INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT 2022

85

years making a difference

A bank for entrepreneurs and SMEs

Behind every entrepreneur is a family and a project that contribute to the country's development. That's why supporting small businesses has been a priority for Bci since the beginning.

1937
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones was created, in particular, to serve people and small business that did not have access to the financial system.

2006
Bci Nace, a program created to support people who are just starting out with their business, was recognized by Fortune Magazine as one of the 50 ideas that are changing the world and one of the best entrepreneur support programs in the world.

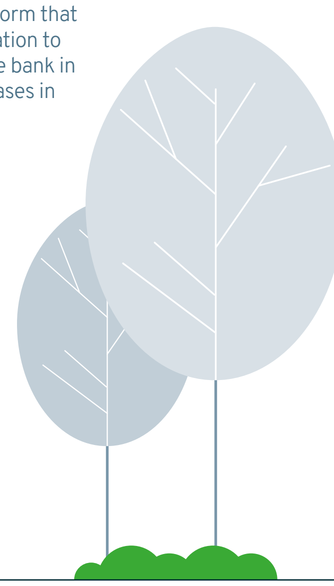
2019
Centro Bci Nace was designed to promote new and better business opportunities, providing a collaborative workspace for entrepreneurs.

2021
Valor Pyme is an open program that delivers innovative tools and expert knowledge to entrepreneurs and SMEs. This digital platform helps over 160,0000 users join networks, increase productivity, and ensure sustainability.

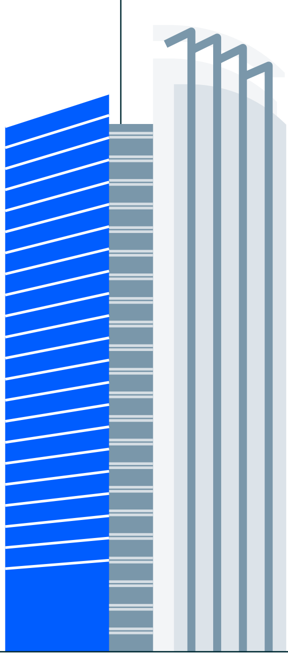
The first Chilean bank in the United States

Two clear objectives underpin Bci's internationalization strategy: supporting the bank's customers in their regional expansion and diversifying operations into high-potential markets.

2022
The launch of Bci Peru consolidated the international platform that allows the corporation to operate as a single bank in the region, with bases in three countries.



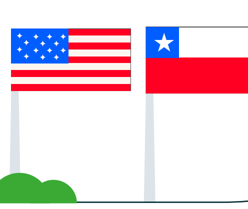
2015
The acquisition of City National Bank of Florida, one of the oldest banks in the state, was fundamental for the success of Bci's geographic diversification strategy. In 2022, CNB accounted for 32% of net income.

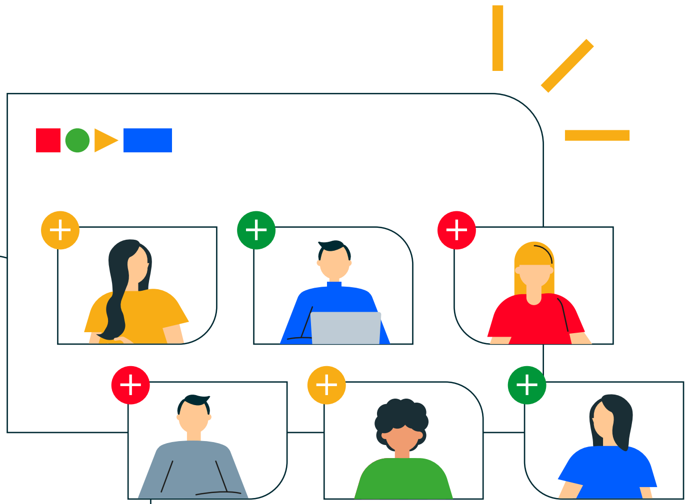


1999
The Bci Miami branch was the bank's port of entry into the United States; it has allowed us to get to know the market and identify opportunities, while replicating the service model offered in Chile.

2015
A representative office in China was added to the bank's international network, launched in 2000 with the opening of offices in Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia.

