context guiding these initiatives.



Systemic Risk Management

Systemic risk management is an essential component of Scotiabank Chile's risk management framework. Its purpose is to anticipate and mitigate contagion effects, given their interconnected nature, seeking to safeguard the Bank's individual solvency and the stability of the financial system as a whole. In this context, during 2025 the Bank achieved certain milestones in this area, which are detailed below:

Global Systemically Important Bank score, by category

Scotiabank Chile is not considered a global systemically important bank. However, at the local level, the implementation of new capital requirements for banks, aligned with Basel III international standards, incorporates the categorization of systemically important banks through an index by entity. This index relates four factors that reflect the impact that financial deterioration and solvency impairment could have on the functioning of the system, thereby seeking to prevent such deterioration from having significant negative consequences for the rest of the financial system and even for the country's economy as a whole.

In March 2022, the Bank was classified by the CMF as a domestic systemically important bank, which was ratified in March 2025 based on information reported annually by financial institutions. This classification involves an additional Common Equity Tier 1 capital charge of 1.25%, to be phased in at a rate of one quarter of the requirement per year until 2025 (100% as of December 2025), thereby fulfilling the objective of strengthening the solvency of the financial system.

Integrating stress test results into capital adequacy planning

Stress tests are performed periodically and represent an analysis of both comprehensive risks and impacts on capital requirements. These results are used in both short-term and long-term strategic planning, considering comparisons between the impacts of macroeconomic crisis scenarios and planned outcomes. To assess adequate capital strength, these tests include key business risks, such as Pillar 1 risks (market, credit, and operational), as well as other relevant risks, all of which are integrated into capital management.

Milestones in the management of financial and non-financial risks



In Finance, an action plan was prepared to adapt to the requirements of the update to Chapter 21-13, “Assessment of Banks’ Effective Capital Adequacy,” of the RAN, which comes into force in 2025 and includes changes related to banking book market risks and the effective capital self-assessment process, among others.

As part of this adaptation work, the authority provided an assessment of the 2025 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Report (IAPE).

Submission of this document is an obligation of the entity as part of its compliance with Chapter 21-13 of the

Updated Compilation of Regulations (RAN) issued by the CMF. In this report, companies identify, measure, and aggregate their risks, and determine the effective capital they require to cover them over a short- and medium-term horizon of at least three years.

We continued strengthening our stress testing, a risk management technique used to support the assessment of the possible effects of a set of specific changes in the environment—exceptional but plausible—that affect risk factors and, therefore, a bank’s financial condition. As part of this strengthening, we incorporated banking stress models for the individual portfolio and Commercial Banking, using a methodology aligned with regulatory requirements.

The Bank recognizes the growing importance of non-financial risks as digitalization deepens and dependence on third parties increases. Accordingly, it has promoted a transition from a management approach focused on traditional financial risks toward one that incorporates non-financial risks in a more robust and integrated manner, with particular emphasis on those associated with technology and cybersecurity. This change in perspective was complemented by the expansion of the Risk Appetite Framework, which moved from having one consolidated metric to eight specific indicators for technology risks. These new indicators cover aspects such as technology obsolescence and the centralization of application records and controls.

6. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The external environment is undoubtedly shaped by international and national scenarios, which, together with several variables or areas such as economic, political, social, regulatory, technological, and environmental factors, directly influence companies' and banks' strategies and their ability to adapt to change.

Global and local conditions determine, on the one hand, opportunities and pressures on growth, margins, investment, and demand for services, while on the other hand regulatory and social changes require permanent adjustments to business models, governance practices, risk controls, and operational processes.

Likewise, political and technological changes, together with environmental trends, redefine customer expectations, compliance standards before supervisors, and levels of competition, driving organizations to be able to face external changes, risks, and pressures without losing stability, continuity, or the ability to operate normally, while modernizing their infrastructure and anticipating emerging risks that allow them to sustain competitiveness in a dynamic and highly interdependent environment.

On the other hand, Scotiabank Chile understands that its role is not only to manage resources, but also to enable decisions. Under this responsibility to actively contribute to the development of the country and its people, it has built its history and purpose on a deep conviction: economic growth is not an end in itself, but the most powerful means to expand opportunities, reduce inequalities, sustain public policies, and improve people's quality of life. In this context, the Bank continuously assesses the external environment in order to anticipate transformations that affect the banking industry across several areas and adapt its strategy to support its customers as the most trusted financial partner.

International Scenario



The external environment has recently experienced a recomposition of macroeconomic risks, marked by the resilience of global activity and a rebound in inflationary pressures. In the United States, the economy showed dynamic performance, with first-quarter 2026 real GDP growth revised upward to 2.1%, driven by the strength of domestic consumption and investment in artificial intelligence.

However, retail inflation has remained resistant to decline, with May CPI accelerating to 4.2% year-on-year, its highest level in three years. This outlook has reinforced a restrictive bias in monetary policy, with the Federal Reserve keeping the benchmark rate within the 3.50%–3.75% range, ruling out the cuts expected at the beginning of the year and projecting that these levels will be maintained for the remainder of 2026.

Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, characterized by the temporary closure of the Strait of Hormuz, caused a severe energy supply shock that drove Brent and WTI oil prices to highs close to US\$120 per barrel during the first half of the year. However, the signing in mid-June 2026 of a memorandum of understanding between the United States and Iran significantly eased pressure on crude oil, pushing spot prices below the US\$80 threshold.

Despite this correction, the Central Bank warns that the conflict has not definitively ended and that global crude oil supply has not normalized, maintaining a high degree of uncertainty regarding the final impact on global inflation prospects.

In Europe, economic activity continues to show mixed signals, with growth in the Eurozone affected by one-off factors in the first quarter, recording a 0.2% quarter-on-quarter contraction. In response to persistent inflationary risks, the European Central Bank raised its key rate in June, bringing the deposit rate to 2.25%. Meanwhile, China's economy expanded GDP by 4.3% year-on-year during the second quarter of 2026, slightly below market expectations. Despite weakness in the real estate sector, Chinese authorities maintain their annual growth target at around 4.6%, supported by the dynamism of the technology industry and exports.

In Latin America, a cautious monetary tone prevails amid renewed cost pressures and volatility in international financial markets. Central banks in the region have moderated or paused their rate-cutting cycles, with Brazil setting the Selic rate at 14.25% and Colombia maintaining restrictive levels at 12%. The region's external sector has benefited from highly positive terms of trade due to the rebound in industrial metals. Copper prices have climbed steadily during 2026, reaching a new historical high of US\$6.50 per pound on July 11, driven by tight global supply and solid demand linked to the energy transition and data centers.

Finally, sustainability is consolidating as a structural axis of the global economy, where climate urgency and energy security are redefining long-term investment strategies. Demand for critical minerals and the expansion of renewable energies have generated a new investment cycle in strategic infrastructure. These trends have led corporations to integrate regulatory requirements for transparency and governance directly into their operational execution. In Chile, this approach is decisive for the pipeline of infrastructure projects in strategic areas such as electricity grids and transportation, which are viewed as key drivers for the recovery of investment in a context where private consumption is showing signs of weakness.

International Regulations



The regulatory process to integrate Basel III standards into Chilean banking legislation, led by the CMF since 2019, was completed in 2025 in accordance with Law No. 21,130. This modernization incorporated stricter capital requirements, the progressive activation of new prudential buffers, and higher requirements under Pillar 2, strengthening the solvency and risk management of the local banking system and highlighting progress in liquidity, risk culture, and governance. As a result, the Chilean banking market is now aligned with international best practices in regulation and supervision.

In this context of international regulatory standards, the main international standards applicable to the Bank are presented below:

IFRS Practice Statement 1 – Management Commentary

In June 2025, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published a revised and updated version of the *Management Commentary* (MC), focused on responding to investors' needs by incorporating a long-term view and consideration of ESG factors (environmental, social, and governance). Although this statement is not mandatory for IFRS adoption, it serves

as best-practice guidance for preparing management reports. This international framework provides clear guidelines for drafting management commentary, strategic analysis, risk identification, the business model, and the organization's future outlook. It also shows strong alignment with IFRS S1 and S2, promotes integrated information, and responds to the expectations of both regulators and the market. For banks, key topics include the banking business model, efficient capital and liquidity management, financial and non-financial risk management, and the incorporation of macroeconomic perspectives and ESG and climate factors into strategy and operations.

IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 – International Financial Reporting Standards on Sustainability

The regulation requires that, starting with the 2026 annual period, whose reports will be submitted in 2027, entities supervised by the CMF and required to prepare an Integrated Annual Report, including banks, report in accordance with IFRS S1 and S2. These standards represent a significant structural change, as they integrate sustainability and finance into a single reporting framework. As a result, sustainability information ceases to be a separate ESG report and becomes consistent with the financial statements, using the same consolidation boundaries and being subject to internal controls and potentially external assurance. This new approach involves boards of directors, as well as the finance, risk, and audit areas of organizations. In practice, this means that companies must assess the financial impacts of climate and ESG risks, adjust their business models and strategy, strengthen their information and internal control systems, and prepare for increased regulatory review and investor scrutiny.



National Scenario

Economic Environment

Economic Activity

Domestic economic activity showed weak performance during the first half of 2026, coming in below previous projections due to supply shocks in sectors linked to natural resources. Against this backdrop, in its June report the Central Bank lowered its projected growth range for this year from 1.5%–2.5% to a range between 1.0% and 1.75%. This downward revision is mainly explained by the contraction in copper mining, affected by lower ore grades and scheduled maintenance, as well as declines in the agricultural and fishing sectors due to weather-related factors. By contrast, copper prices have shown historic strength, averaging US\$6.26 per pound in the first half of July and reaching a peak of US\$6.50.

National accounts showed that GDP grew 2.5% in 2025, but the start of 2026 has been disappointing, with seasonally adjusted GDP falling 0.3% quarter-on-quarter in the first quarter, bringing the activity *carry-over* to 0%. Although private consumption expanded 1.0% quarter-on-quarter at the beginning of the year, investment weakened significantly, with a 3.8% decline driven by the machinery and equipment component. By year-end 2026, investment growth is projected at only 2.2%, reflecting the impact of fiscal adjustment and weak domestic demand. Nevertheless, medium-term projections have increased following the rise in the registry of major investment projects for the 2026–2029 period.

Regarding short-term activity, IMACEC recorded consecutive year-on-year contractions of -1.2% in April and -0.9% in May, revealing a deterioration that goes beyond calendar effects. Almost all sectors showed zero or negative seasonally adjusted growth at the margin, placing the

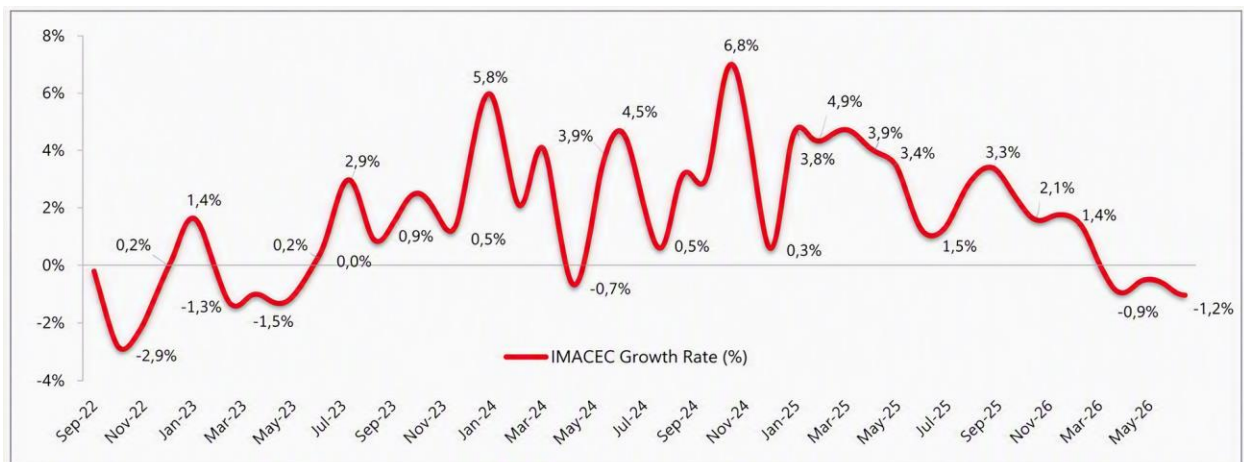
domestic economy on the verge of a technical recession. For June 2026, meeting the Central Bank's baseline scenario would require growth above 3% year-on-year, a figure considered unattainable given the persistence of shocks in primary sectors and manufacturing; instead, growth close to 1.2% year-on-year is projected for that month.

For year-end 2026, GDP growth is estimated with an upper bound of 1.75%, conditioned by the impact of a US\$3.8 billion fiscal adjustment and a labor market scenario in which the wage bill is slowing. The probability of a technical recession materializing in the second quarter is high, subject to the June data confirming weakness in total consumption and residential investment.

Figure No. 22: IMACEC Variation

IMACEC Variation

(% change y/y)



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

Note: For IMACEC, data as of May 2026 was used, as June 2026 information was not publicly available.



Inflation

Headline inflation increased rapidly in recent months, driven by the significant cost shock resulting from the rise in international fuel prices during the conflict in the Middle East. CPI recorded an annual variation of 4.3% in June 2026, above the Central Bank's tolerance range. Previously, April marked a monthly peak of 1.3% due to the direct impact on gasoline and diesel, while May recorded a 0.2% variation thanks to historic declines in food prices. In June, the monthly variation was 0.0%, surprising the market, which had expected a larger decline due to seasonal promotional effects.

Inflation diffusion in June stood at 43.1%, close to its historical average, but the non-volatile goods component recorded no variation, breaking a trend of uninterrupted declines for that month since 2023. This suggests that cost pressures are preventing the usual price decreases.

Indexation effects are also observed in financial expenses and insurance, as well as second-round effects in food purchased at restaurants. Inflation expectations for year-end 2026 have been revised upward to 4.2% annually, exceeding the Central Bank's target.

As a result, convergence toward the 3% target is expected to be delayed until the second quarter of 2027. For July, increases in electricity tariffs and a recovery in goods prices after June discounts are anticipated, partially offset by expected declines in fuel prices following the agreement between the United States and Iran.

Table No. 14: CPI variation over the last 12 months (%)

Month	Monthly	Accumulated	Last 12 months
Jan - 2024	0.7	0.7	3.8
Feb - 2024	0.6	1.3	4.5
Mar - 2024	0.4	1.6	3.7
Apr - 2024	0.5	2.2	4.0
May - 2024	0.3	2.4	4.1
Jun - 2024	-0.1	2.3	4.2
Jul - 2024	0.7	3.0	4.6
Aug - 2024	0.3	3.3	4.7
Sep - 2024	0.1	3.4	4.1
Oct - 2024	1.0	4.5	4.7
Nov - 2024	0.2	4.7	4.2
Dec - 2024	-0.2	4.5	4.5
Jan - 2025	1.1	1.1	4.9
Feb - 2025	0.4	1.5	4.7
Mar - 2025	0.5	2.0	4.9
Apr - 2025	0.2	2.1	4.5
May - 2025	0.2	2.3	4.4
Jun - 2025	-0.4	1.9	4.1
Jul - 2025	0.9	2.8	4.3
Aug - 2025	0.0	2.9	4.0
Sep - 2025	0.4	3.3	4.4
Oct - 2025	0.0	3.3	3.4
Nov - 2025	0.3	3.6	3.4
Dec - 2025	-0.2	3.4	3.5
Jan - 2026	0.4	0.4	2.8
Feb - 2026	0.0	0.4	2.4
Mar - 2026	1.0	1.4	2.8
Apr - 2026	1.3	2.7	4.0
May - 2026	0.2	2.9	3.9
Jun - 2026	0.0	2.9	4.3



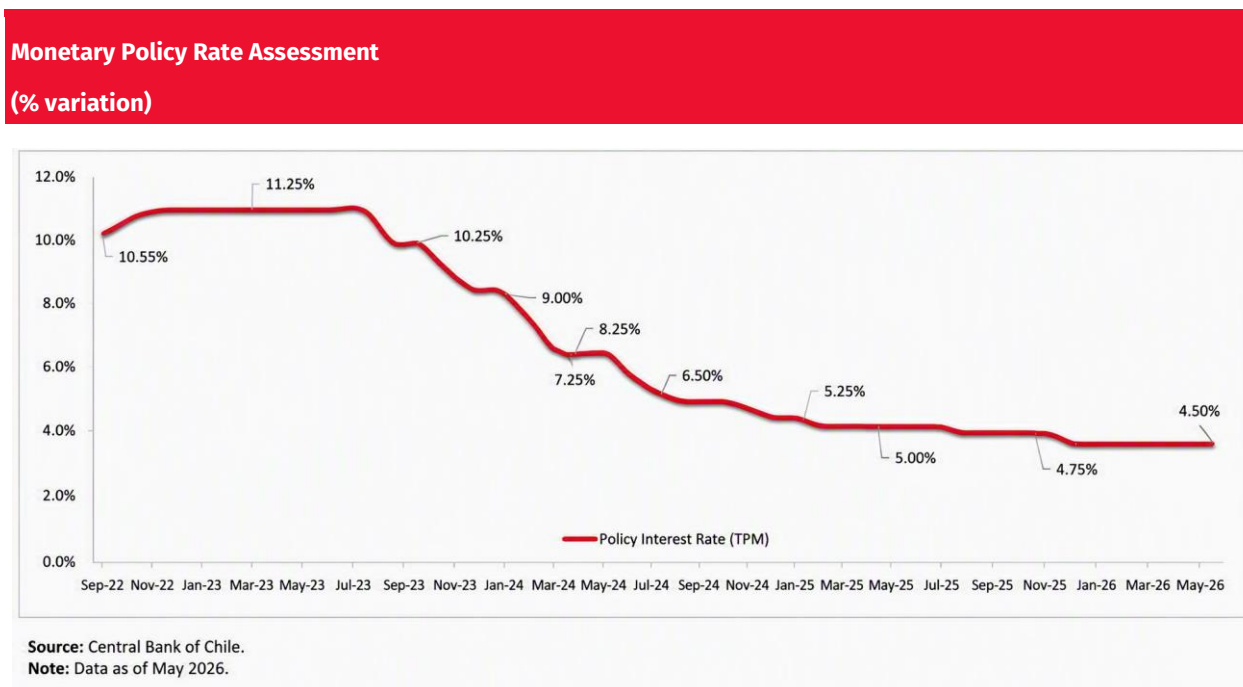
Interest rate

The complex activity environment and the persistence of inflationary risks have led the Central Bank to adopt an extremely cautious stance. At its June 2026 meeting, the Board unanimously decided to keep the Monetary Policy Rate at 4.5%. Although the statement acknowledged that the drop in oil prices eases the main external inflationary pressure, the projected rate corridor in the June report suggests that the MPR will remain at this level for the rest of the year to ensure inflation converges to the 3% target over a two-year horizon.

Regarding the future path, the monetary authority has emphasized that decisions will be assessed meeting by meeting based on how events unfold. The market has internalized this message of a prolonged pause, adjusting expectations for rate cuts only over the next twelve months. The possibility of an increase in the MPR, which was considered in April amid the risk of inflation expectations becoming unanchored, has lost momentum due to the marked deterioration in real activity and the labor market, although the Board continues to closely monitor inflation expectations, which stand slightly above 3% at the 24-month horizon.

For the July 2026 meeting, the MPR is expected to remain at 4.5%. The Board would prioritize waiting to assess the impact of electricity tariff increases and the recent depreciation of the peso before considering any easing, seeking to consolidate the anchoring of underlying inflation expectations before resuming the rate-cutting cycle.

Figure No. 23: Monetary Policy Rate Variation



Exchange rate

During the second quarter of 2026, the Chilean peso maintained stable performance, supported by more favorable external conditions and the strength of copper prices. After reaching levels close to CLP 910 per dollar during March, the exchange rate showed a moderate appreciation during the quarter, closing June at around CLP 900 per dollar, in line with lower volatility in international markets.

At the same time, the Central Bank continued to advance its international reserve accumulation program, while the Ministry of Finance maintained its regular foreign-currency conversion

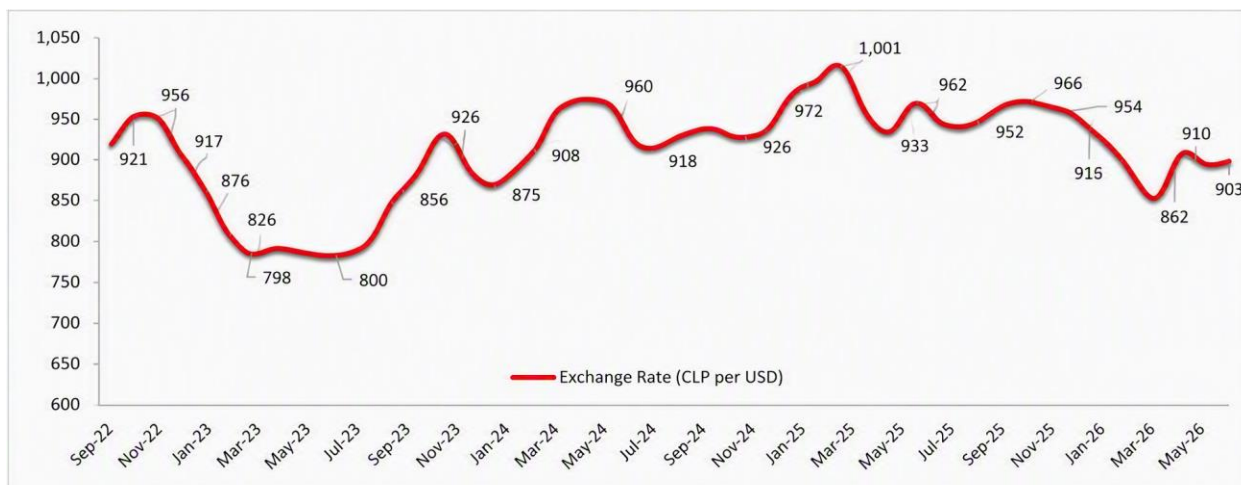
operations. Given the gradual and predictable nature of these initiatives, external factors continued to be the main drivers of exchange-rate developments.