2016
Bci Securities, a subsidiary in the United States, has become one of Bci's key counterparties, for both wealth management and treasury services.



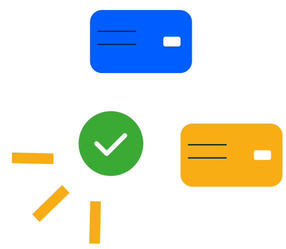


Digital banking for everyone

One of the objectives of Bci's transformation has been to provide all people with access to high-quality banking products and services.

2019
Bci partnered with Evo Payments to launch a new payment system in Chile, which promotes the financial inclusion of small businesses throughout the country.

2017
MACH, the first free, 100% online account in the country, has recorded exponential growth in the number of users. At year-end 2022, more than 3.6 million people use the innovations offered by Bci on this technology platform.



2021
TuMACh was the first online account designed to provide banking access for young people.

2022
The MACH Future account helped over 70,000 people increase their saving capacity in the year, with simple procedures and no associated costs.

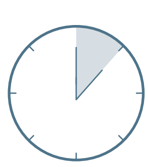
2022
The MACHPAY digital payment platform, which combines the strengths of Bci, MACH, Líder Bci, and Bci Pagos, offers innovative services to more than five million people.

People-centered culture

Bci is in the process of building a collaborative, flexible, agile work ecosystem, in line with the new times and the labor market.

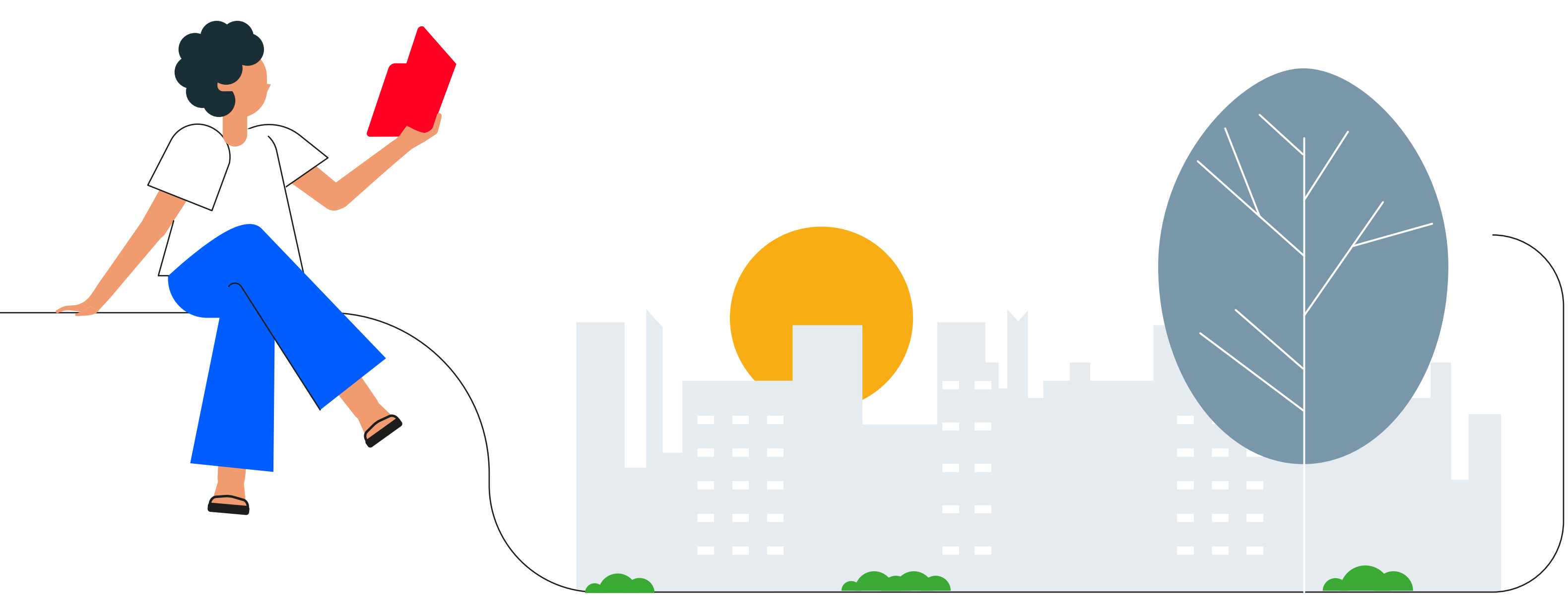
2019
The cultural framework, based on Bci's values, established the guiding principle of daring to make a difference in people's lives and society.