In this context, the exchange rate remained aligned with its macroeconomic fundamentals, supported by favorable terms of trade and a solid external position. Looking ahead, the currency pair is expected to continue fluctuating within narrower ranges than those observed in previous years, maintaining a dynamic consistent with developments in copper prices and the global U.S. dollar.

Figure No. 24: Exchange Rate Variation

CLP/USD exchange rate variation

(\$/US\$)



Source: Central Bank of Chile.

Note: Data as of May 2026.

Labor market

During the second quarter of 2026, the labor market continued to adjust gradually amid a context of moderate economic growth. The unemployment rate rose from 8.3% in February to 9.4% in May, following a sustained improvement during much of 2025, when it declined from levels close to 9% to 8.0% by the end of that year.

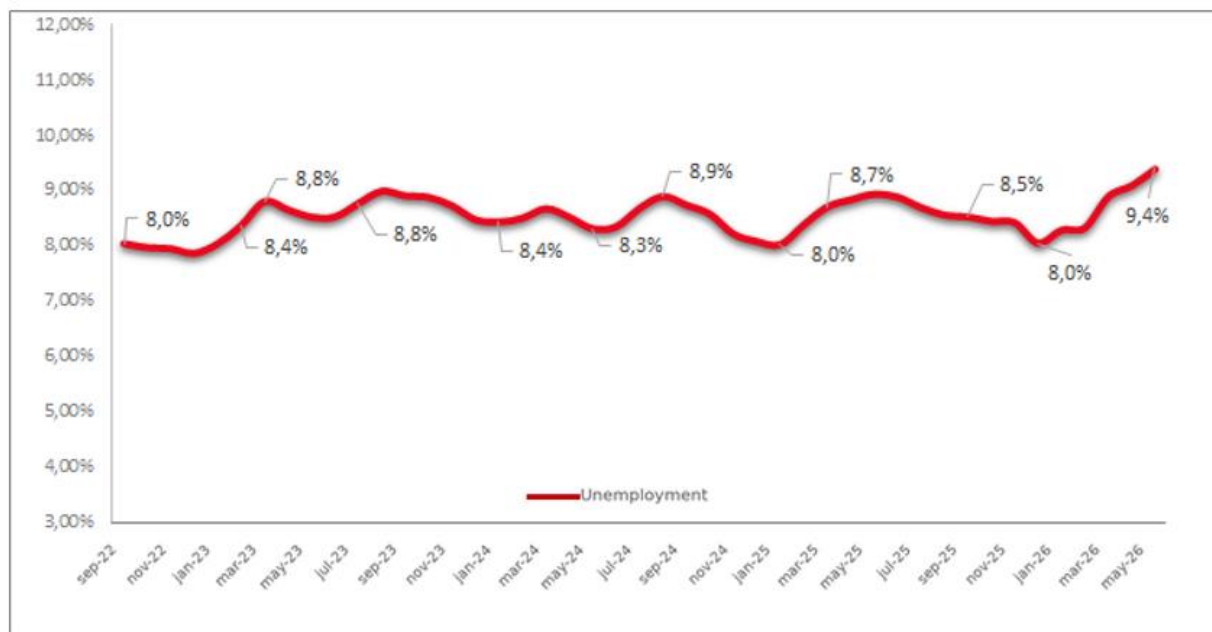
While labor indicators reflected a moderation in employment absorption during the period, the labor market continued to show adaptability to an economic environment characterized by a gradual recovery in domestic demand and more favorable financial conditions. In this context, the unemployment rate remained at levels consistent with an economy that still shows certain degrees of slack, although far from the peaks observed in previous cycles.

The recent evolution of employment and the labor force suggests that the economic recovery process continues to develop gradually, without generating significant pressures on labor costs. Consequently, labor market conditions remain consistent with a scenario of inflation convergence and monetary normalization consistent with the Central Bank's price stability objectives.

Figure No. 25: Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate

(% change)



Source: Central Bank of Chile.¹⁰



Political environment

On Wednesday, April 15, the government announced a reconstruction and economic reactivation package aimed at restoring fiscal balance, re-anchoring medium-term growth around a 4% trend, and strengthening formal job creation. Although the total fiscal cost of the package has not yet been made explicit, the government has indicated that its financing will rely mainly on higher revenues derived from an investment-led growth recovery, transitory measures to increase tax collection, and fiscal spending cuts. Its approval is expected by early June, prior to the Presidential State of the Nation Address.

The tax pillar of the package considers a gradual reduction of the corporate tax rate, lowering it from 27% to 23% over the medium term, with the aim of regaining competitiveness and

¹⁰ For the unemployment rate, figures as of May 2026 were considered, since public information as of June 2026 was not available.

converging toward OECD standards. This measure is complemented by a gradual reintegration of the tax system, culminating in full imputation of the first-category tax against personal taxes, thereby reducing distortions in profit distribution and investment decisions. To facilitate the transition from the semi-integrated regime, a transitory substitute tax is introduced, allowing companies to voluntarily convert existing tax credits subject to restitution into fully usable credits through an advance payment, bringing forward fiscal revenues and reducing future tax frictions. In parallel, the package incorporates a transitory regime for the declaration of foreign assets and repatriation of capital, aimed at mobilizing liquidity and generating immediate revenue, together with a temporary reduction of the inheritance and gift tax to accelerate the payment of taxes that would otherwise be deferred. On the social front, a permanent exemption from property tax is established for the primary residence of persons aged 65 or older, with partial compensation to municipalities through transfers to the Common Municipal Fund, explicitly shifting the fiscal cost to the central government and safeguarding revenue neutrality at the subnational level.

The second pillar of the package focuses on short-term demand support, employment protection, and strengthening regulatory certainty. A transitory VAT exemption on the sale of new housing seeks to accelerate absorption of the existing stock and reactivate construction activity, while a payroll-based tax credit for formal employment directly reduces labor costs and improves liquidity for companies, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises. These measures are complemented by the expansion of the Emergency Reconstruction Fund, which provides immediate fiscal resources for post-disaster reconstruction. On the regulatory and investment front, the package addresses uncertainty through a permanent reduction of the administrative invalidation period for sectoral permits, limiting the timeframe in which the granting authority itself can revoke previously granted permits, and through the creation of a specific mechanism to reimburse expenses incurred after obtaining a valid Environmental Qualification Resolution (RCA) that is subsequently revoked or annulled by a final court ruling. Finally, the package incorporates spending containment measures through a four-year moratorium on new institutions joining the free higher education system, limiting the structural growth of this expenditure while preserving benefits for institutions and students currently enrolled.



Regulatory environment

Legal environment

Banks in Chile operate under Law No. 18,046 on corporations and, primarily, under the General Banking Law that regulates their activity. In a demanding international context, the sector's legal and regulatory framework continues to strengthen in order to align with global best practices, promoting higher standards of transparency, accountability, and information safeguarding. These advances seek to restore trust, improve supervision, and facilitate the adoption of new products and services by customers.

Within this robust legal framework, there are laws specific to the financial industry as well as cross-cutting laws that demand, not only of the banking industry, high standards of corporate governance, transparency, internal control, cybersecurity, compliance, and crime prevention. Together, these obligations strengthen the protection of the financial market and safeguard the interests of users.



The main laws, regulations, and rules applicable to the Bank are listed below:

In line with international trends regarding consumer protection requirements and rights, Law No. 21,236 on Financial Portability establishes portability as a right, and its regulatory framework has continued to be refined to facilitate provider changes with lower costs and fewer procedures.

In labor matters, during 2024-2025 companies, including banks, had to adapt to Law 21,561 (40-hour workweek) and Law No. 21,643 (Karin Law), which requires protocols and safeguard measures against harassment and violence in the workplace. Among its main aspects are new definitions and an expansion of sanctioned conduct, amendments to the Labor Code, requirements for mandatory internal protocols for the prevention, reporting, investigation, and sanction of harassment and violence, and safeguard measures requiring companies to adopt immediate measures to protect victims.

On compliance and crime prevention matters, during 2025 the regulatory framework related to Law No. 21,595 on Economic Crimes, published in 2023, was consolidated. Its objective was to expand the catalog of crimes from approximately 15 to more than 200, regulating the penalties and additional consequences applicable to those responsible for these crimes, and amending several legal bodies to refine and complement regulations in the field of economic criminal law, such as Law No. 20,393 on Criminal Liability of Legal Entities. This required, over the past two years, a complete reassessment of risks, an update of the Crime Prevention Model (CPM), specific training on the new CPM, and an independent external review, the results of which are expected in 2026. The future frequency of this independent external review of the CPM will be defined by the Board of Directors.



In line with the prevention of money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF), the Financial Market Commission (CMF) issued Circular No. 2,368, which updates the Updated Compilation of Rules (RAN) and aligns the banking framework with Circular No. 62 of the Financial Analysis Unit, in effect since June 2025, which develops, implements, and operationalizes the obligations to report suspicious transactions, in addition to regulating access to information with the definition of crimes. These provisions are backed by Law No. 19,913, which established the legal framework to prevent and impede the use of the financial system for the aforementioned crimes, raising standards of compliance, traceability, and ethics within organizations. This risk area was declared in 2025 a top priority (Top Risk) for Scotiabank globally and locally, together with cybersecurity. With its approach and associated plans, the Bank is expected to be a leader in anti-money laundering controls, based on ongoing reviews of processes at Head Office and across all subsidiaries.

In this context, the AML & Compliance Department is exploring the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to improve its levels of efficiency and effectiveness. Along these lines, it already applies Microsoft solutions in its daily tasks, while continuing to explore more complex applications at the corporate level; for example, to optimize processes in areas such as compliance and anti-money laundering prevention.

In July 2025, NCG No. 540 and an MSI Manual were issued regarding the Consolidated Debt Registry, in accordance with Law No. 21,680. These rules set operational, security, consent, and reporting obligations for the operation of a single registry administered by the CMF, which centralizes credit information of individuals and companies to improve risk assessment.

On innovation and competition, the Fintech Law (Law No. 21,521) establishes a formal regulatory framework for the Fintech ecosystem and the Open Finance System, allowing data to be shared with consent without infringing banking secrecy. The law began to partially take effect in 2023, although its implementation has been progressive. Among the relevant milestones in this area is the publication of the Open Finance System regulation (NCG No. 514), whose deferred effective date was set at 24 months, with a gradual implementation that included pilot periods and dry runs during 2025. Under this framework, banks assume the role of information provider institutions (IPIs), which entails implementing secure APIs, robust consent management mechanisms, and authentication and traceability systems. This regulation involves reviewing the business model, redefining the relationship with Fintechs, and reassessing the use of banking secrecy, given the environment of greater competition in products, prices, and customer experience. Another milestone was NCG No. 559, related to Law No. 21,521, which specifies that entities already supervised must inform the Commission in advance of the provision of Fintech services. Adapting to the Fintech Law was addressed as a priority, high-impact project. In 2025, the multidisciplinary working groups created for its development continued to operate with dedicated teams and a budget similar to that established for data protection. This initiative is led by the Technology area, although it also involves adjustments to business processes. To address this, the Bank works with a dual approach, addressing both compliance with obligations (e.g., opening APIs) and the identification of new business opportunities arising from open finance. The implementation timeline for Open Finance is longer and more complex, as it involves the need for interconnection among multiple entities.

In the field of cybersecurity and information security, adaptation continues to Law No. 21,719 on Personal Data Protection, published in December 2024, whose effective date is set for December 2026, granting public and private entities 24 months to adapt their processes. This regulation strengthens individuals' rights regarding the processing of their information and includes the creation of the Personal Data Protection Agency as an autonomous supervisory body.

This Personal Data Protection Law represents a profound transformation for organizations, as it introduces new rights for data subjects, such as portability and blocking of data, and reinforces principles such as transparency and proactive accountability. It also establishes a clear sanctions regime, contemplating fines of up to 20,000 UTM for the most serious infractions, increases in the event of repeat offenses, and other corrective measures, such as the suspension of data processing.

Among the main cross-cutting impacts are:

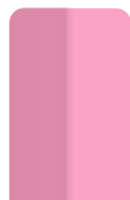
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- Strengthening of data governance
 - Review and adaptation of internal processes
 - Requirement of explicit and informed consent
 - Management of incidents and security breaches
 - Greater investment in cybersecurity, compliance, and internal training.

Preparation for this Data Protection Law has been one of Scotiabank Chile's greatest challenges, along with matters related to Open Banking. For this reason, with a budget of approximately USD 3.5 million allocated for its implementation, by the end of 2025 this project had defined governance and teams actively working on all lines of the regulation. The completion date is set for December 2026, with the objective of ensuring full compliance with the Law.

Furthermore, in 2025 the progressive implementation continued of Law No. 21,663, the Cybersecurity Framework Law, enacted in March 2024. This law establishes a comprehensive and mandatory legal framework on cybersecurity for the country, applicable to both the public and private sectors that provide essential services or are classified as Operators of Vital Importance (OIV). In 2025, the general provisions of the regulation took effect, and the National Cybersecurity Agency (ANCI) formally began operating, acting as the supervisory authority of the national cybersecurity system and defining differentiated obligations depending on the role of the entities. Cybersecurity has ceased to be a merely operational matter and has become a legal, strategic, and central aspect of corporate governance.

In this context, the regulation applies directly to companies, including banks.

Among the main technological requirements are:

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- The implementation of an Information Security Management System (ISMS).
 - Formal management of cybersecurity risks.
 - Development of operational continuity and incident recovery plans.
 - Conducting periodic audits, drills, and tests.
 - Designation of a cybersecurity officer, especially for OIVs.
 - Integration of cybersecurity into corporate governance, beyond the IT area.

Regulatory and prudential environment

The regulatory environment in Chile has acquired fundamental strategic relevance in recent years, as it has not only defined operating conditions but has also had a direct impact on banks' capacity for adaptation, innovation, and sustainability of their business model. Changes in regulations have a cross-cutting impact on technological, social, and sustainability aspects, affecting risk management, capital structure, the offering of products and services, as well as customer and market trust. In this context, the role played by the CMF as the sole regulatory

body of the Chilean financial system has been increasing, with its main objective being to ensure the proper functioning, development, and stability of the financial market (which includes banks), facilitating the participation of market agents and defending public trust in financial markets.



In this regard, the CMF regularly supervises all banks, typically at least once a year. Furthermore, banks must submit their financial statements to the CMF every month, additionally providing information on their operations for different periods. Annual financial statements and the opinion of independent auditors must likewise be submitted to the CMF, as must interim financial statements as of June 30 and December 31, which must include a review report prepared by independent auditors.

The Central Bank, for its part, acts in coordination with the CMF, sharing the common objective of preserving financial stability within the scope of their respective legal competencies. In particular, the Central Bank in Chile is an autonomous body of constitutional rank, of a technical nature, with its own legal personality, own assets, and indefinite duration. Its legal purpose is to maintain the stability of the Chilean peso and the orderly functioning of internal and external payment systems. Additionally, the Central Bank has powers to regulate the financial system and capital markets, aimed at ensuring that banks and other financial institutions carry out their activities safely and in an orderly manner, promoting efficient and reliable payment systems and means. In addition, it has powers to safeguard the stability of the financial system, allowing it to act in crisis scenarios, which it does through financial policy.

Both the CMF and the Central Bank play a central role in the implementation and supervision of this new ecosystem, ensuring that its development aligns with the principles of security, transparency, and stability of the Chilean financial system.

Financial and Banking Regulation

The Basel Committee has developed risk management guidelines, progressively advancing to what is known today as Basel I, II, and III, which has represented a series of challenges and changes for the global and local financial market.

Chile's approach follows the classic Basel III structure with Pillar 1, Pillar 2, and Pillar 3, implemented gradually, as set out in the following figure:

Figure No. 26: The Three Pillars of Basel

Pillar 2 Establishes supervisory review and internal capital assessment (IAPE), requiring banks to annually prepare the Effective Equity Self-Assessment Report, demonstrating that their capital level is adequate for their business model, material risks, and severe stress scenarios.	Pillar 3 Aims to strengthen transparency and disclosure by financial institutions, allowing investors and the public to assess the soundness and risk profile of institutions, directly influencing investment decisions and resource allocation.	Pillar 1 Establishes minimum capital requirements, including 8% capital over risk-weighted assets, 4.5% highest-quality Tier 1 capital, and the incorporation of conservation, countercyclical, and systemic-bank buffers.
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Pillar 1

Sets minimum capital requirements, including 8% of capital over risk-weighted assets (RWA), 4.5% in higher-quality Tier 1 capital and the introduction of a conservation buffer, a counter-cyclical buffer and charges for systemic banks



Pillar 2

Establishes supervision and the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP), requiring banks to prepare an annual Capital Adequacy Self-Assessment Report (ICAAP) in which they must demonstrate that their capital level is appropriate to their business model, material risks and severe stress scenarios



Pillar 3

Aims to strengthen transparency and the disclosure of information by financial institutions, complementing and improving access to the information banks currently publish. Disclosure under Pillar 3 is considered essential to strengthen confidence in the banking system and to promote greater transparency in financial operations. This allows investors and the public to assess the soundness and risk profile of institutions, which in turn directly influences investment decisions and the allocation of resources.

In this regard, the main regulatory framework for banks in Chile is the RAN (Updated Compilation of Rules) and the General Rules (NCG), through which the international Basel III guidelines are adopted, some applicable regulations being:

Circular No. 2,365 – Basel III Pillar 2

In line with the above regarding Pillar 3, concerning the disclosure of adequate, timely, and comparable information that seeks to strengthen the solvency and stability of the financial system, in July 2025 Circular No. 2,365 on Pillar II was published, amending Chapter 21-13 of the RAN. However, only some provisions took effect in December 2025, among which the following stand out: (i) the new formal definition of the Internal Effective Equity Target (OIEPE), which must be reflected in banks' 2025 IAPE, with projections for the 2025-2027 period; and (ii) changes in the minimum structure of the IAPE, requiring banks to adjust their Effective Equity Self-Assessment Report to the new conceptual framework established by the circular. Additionally,

the length of the report is limited to a maximum of 70 pages, and a requirement for quarterly publication of Financial Statements is established, with the objective of strengthening supervision and the consistency of reported information.

RAN 21-20 - Basel III Pillar 3

The implementation of Basel III in Chile significantly modernized banking regulation, raising standards of solvency, capital, and risk management. Within this framework, Pillar 3 plays an essential role by requiring financial institutions to disclose sufficient and consistent information so that the market can adequately assess their risk profile, capital level, and financial soundness.



In Chile, Pillar 3 is incorporated through the regulatory body RAN 21-20 "Market Discipline and Transparency," with its proper implementation supervised by the CMF. This regulation operationalizes Basel III disclosure requirements, defines minimum content, formats, and frequency, and oversees banks' compliance, ensuring that published information is comparable, clear, and useful for the several market participants.

In this context, Scotiabank Chile has advanced in adopting disclosure best practices, reinforcing transparency through the regular publication of relevant financial and management information for the public and authorities. The existence of this regulation has facilitated the supervision and monitoring of the financial system by providing standardized information that enables more effective assessment of institutions' risk and solvency situation, as well as the stability of the system as a whole. It also helps authorities adopt timely preventive measures when appropriate.

Since 2023, Pillar 3 disclosure has been mandatory on a quarterly basis for all banks in Chile, while its Report format version must be published annually.

General Rule (NCG) No. 519 - CMF

In October 2024, the CMF published NCG No. 519, which primarily amends NCG No. 30 and No. 461, relating to the Integrated Annual Report. Some provisions of this new regulation took effect on December 31, 2025, applicable to both banks and other obligated entities. This means that during fiscal year 2025, banks had to prepare to fully comply with the requirements of NCG No. 519 in their Integrated Annual Report for 2025. Among the obligations that began to apply from that date are the preparation of a complete integrated annual report with key content that must be incorporated, such as: (i) strengthened Corporate Governance, in which the disclosure standard is significantly raised, requiring greater transparency in information about the structure and



functioning of corporate governance; (ii) People, labor compliance, and the Karin Law, incorporating in the report information regarding policies and practices for the prevention of workplace and sexual harassment and violence, with the percentage of workers trained in this area; and (iii) risks and sustainability (without IFRS S1/S2 yet for the 2025 Report), given that NCG No. 519 does not yet require the application of such standards but does require, as of now, a more structured description of relevant business risks and ESG (environmental, social, and governance) risks, explaining how these risks are integrated into the Bank's strategy and governance, in addition to incorporating the reporting of sustainability metrics aligned with sector standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), as applicable.

Social environment

According to a publication on criminal phenomena by the Public Prosecutor's Office, Chile's social environment in recent years has undergone a process of profound transformation¹¹, marked by the emergence and consolidation of increasingly complex and violent criminal acts. This change has impacted both the increase in crimes typically associated with organized crime, such as homicides, kidnappings, extortion, drug trafficking, and weapons possession, as well as the territorial expansion of these crimes into regions that historically had low levels of serious crime, reflecting a territorial shift by criminal networks that are no longer limited solely to major urban centers. These organizations have been able to combine multiple illicit markets, also showing coordination between national and foreign actors. All of this has directly influenced household expectations and social perceptions.

This affects both the private sphere and financial institutions, which must operate in an environment of greater scrutiny and with higher expectations regarding transparency, information security, social responsibility, and ethical conduct.

This entire social environment has generated more rigorous oversight by authorities, placing the conduct of banks—but also that of authorities—at the center of public debate, as both seek ways to strengthen transactional monitoring models, the effectiveness of know-your-customer (KYC) processes, and the identification of ultimate beneficial owners.

Regarding other topics, the Undersecretariat of Telecommunications (Subtel), in March 2025, announced the implementation of a new regulation¹², within the framework of the Digital Security Agenda, requiring that all commercial calls requested or linked to a prior relationship with the user or customer use the 600 prefix, while unsolicited calls had to use the 809 prefix. This social regulatory measure aims to provide greater transparency and security to individuals, as well as reduce spam and phone scams. Companies had a six-month period to adapt to this regulation, and since August 2025, it has been prohibited to use a different numbering for commercial campaigns.

This measure has had a significant social and economic impact. On one hand, it has generated a change in user behavior, as they can now identify and, in many cases, avoid this type of call. On the other hand, it has particularly affected banks and financial companies, where contactability is critical for collection and credit management processes. The mandatory use of

¹¹ According to the Organized Crime Report published by the Public Prosecutor's Office in 2025.

¹² Pursuant to regulations issued by the Undersecretariat of Telecommunications.

prefixes has changed traditional collection management schemes, forcing companies to rethink their strategies and enhance other contact channels such as text messages (SMS), WhatsApp, email, mobile applications, or automated notifications through websites.

In the long term, this could lead to a possible increase in loan payment delinquency due to reduced effectiveness in locating delinquent customers, an increase in collection costs due to the need to invest in complementary communication channels, in addition to pressure on credit risk indicators.

All of this is accompanied by other social issues, whose impact also collaterally affects the banking industry:

(i) Housing costs and access to credit: The sustained increase in housing prices has made it harder to access homeownership. This price increase, combined with stricter credit requirements, reduces households' ability to obtain mortgage financing.

(ii) Household budget: The reduction in purchasing power, combined with a high cost of living, limits households' saving capacity. As a result, pressure on debt to sustain basic living standards increases, along with a reduction in investment.

(iii) Birth rate: the decline in the birth rate has led to a progressive aging of the population. This demographic change influences the demand for financial services and the composition of products required in the long term.

(iv) Work-life-social balance: The country faces the challenge of pursuing greater social well-being, such as reducing the workday, and the need to increase in-person attendance at workplaces, which impacts production and consumption dynamics.

(v) Networks, technology, and social digitalization: The widespread and intensified use of social networks and digital technologies has accelerated their adoption in business, influencing the interaction between people and financial products and services, which has led to changes in business models and strategies.

Environmental environment

In a global context where sustainability has become a central pillar of corporate development, and ahead of the upcoming entry into force of IFRS S1 and S2 standards in 2026, companies in Chile have had to begin a process of preparation to face this paradigm shift, which places sustainability as a fundamental element of business management. This transition responds to an international trend that requires the effective integration of ESG (environmental, social, and governance) risks and opportunities into organizational strategy, strengthening transparency and the connection between financial and non-financial information. In this scenario, organizations (including banks) have begun to reinforce their commitment to climate action, implementing policies, processes, and mechanisms aimed at environmental sustainability and the progressive adoption of ESG criteria as a structural part of their operations. The goal is to generate concrete impacts in the short and medium term, marking a turning point in how Chilean companies manage and communicate their sustainability risks, aligning with global standards of transparency and climate governance.

From a corporate perspective, this implies a greater capacity to anticipate the financial impacts associated with climate change, strengthen governance, and ensure that boards make informed decisions consistent with scenarios of economic transition and physical risks. Consequently,

companies will need to strengthen their data systems, internal controls, and analysis processes, incorporating traceability, comparability, and auditability into non-financial information. All of this raises management and competitiveness standards both locally and internationally, and opens strategic opportunities such as access to green financing, improved market valuation by reducing information asymmetry, and positioning with global investors who demand compliance with standards consistent with those of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).

Relevant changes and impacts on Scotiabank

In recent years, the business environment has been impacted by factors such as changes in customer expectations and habits, and growing local and international regulations that have been promoted to prevent insolvency problems at entities with potential systemic impact, ensure data security, and regulate competition.

Regarding regulatory requirements, due to its systemic role, the Bank has had to maintain operational continuity, financial security, and regulatory compliance at all times. These factors have not only modified formal requirements but have also driven profound adjustments in processes, controls, organizational structure, technology, monitoring, and strategic priorities. As a result, Scotiabank has not only adapted to all these adjustments but has also had to anticipate them each year, strengthening resilience, efficiency, and transparency. The ability to respond to regulatory, social, political, and economic changes has therefore become a strategic advantage that has allowed the Bank to maintain public trust, ensure stability in the Chilean banking system, and move toward more sustainable and responsible business models.



Regarding digital trends, the Bank has defined technology and infrastructure as strategic priorities. To this end, investment plans have been established for projects aimed at digital transformation, launches of services and products (especially digital ones), and changes in service models. Most of the more than 100 projects currently underway have a one-year horizon and are approved considering the long-term strategic vision. Additionally, there are also initiatives related to regulatory compliance and the maintenance of systems and infrastructure. Likewise, in response to the technological environment, the Bank has made efforts related to privacy protection and data security, which are essential to its commitment to being the most trusted financial partner for customers. Among these, the development of a comprehensive privacy program stands out, along with measures for sound data ethics, responsible use of AI, and the prevention of money laundering, fraud, and other financial crimes.

On the other hand, in response to new opportunities related to climate and the need to enhance the Bank's ability to identify, assess, and manage increasing climate-related risks, relevant changes have been made at the level of the regulatory and governance framework in this area, including the definition of climate pillars, initiatives based on SDG commitments, the development of ESG risk management tools, training on related topics for directors, employees, and suppliers, among other efforts.

Finally, other changes that respond to the Bank's environment relate to improving operational capacity in the face of market and industry dynamism. Notable among these are the

digitalization of processes, optimization of structures and collaboration between teams, and improvements in operational security standards through an organizational culture focused on control, integrity, and prudent risk management.

Conclusions and focus areas for the next period

The external environment shows signs of improvement toward 2026, with greater global dynamism driven by artificial intelligence and more favorable financial conditions. However, significant risks persist that could affect volatility and access to financing. Locally, investment continues to lead the economic recovery, while inflation continues to decline and approach the Central Bank's target (3%). In addition, the USD/CLP exchange rate reflects a strengthened Chilean peso, contributing to a more stable economic environment, although the labor market remains weak and faces growing cost pressures.

The new government anticipates significant adjustments in public spending, security, and investment incentives, which could accelerate economic activity but will also require greater regulatory and operational adaptability. At the same time, the regulatory cycle is intensifying in key areas such as: financial crime prevention, capital, cybersecurity, data protection, open finance, and sustainability; substantially increasing compliance and governance requirements.

In this context, both Scotiabank and the banking sector must strengthen their ability to withstand, absorb, and adapt to shocks or adverse changes in the environment, ensuring operational continuity, solvency, security, and quality of customer service. Likewise, it becomes essential to rethink economic strategies, prioritizing investments in compliance and technology, in addition to anticipating impacts on risks, margins, and capital allocation to maintain competitiveness in an increasingly demanding environment.



In conclusion, the Bank's priority focus areas, which strengthen regulatory and operational resilience to face a more demanding and competitive environment during 2026-2027 are consolidated into two major strategic pillars: security and sustainability. On one hand, the institution reaffirms its commitment to an increasingly solid culture of control and risk management, raising the criticality of non-financial risk management, especially those linked to technological security and cybersecurity. Progress in internal training and the international recognition obtained reflect the success and continuity of this effort. On the other hand, the Bank maintains a firm ESG commitment, integrating sustainability into its overall business strategy. Support for the transition to a low-carbon economy, through climate financing defined by its Head Office, shows a clear future-oriented direction, in which environmental responsibility and support for customers will be key elements. Together, these strategic focus areas position the Bank as an institution prepared to face the challenges of the environment and lead safely, responsibly, and sustainably in the coming years.

7. PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION

The presentation of the Bank's performance and financial position aims to provide a detailed view that complements the financial information in the Financial Statements, allowing for a comprehensive reading of the Bank's future capacity to generate cash flows and create value.

In this way, the chapter presents Scotiabank's main components, metrics, and financial ratios, which support stakeholders' interpretation of:

- The sustainability of the long-term business model.
- The organization's strategic outlook according to identified trends and risks.
- The Bank's financial position relative to the market.
- Solvency and liquidity management, as well as structural strength.
- The Bank's resilience to face adverse scenarios, sustain operations, and respond to regulatory and market demands.

Development and Performance of the Bank During the Year

Based on the above and considering the chapter's objective, an analysis of Scotiabank Chile's Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2026 is presented below, considering three levels of analysis:

1. The comparison between the last quarters of both years (April to June 2025 vs. April to June 2026).
2. The comparison between the first quarter of 2026 (January to March 2026) and the second quarter of the same year (April to June 2026).
3. The variation between the closing balances at the end of June for 2025 and 2026.

Table No. 15 presents the Income Statement for 2025 and 2026, with the objective of reporting total operating income, operating expenses, credit loss expenses, income tax, and consolidated Net Income (Loss) for the Year (or period):

Table No. 15: Income Statement

Income Statement	Quarter ended:			Half-year ended:	
	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Net interest and indexation income	357,198	328,221	331,670	685,419	650,297
Net fee income	50,305	58,177	61,172	108,482	117,572
Net financial result	39,838	38,652	33,326	78,490	78,424
Other operating income	51,885	11,485	20,169	63,370	24,873
Total operating income	499,226	436,535	446,337	935,761	871,166
Total operating expenses	(180,446)	(168,450)	(171,953)	(348,896)	(337,672)
Operating income before credit losses	318,780	268,085	274,384	586,865	533,494
Credit loss expenses	(115,387)	(145,898)	(104,390)	(261,285)	(294,613)
Income from continuing operations before tax	203,393	122,187	169,994	325,580	238,881
Income tax	(33,192)	(24,946)	(28,702)	(58,138)	(40,254)
Consolidated Net Income (Loss) for the Year (or period)	170,201	97,241	141,292	267,442	198,627

In the quarter ended June 2026, net interest and indexation income of CLP 357,198 million was recorded, 7.7% higher than the same quarter of the prior year, due to higher UF indexation income, mainly on housing loans. Compared to the previous quarter, net interest and indexation income was 8.8% higher, also due to higher UF indexation income on housing loans. On a cumulative basis, it is 5.4% higher for the same reasons.

Net fees amounted to CLP 50,305 million, representing a 17.8% decrease compared to the second quarter of 2025, due to higher insurance premium refunds. Compared to the previous quarter, fees were 13.5% lower due to cards, together with higher insurance premium refunds. On a cumulative basis, fees are 7.7% lower, also due to higher premium refunds.

The net financial result recorded a gain of CLP 39,838 million, 19.5% higher compared to June of the prior year, due to a higher result from financial derivative contracts. Compared to the previous quarter, the net financial result was 3.1% higher, due to a higher net result from derivatives in foreign currency risk accounting hedges. On a cumulative basis, the financial result is in line (+0.1%).



Meanwhile, other operating income for the quarter amounted to CLP 51,885 million, an increase of 157.3%, explained by extraordinary CAT LLE income and deferred income from CAE loans. Compared to the previous quarter, other income was 351.8% higher, also due to extraordinary CAT LLE income and deferred income from CAE loans. Likewise, on a cumulative basis, the result is 154.8% higher for the same reasons.

Operating expenses amounted to CLP 180,446 million, an increase of 4.9% versus the same quarter of the prior year, mainly due to higher salary expenses (performance bonuses) and CAT

expenses. Compared to the previous quarter, operating expenses are 7.1% higher, mainly due to salaries (bonuses and vacations), together with higher CAT expenses. Likewise, on a cumulative basis, the result is 3.3% higher for the same reasons.

Credit loss expenses for the quarter reached CLP 115,387 million, an increase of 10.5% due to higher provisions in the Retail segment. Compared to the previous quarter, credit loss expenses are 20.9% lower, mainly due to CAT. On a cumulative basis, the result is 11.3% lower, due to the implementation of the new risk model for the Consumer portfolio, which mainly affected CAT in January 2025.

Income tax for the quarter amounts to CLP 33,192 million, equivalent to an increase of 15.6% compared to the same period of the prior year, 33.1% higher than the previous quarter, and 44.4% higher compared to the cumulative figure. As a result, consolidated net income for the period of CLP 170,201 million is 20.5% higher compared to June 2025, 75.0% higher compared to March 2026, and 34.6% higher on a cumulative basis.

Table No. 16 presents the Statement of Financial Position balances for 2025 and 2026, with the objective of reporting the composition and total of assets, liabilities, and equity:

Table No. 16: Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Dic - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Cash and bank deposits	1,132,986	1,160,887	1,121,123	1,007,411
Transactions in the course of settlement	766,735	1,314,673	1,254,800	527,771
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	5,473,566	5,424,970	5,492,515	5,502,641
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,364,360	2,699,593	1,674,859	1,641,359
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	237,791	264,180	231,515	248,145
Financial assets at amortized cost	31,783,010	31,711,360	31,838,787	31,929,898
Investments in companies	46,552	44,788	44,234	41,883
Intangible assets	219,651	227,557	235,630	242,780
Fixed assets	72,748	73,632	74,466	71,180
Right-of-use lease assets	129,931	129,777	132,469	139,385
Current taxes	3,398	13,007	10,910	5,031
Deferred taxes	496,654	479,997	457,136	452,030
Other assets	874,445	1,020,421	936,659	933,283
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	38,011	38,148	31,331	26,224
Total Assets	43,639,838	44,602,990	43,536,434	42,769,021
Transactions in the course of settlement	568,583	1,435,005	1,127,001	463,472
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	4,172,520	4,406,802	4,512,955	4,442,307
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	1,451,360	1,541,044	1,526,603	1,565,653
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	30,194,486	30,015,881	29,127,541	29,189,927
Lease liabilities	126,199	125,716	128,139	133,990
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	1,959,941	1,929,761	1,902,046	1,923,041
Provisions for contingencies	52,017	44,385	41,861	55,268
Provisions for dividends, interest payments, and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	82,905	348,676	133,589	69,642
Special provisions for credit risk	143,812	145,052	145,822	148,583
Current taxes	37,154	5,334	29,996	28,922
Deferred taxes	695	721	635	772
Other liabilities	806,710	819,217	830,883	880,840
Total Liabilities	39,596,382	40,817,594	39,507,071	38,902,417
Capital	1,368,421	1,368,421	1,368,421	1,368,421
Reserves	381,405	381,405	381,405	381,405
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(19,917)	(167,542)	(43,626)	(72,905)
Retained earnings from prior years	2,009,059	2,332,789	1,898,883	1,919,452
Net income for the year	264,698	98,952	433,906	220,358
Provisions for dividends, interest payments, and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	(82,582)	(346,548)	(133,383)	(69,287)
Non-controlling interest	122,372	117,919	123,757	119,160
Total Equity	4,043,456	3,785,396	4,029,363	3,866,604
Total Liabilities and Equity	43,639,838	44,602,990	43,536,434	42,769,021

It is observed that total assets reached CLP 43,639,838 million. Compared to December 31, 2025, assets increased by 0.2%, mainly explained by the increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (+41.2%), partially offset by the decrease in financial assets at amortized cost (-0.2%) and transactions in the course of settlement (-38.9%). Likewise, compared to June 2025, total assets recorded an increase of 2.0%, mainly due to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (+44.0%). Compared to the previous quarter, there was a decrease of 2.2% due to transactions in the course of settlement (-41.7%).

On the other hand, total liabilities reached CLP 39,596,382 million. Compared to December 31, 2025, liabilities increased by 0.2%, mainly explained by the increase in financial liabilities at amortized cost (+3.7%) and issued regulatory capital financial instruments (+3.0%), partially offset by the decrease in transactions in the course of settlement (-49.6%). Likewise, compared to June 2025, liabilities recorded an increase of 1.8%, mainly explained by financial liabilities at amortized cost (+3.4%). Compared to the previous quarter, total liabilities decreased by 3.0% due to transactions in the course of settlement (-60.4%).

Equity reached CLP 4,043,456 million. Compared to December 31, 2025, equity increased by 0.3%, mainly due to the higher balance of retained earnings and the improvement in accumulated other comprehensive income, partially offset by the decrease in net income for the year compared to year-end 2025. Likewise, compared to June 2025, equity increased by 4.6%, mainly driven by retained earnings from prior years (+4.7%). Compared to March 2026, equity increased by 6.8%.

Financial position



Loans

The Financial Position section comprises the item “Loans and receivables from customers” in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. As shown in Table No. 17, the Bank’s loan portfolio (net of provisions and excluding interbank loans) reached CLP 31,390,893 million. Compared to December 31, 2025, loans recorded a decrease of 0.6%, mainly explained by the 3.8% decline in commercial loans, partially offset by increases of 1.6% in consumer loans and 1.5% in housing loans. Likewise, a decrease of 0.9% is observed compared to the same period of the prior year. Commercial loans fell 6.9%, while consumer loans grew 6.7% and housing loans grew 2.6%. Compared to the previous quarter, loans increased by 0.1%, with commercial loans falling 1.9% and housing loans offsetting this with an increase of 1.8% and consumer loans of +0.2%.

Table No. 17: Loans by Product

Loans by product	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Dic - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Commercial	12,324,217	12,565,356	12,811,555	13,239,603
Consumer	4,326,105	4,319,161	4,259,324	4,055,936
Bank	2,372,910	2,393,332	2,337,521	2,285,249
CAT	1,953,195	1,925,830	1,921,803	1,770,687
Housing	14,740,571	14,477,692	14,518,071	14,371,727
Total loans	31,390,893	31,362,209	31,588,950	31,667,266



Deposits and Debt Instruments Issued

As shown in Table No. 18, total deposits reached CLP 19,129,210 million. Compared to December 31, 2025, deposits recorded an increase of 3.6%, explained by growth in time deposits (+4.7%) and demand obligations (+1.1%). Likewise, deposits grew compared to June 2025 (+4.3%), demand obligations grew 3.7% and time deposits 4.6%, while, compared to the previous quarter, total deposits fell 0.9%, with demand obligations falling 1.3% and time deposits 0.7%.

Total bonds recorded CLP 10,090,238 million. Compared to December 31, 2025, bonds increased by 1.8%, mainly driven by the increase in current bonds (+1.5%), subordinated bonds (+3.4%), and perpetual bonds with no fixed maturity (+2.3%). Likewise, compared to June 2025, bonds increased by 0.9%. Compared to the previous quarter, total bonds recorded growth of 0.9%, while mortgage bonds showed a decline of 1.7%.

Table No. 18: Sources of Funds

Source of funds	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Dic - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Demand deposits and other obligations	5,849,264	5,923,855	5,784,104	5,639,745
Time deposits and other time borrowings	13,279,946	13,376,832	12,686,661	12,697,841
Total deposits	19,129,210	19,300,687	18,470,765	18,337,586
Senior bonds	8,130,297	8,075,125	8,008,602	8,077,481
Subordinated bonds	1,315,241	1,280,427	1,271,766	1,271,075
Perpetual bonds (no fixed maturity)	644,700	649,334	630,280	651,966
Total bonds	10,090,238	10,004,886	9,910,648	10,000,522
Letters of credit	60,420	61,458	64,633	70,627
Total debt instruments issued and deposits	29,279,868	29,367,031	28,446,046	28,408,735



Financial Margin

As shown in Table No. 19, the annualized Net Interest Margin (NIM) increased 28 basis points (bp) compared to the same quarter of the prior year, reaching 3.99%, reflecting higher UF indexation income, mainly on housing loans. Compared to the previous quarter, the NIM also grew 29 bp, while on a cumulative basis it increased 25 bp.

Table No. 19: Financial Margin

Financial margin	Quarter ended:			Half-year ended:	
	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Net financial margin (interest and indexation)	357,198	328,221	331,670	685,419	650,297
Total loans	31,390,893	31,362,209	31,667,266	31,390,893	31,667,266
Earning assets (period average)	35,765,989	35,412,724	35,811,132	35,632,370	36,078,268
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	3.99%	3.71%	3.70%	3.85%	3.60%



Provisions and Portfolio Quality

During the second quarter of 2026, net provisions totaled CLP 140,192 million, representing an increase of 16% compared to the same period of 2025. Meanwhile, the year-to-date figure for net provisions closes with a decrease of 15% compared to the same period of 2025, according to Table No. 20.

Table No. 20: Credit Risk Provisions and Portfolio Quality

Credit risk provisions	Quarter ended:			12 months ended:	
	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Initial provision stock	927,663	922,301	900,527	922,301	762,164
Write-offs	149,380	169,218	119,753	318,598	228,905
Net provisions	140,192	174,580	120,863	314,772	368,377
Final provision stock	918,475	927,663	901,636	918,476	901,636
Net provisions	141,690	171,087	124,142	312,777	377,398
Additional provisions	-1,100	-1,328	588	-2,428	-42,744
Recoveries	-25,086	-24,242	-20,083	-49,328	-39,517
Other	-117	381	-256	264	-524
Risk expense	115,387	145,899	104,391	261,284	294,613

As observed, the risk ratio decreased by 3 bps compared to the first quarter of 2026, reaching 2.84%, while compared to the same period of the previous year it increased by 8 bps.

On the other hand, the non-performing loan portfolio decreased by 2% compared to the previous quarter, reaching 2.84%, while compared to the previous year it increased by 13%. Overall, coverage reached 111.03%, decreasing 9% compared to the same quarter of 2025.

Table No. 21: Quality Ratios

Quality Ratios	Quarter ended:			
	Jun - 2026 (%)	Mar - 2026 (%)	Dec - 2025 (%)	Jun - 2025 (%)
Risk ratio (1)	2.84%	2.87%	2.83%	2.76%
90+ delinquency coverage (2)	111.03%	110.17%	117.33%	121.83%
Expense ratio (3)	0.36%	0.45%	0.39%	0.32%
Write-off ratio (4)	0.46%	0.52%	0.41%	0.36%
90+ delinquency ratio (5)	2.84%	2.89%	2.68%	2.52%
Recovery ratio (6)	0.08%	0.08%	0.07%	0.06%

(1) Allowance stock / loans. (2) Allowance stock / 90+ days past-due loans. (3) Cost of risk / average loans. (4) Write-offs / average loans. (5) 90+ days past-due loans / loans. (6) Recoveries / average loans



Operating expenses

As shown in Table No. 22, in the quarterly comparison as of June, personnel expenses increased by 6.9%, explained by salaries (performance bonuses) and higher CAT expenses; administrative expenses increased by 5.2%, mainly due to CAT and regionalization expenses; and other operating expenses decreased by 9.7% due to the tax payment on a bond issued the previous year. Efficiency, understood as the ratio of operating expenses to net income, showed a favorable decrease of 238 bps.

Compared to the previous quarter, personnel expenses increased by 9.5% due to salaries (vacations and bonuses); administrative expenses increased by 6.0% due to higher expenses for outsourced CAT services; and other operating expenses grew by 1.6%, mainly due to higher securitized bond expenses. Efficiency shows a favorable decrease of 244 bps.

On a cumulative basis, personnel expenses increased by 4.2% due to salaries (benefits, vacations and bonuses); administrative expenses increased by 6.6% due to higher regionalization and technology expenses; and other operating expenses decreased by 21.0% due to the tax payment on a bond issued the previous year. Efficiency shows a decrease of 148 bps.

Table No. 22: Support Expenses

Operating expenses	Quarter ended:			Six-month period ended:	
	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Personnel expenses	82,484	75,309	77,169	157,793	151,462
Administrative expenses	70,852	66,824	67,332	137,676	129,206
Depreciation and amortization	19,400	19,075	19,222	38,475	38,357
Operating support expenses	172,736	161,208	163,723	333,944	319,025
Impairments	282	(68)	-	214	-
Other operating expenses	7,428	7,310	8,230	14,738	18,647
Operating expenses	180,446	168,450	171,953	348,896	337,672
Efficiency	36.15%	38.59%	38.53%	37.28%	38.76%

Performance measures and indicators to assess the entity's performance

Key financial indicators

As shown in Table No. 23, Return on Average Equity (ROAE) reached 17.19%, increasing 241 bps compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Return on Average Assets (ROAA) reached 1.56%, growing by 27 bps. Compared to the previous quarter, ROAE increased by 737 bps and ROAA by 68 bps; on a cumulative basis, ROAE increased by 304 bps and ROAA by 32 bps.

Table No. 23: Key Financial Indicators

Profitability and Efficiency Indicators	Quarter ended:			Six-month period ended:	
	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Net interest margin (Interest and adjustments)	3.99%	3.71%	3.70%	3.85%	3.60%
Efficiency (Operating expenses / Net operating income)	36.15%	38.59%	38.53%	37.28%	38.76%
Return on average equity (ROAE)	17.19%	9.81%	14.78%	13.50%	10.46%
Return on average assets (ROAA)	1.56%	0.89%	1.29%	1.22%	0.90%

Compared to June 2025, consumer loans increased their share of the loans mix by 96 bps and mortgage loans by 151 bps, while commercial loans decreased by 246 bps. The loan-to-deposit ratio stood at 1.69, down 4.9%. Compared to March 2026, mortgage loans increased their share by 79 bps, while commercial loans decreased by 77 bps and consumer loans by 2 bps. The loan-to-deposit ratio increased by 1.0%.

Compared to June 2025, the number of branches nationwide decreased by 6, while ATMs decreased by 4.4% (7 ATMs). Compared to March 2026, branches remained unchanged and ATMs decreased by 3.8% (1 ATM).

Table No. 24: Financial Performance

Financial performance	Jun - 2026 MCh\$	Mar - 2026 MCh\$	Dec - 2025 MCh\$	Jun - 2025 MCh\$
Loans and accounts receivable from customers	32,309,347	32,289,822	32,511,240	32,568,878
Commercial loans / Total loans	39.38%	40.15%	40.62%	41.84%
Mortgage loans / Total loans	45.78%	44.99%	44.81%	44.27%
Consumer loans / Total loans	14.84%	14.86%	14.58%	13.89%
Loans / Deposits	1.69	1.67	1.76	1.78
Structure	Jun - 2026	Mar - 2026	Dec - 2025	Jun - 2025
Total number of branches	92	92	92	98
Number of ATMs	151	153	153	159

Indicators not derived from the financial statements

Today, the performance assessment of financial institutions is no longer limited exclusively to the analysis of traditional financial statements. One example is non-financial indicators, particularly those associated with environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters, which have become essential components in the comprehensive interpretation of a bank's position, sustainability, soundness and resilience. By complementing traditional quantitative information with qualitative data on environmental, social and governance performance, a more robust analysis is enabled, aligned with current market and regulatory expectations.

These indicators include aspects such as energy consumption, paper use, employee health and safety, staff turnover rates, training programs and the gender pay gap, among others.

The following are some of these complementary indicators that are not directly derived from the financial statements:

Table No. 25: Environmental Performance

Energy consumption	Quarter ended:			Six-month period ended:	
	Jun-2026	Mar-2026	Jun-2025	Jun-2026	Jun-2025
Natural gas consumption (liters)	6,261	3,893	2,445	9,932	4,405
Electricity consumption (kWh)	2,839,290	2,917,461	2,703,717	5,759,918	5,725,017

Scotiabank is committed to the environment; therefore, its metrics include reducing energy consumption, initiatives to reduce waste generated and increasing the volume of recycled waste. To achieve this, several initiatives are developed, such as the *paperless* program, the delivery of eco-friendly *Welcome Kits* to customers, and the collection and recycling of electronic waste.

Table No. 26 presents another complementary indicator related to employee health and safety rates, among which the workplace accident rate increased by 0.01 as of June 2026 compared to the same period of the previous year. The largest variation was in the number of absence days as of March 2026 compared to the same period of the previous year, with an increase of 263 total absence days due to workplace accidents or occupational illness.

Table No. 26: Health and Safety

Employee health and safety	Quarter ended:			Six-month period ended:	
	Jun-2026	Mar-2026	Jun-2025	Jun-2026	Jun-2025
Workplace Accident Rate (annual cumulative)	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.27	0.25
Severity Rate (per million hours worked)	78.01	93.25	24.12	85.63	29.49
Commuting Accident Rate (annual cumulative)	0.86	0.80	0.66	0.83	0.69
Fatal Accident Rate	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%
Absence days (workplace accident and occupational illness)	188	180	43	368	105

Table No. 27 shows that, in the quarter ended June 2026, the Bank's total turnover reached 135 cases, recording a slight increase compared to the same period of the previous year (132 in June 2025), mainly explained by higher turnover among women. Regarding hiring, 136 new hires were recorded, reflecting a significant increase compared to June 2025, with a balanced distribution between men (69) and women (67). Finally, total voluntary turnover stood at 54 cases, representing a slight year-over-year increase.

Table No. 27: Turnover

Turnover	Quarter ended:			Six-month period ended:	
	Jun-2026	Mar-2026	Jun-2025	Jun-2026	Jun-2025
Total number of hires	136	149	123	285	281
Number of women hired	67	74	58	141	137
Number of men hired	69	75	65	144	144
Total turnover	135	134	132	269	292
Women turnover	78	69	69	147	150
Men turnover	57	65	63	122	142
Total voluntary turnover	54	49	44	103	80
Women voluntary turnover	30	25	20	55	35
Men voluntary turnover	24	24	24	48	45

During 2026, Scotiabank Chile continues to develop knowledge update and training programs for all employees. As of June 2026, it accumulated a total of 50,752 training hours for 5,389 employees.

Table No. 28: Training

Training	Quarter ended:			Six-month period ended:	
	Jun-2026	Mar-2026	Jun-2025	Jun-2026	Jun-2025
Total training hours (hours)	50,752	45,726	37,281	94,456	70,966
Total number of employees trained	5,389	4,135	5,427	5,518	5,668
Total number of male employees trained	2,628	1,992	2,682	2,698	2,787
Total number of women employees trained	2,761	2,097	2,745	2,820	2,881
Average number of training hours per employee, total organization	9	9	7	17	13
Average number of training hours per female employee	9.8	11	7	19	14
Average number of training hours per male employee	9	7	7	15	11

Table No. 29 presents the percentage variation of the Employee Engagement indicator, which decreased across all items as of December 2025 compared to the same period of the previous year. The largest variation was recorded in the “Global engagement” item, with a decrease of 0.08%.

Table No. 29: Employee Engagement

Employee Engagement	12 months ended:	
	Dec - 2025	Dec - 2024
Global engagement	86%	94%
Proud to work at Scotiabank	92%	96%
Your work makes you feel deeply fulfilled	94%	92%
Scotiabank motivates me to make an extra effort beyond what is expected	89%	89%

Table No. 30, which presents the gender pay gap indicator, was adjusted for the December 2025 period, showing an indicator of -0.34%, compared to 1.00% in total for the same period of the previous year.

Table No. 30: Pay Gap

Pay gap	12 months ended:	
	Dec - 2025	Dec - 2024
Gender pay gap	-0.34%	1.00%

Changes in quantified measures or reported indicators

Scotiabank's key financial and non-financial indicators are periodically assessed and analyzed by the corresponding management teams, which recommend to the Board of Directors whether any change to the indicators is necessary.

As of the date of preparation of this report, there are no indications of significant changes related to key indicators on financial and non-financial matters.

Additional information

Risk rating

Scotiabank has risk ratings granted by international and local rating agencies. The latest risk ratings obtained are as follows:

National Rating

The national financial rating was affirmed at AAA, the highest possible rating, on April 29, 2025 by Fitch and on June 6, 2025 by ICR, as shown in Table No. 31. This rating is supported by a solid and diversified funding structure, the financial support and business knowledge provided by BNS, and the profitability that Scotiabank has achieved in recent years.

Table No. 31: National Risk Rating

Fitch	Rating	Last Ratification Date
Long Term	AAA (cl)	29-04-2025
Short Term	N1+ (cl)	29-04-2025
Bonds	AAA (cl)	29-04-2025
Subordinated Bonds	AA (cl)	29-04-2025
Shares	First Class Level 3 (cl)	29-04-2025
Outlook	Stable	29-04-2025
ICR	Rating	Last Ratification Date
Solvency, long-term deposits, long-term bonds	AAA	06-06-2025
Short-term deposits	N1+	06-06-2025
Subordinated Bonds	AA+	06-06-2025
Shares	First Class Level 4	06-06-2025
Outlook	Stable	06-06-2025

International Rating

Scotiabank has obtained an A rating from S&P, supported by a solid business position in the Chilean financial sector, broad diversification across sectors, segments and customers, as well as business strengthening resulting from the merger with BBVA Chile. Details are shown in Table No. 32.

Table No. 32: S&P Rating

Standard & Poor's	Rating	Last Ratification Date
Long-term Foreign Issuer Credit	A	21-07-2025
Long-term Local Issuer Credit	A	21-07-2025
Outlook	Stable	21-07-2025

In addition, Scotiabank obtained an A+ rating from *Fitch Ratings*, as shown in Table No. 33, supported by an adequate capital structure, the solid quality of its assets and the improvement recorded in profitability ratios.

Table No. 33: Fitch Rating

Fitch	Rating	Last Ratification Date
<i>Long-term Issuer Default Rating</i>	A+	11-12-2025
<i>Short-term Issuer Default Rating</i>	F1+	11-12-2025
<i>Local Currency Long-term Issuer Default Rating</i>	A+	11-12-2025
<i>Local Currency Short-term Issuer Default Rating</i>	F1+	11-12-2025
<i>Outlook</i>	Stable	11-12-2025

8. ANNEXES AND METHODOLOGY

Scope and methodology of the Management Commentary

Purpose of the report



The *Management Commentary* is a quarterly financial report that accompanies the financial statements and is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, specifically Chapters C-1 and C-2. The purpose of this report is to provide investors with Management's view of the organization's ability to generate cash flows and create value across all time horizons.

For this purpose, the disclosure of this report follows the *Practice Statement* standard issued by the IFRS Foundation, which was recently updated in June 2025 to establish more binding guidelines on the structure and content for a more comprehensive analysis connecting financial performance with strategy, risks, sustainability and other aspects. This adjustment aims to improve investors' interpretation of the Bank's capacity across all time horizons and enhance the transparency and comparability of the narrative. Accordingly, the *Management Commentary* became a strategic and forward-looking report.

In this updated version of the report, the main changes made by Scotiabank include:

- New chapter structure: Business model; Strategy; Resources and relationships; Risks; External environment; and Financial performance and position.
- Deeper and more connected analysis across sections and information from other reports and public disclosures to ensure consistency and coherence of the information.
- Redefinition of material and relevant information regarding the capacity to create value and generate future cash flows.
- Incorporation of metrics that strengthen comparability over time and across entities.
- Integration of sustainability as a cross-cutting topic across all content areas of the report.

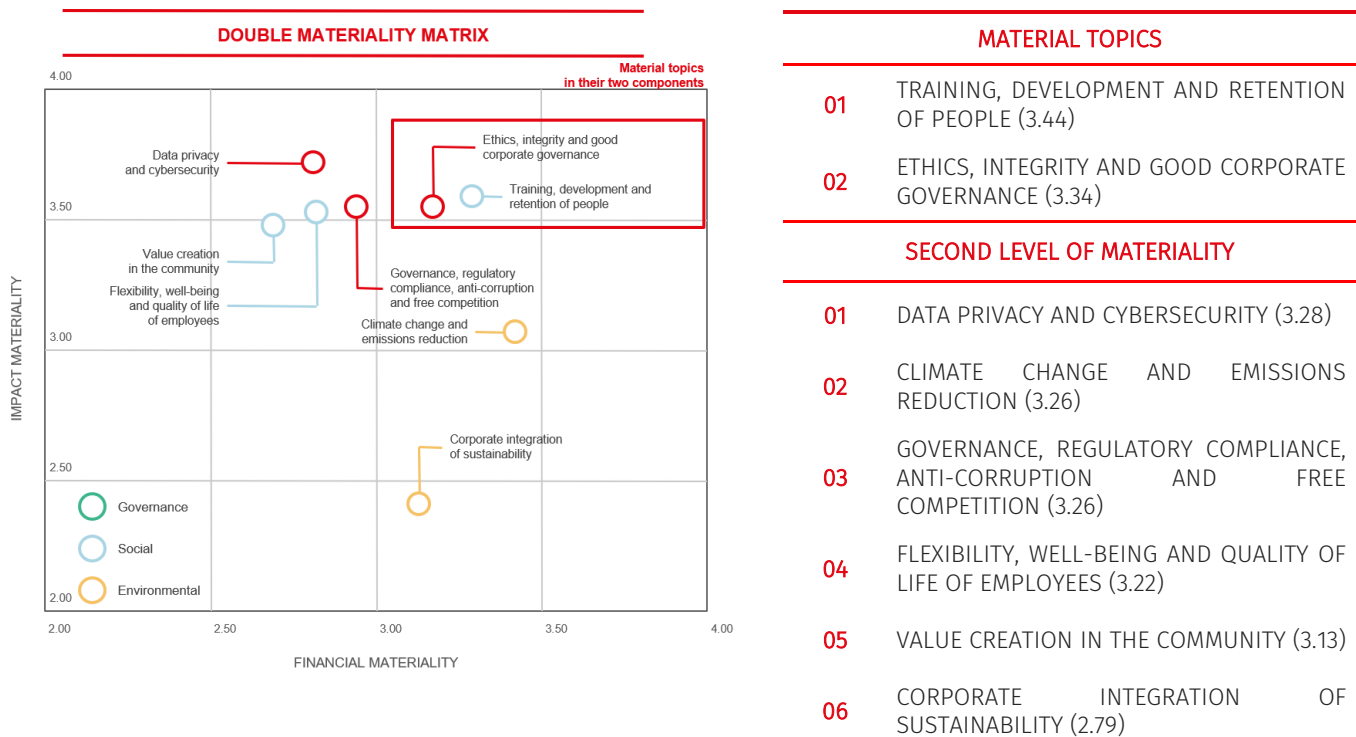
Management Commentary Methodology

The preparation of this report considered the double materiality process for selecting material and key information. To define impact materiality, a listening and analysis process was performed through workshops and surveys involving representatives of the Bank's Senior Management, area heads, employees, academia and industry peers.

Financial materiality, meanwhile, was determined based on surveys, workshops and documentary analysis among the following sources and stakeholder groups: area heads,

individuals, SMEs and companies, goods and services providers, regulatory bodies, business associations, unions, civil society, academia, NGOs, investors, rating agencies, ESG rating agencies and industry peers. To assign greater weight to the opinions of the most relevant stakeholder groups, a prioritization exercise was performed using influence and interest criteria. The crossing of these results, considering the proportionality of stakeholders' responses in the respective results, allowed us to prepare the following double materiality matrix:

Figure No. 27: Results of the Double Materiality Methodology



Material topics and how they are addressed

In order to identify the environmental, social and governance aspects associated with our business that have the greatest impact both on the environment and on our ability to generate future economic value, during 2025 Scotiabank Chile performed a double materiality process. This exercise allowed us to identify, based on documentary analyses and the views of our main stakeholder groups, the critical ESG risks to which the Bank is exposed and that must be addressed from a strategic and preventive control perspective. Based on the scores obtained in this process, the topics that reached the defined thresholds for impact, financial and combined materiality were as follows:

Table No. 34: Material Topics

MATERIAL TOPICS		
Criticality Level	Topic	Management
First Level	Training, development and retention of employees	We have training policies under which we develop mandatory and voluntary training programs throughout the year. In this area, we prioritize both learning initiatives aligned with the business and those that strengthen skills we consider enablers of the strategy, such as digital skills or data management.
	Ethics, integrity and good corporate governance	At Scotiabank Chile, we promote ethical, responsible and transparent behavior at the organizational and individual level, based on the organization's values, vision and purpose. To this end, we continuously update and communicate our Code of Conduct, a document that establishes the practices expected of all our employees and guides the institution's day-to-day conduct and relationships with its stakeholders.
Second Level	Climate Change and emissions reduction	One of Scotiabank's main non-financial objectives globally is to contribute, from an active role, with concrete strategies and high-impact measures, to combating climate change. In this regard, we have a Global Strategy to Support Climate Transition, which sets out the dimensions in which the Bank will advance in the coming years in this area and defines the guidelines around which subsidiaries must generate their local plans.
	Ethics, integrity and good corporate governance	At Scotiabank Chile, we aim to achieve a permanent level of excellence in complying with our legal and regulatory commitments. To this end, we develop training programs, control systems and reporting channels that allow us to detect possible vulnerabilities and advance in building a culture of integrity. Our work in this area is based on the Crime Prevention Model and the policies we have developed to align our practices and activities with the requirements of current regulations.
	Flexibility, wellbeing and quality of life of employees	In recent years, Scotiabank Chile has positioned itself as a benchmark institution locally in matters of flexibility, work-life balance and quality of life, through initiatives such as the reduction of the workweek to 39 hours before the "40-Hour Law"

		came into effect, and a robust hybrid work program for employees in central areas, which today is one of the most valued benefits by our people.
	Value creation in the community	At Scotiabank Chile, we are aware of the enormous contribution we can make, as a financial institution, to breaking down the barriers that prevent access to banking for all people, without discrimination, and to strengthening the levers that boost local economies and promote sustainable development. In line with this vision, under the Economic Resilience pillar of our Sustainable Business Strategy, we promote financial education programs, provide funding for initiatives by social organizations, and support volunteer actions aligned with the winning proposals of our Scotiainspira grant funds.
	Corporate integration of sustainability	At Scotiabank Chile, we operate on the basis of a Sustainable Business Strategy, through which we seek to strengthen and multiply our positive impacts on the environment and prevent and minimize our negative externalities, in order to advance our purpose of creating value for the environment and all stakeholders.

Forward-looking Statements

The document contains multiple forward-looking statements related to growth, profitability, strategic objectives, macroeconomic scenarios, sustainability, climate financing and the future capacity to generate cash flows. These estimates are based on assumptions, expectations and projections in effect as of the date of issuance; therefore, actual results could differ materially due to economic, regulatory, competitive, climate-related and operational factors.

Statement of Compliance

Scotiabank Chile has prepared this report for the period from January 1 to June 30, 2026, generally following the guidelines of the *IFRS Practice Statement – Management Commentary (revised Practice Statement)* issued by the IFRS Foundation and early adopted by the Bank.

This document was approved by the Board of Directors of Scotiabank Chile on July 30, 2026.

APPENDIX

The review work performed by the independent auditor on the Management Commentary Financial Report covered the figures derived from the interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2026. Additionally, solely for purposes of reviewing the reasonableness of certain financial ratios or indicators, the auditor reconciled the comparative figures for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 included in the interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2026. The details of these items are presented below:

Business Model

1. Market position in relevant segments:
 - a. Text on total assets of \$43,639,838 million, operating income of \$499,226 million, net income of \$170,201 million, and total deposits of \$19,129,210 million as of June 30, 2026. Page 9

Resources and Relationships

1. Funding structure and diversification:
 - a. Table No. 7: "Funding sources" June 2026 and December 2025 Page 50
 - b. Text on total assets of \$43,639,838 million, loan portfolio of \$31,390,893 million, deposits of \$19,129,210 million, operating income of \$499,226 million, and net income of \$170,201 million as of June 30, 2026. Page 50-51
 - c. Table No. 8: "Capital structure" June 2026 and December 2025 Page 53

Performance and Financial Position

1. Bank development and performance during the year
 - a. Table No. 15: "Income statement" quarter and six-month period June 2026 and 2025. Page 112
 - b. Text on amounts and variations for the quarter and six-month period ended June 2026 and June 2025 corresponding to: net interest and indexation income, net fee and commission income, net financial result, other operating income, credit loss expenses, and income tax Page 112-113
 - c. Table No. 16: "Statement of financial position" June 2026 and December 2025. Page 114

- d. Text on amounts and variations between June 2026 and December 2025 corresponding to total assets, total liabilities, and equity. Page 115

1. Financial position

- a. Loans - text on amount and variations June 2026 and December 2025 corresponding to: loan portfolio (commercial, residential mortgage, and consumer). Page 115
- b. Loans - Table No. 17: "Loans by product" June 2026 and December 2025. Page 115
- c. Deposits and issued debt instruments - text on amount and variations June 2026 and December 2025 corresponding to: total deposits, bonds, and mortgage finance bonds. Page 116
- d. Deposits and issued debt instruments - Table No. 18: "Sources of funds" June 2026 and December 2025. Page 116
- e. Net interest margin - Table No. 19: "Net Interest Margin" quarter and six-month period June 2026 and 2025 (interest and indexation) and (total loans). Page 116
- f. Provisions and portfolio quality - Table No. 20: "Credit risk provisions and portfolio quality" (risk expenses) quarter ended June 2026 and 2025, and 12 months ended June 2026 and 2025. Page 117
- g. Operating expenses - text on amounts and variations quarter and six-month period June 2026 and June 2025 corresponding to: personnel expenses, administrative expenses, and other operating expenses. Page 118
- h. Operating expenses - Table No. 22: "Support expenses" quarter and six-month period June 2026 and 2025. Page 118

1. Performance measures and indicators to assess the entity's performance

- a. Key financial indicators - Table No. 24: "Financial Performance" June 2026 and December 2025. Page 119