2016
Bci's transformation prioritized the development of new capabilities and ways of working, applying agile methodologies.



2022
The renovation of the Employee Experience model aims to promote the achievement of a balanced life that allows every employee to achieve their personal objectives and dreams while also contributing to Bci's purpose.

Content



About this Annual Report

The first chapter of this report was prepared in accordance with Practice Statement 1: Management Commentary, of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The objective is to provide the context within which to interpret Bci's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The report complements the annual financial statements, as stipulated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks.

The financial summary included in chapter 1 of this annual report was approved by the Bci Board of Directors on 27 February 2023.

The 2021 figures were adjusted off the books (pro forma) to comply with the principle of comparability, as required by the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks.

The main differences between the US GAAP standards and the FMC rules and instructions, which explain the difference in equity reported by the U.S. subsidiaries under the two guidelines, derive from the determination of loan loss provisions for the loan portfolios under rule B1 of the FMC Compendium of Accounting Standards, loan loss provisions for financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9, and criteria for the amortization of goodwill, which is amortized under US GAAP and not under IFRS.

For nonfinancial information on social issues, the data cover Bci and subsidiaries in Chile and, separately, Bci Lider Servicios Financieros. CNB and operations outside of Chile are excluded, unless otherwise specified.

For nonfinancial information on environmental issues, the data cover Bci and subsidiaries in Chile and, separately, Bci Lider Servicios Financieros. CNB and operations outside of Chile are excluded, unless otherwise specified.

Letter from the Chairman

I am particularly proud of our founders' vision. As immigrants, they resolved to create a bank that would give access to credit to people who had been denied that access. Thanks to their vision, we have always had a special interest in supporting the segments that drive the country's economy: SMEs and entrepreneurs. I am also very proud of and grateful for the commitment and care that Bci's employees have shown in difficult times, including the pandemic from which we are only now emerging.

LUIS ENRIQUE YARUR REY
Chairman of the Board

In 2022, we celebrated Bci's 85th anniversary. We met ambitious targets, and we began a new cycle of transformation to become a facilitator of financial and nonfinancial solutions that increase well-being and progress for everyone.

Looking back on our bank's history, we see that the company has successfully faced many major political, economic, and social changes. Throughout, we have had the firm conviction that our performance has a significant impact on the communities where we do business and that our responsibility is not just to create economic value, but also to contribute to building more just and developed societies.

Bci has become a diverse company, with more than 11,600 employees who are a fair reflection of who we are as a society. We have confirmed that differences are cultivated and make us stronger when we focus on a single purpose. "Dare to make a difference" is the commitment that motivates us each day to do everything possible to generate a positive change in the lives of others and in society.

Bci is developing a clear, long-term business strategy that is guided by this purpose and that has, for some years now, been focused on internationalization, transformation, and sustainability.

The digital capabilities that we have developed by innovating and collaborating with other actors have allowed us to significantly improve our customer experience. These abilities will also be critical when the open banking system starts operating in Chile, under the new FinTech Law that was passed in December.

In the last year, we made progress on the construction of a digital ecosystem where people and businesses can find financial and nonfinancial solutions. We want to promote their development by facilitating the value propostions offered by various actors. To achieve this, it is crucial to know what they really need in their daily activities. Therefore, one of our most important current projects is the construction of a digital payment platform that delivers multiple solutions and benefits, such as the possibility of accessing and being part of a large-scale open loyalty program.

Our purpose compels us to persevere. We don't know what the next 85 years will bring for Bci, but we are sure that we must always be ready, with a passion for what we do and the courage to dare to make a difference, every day.

We are transforming our service model for personal and SME banking to make online channels their first option, thereby promoting self-service. At the same time, we are strengthening our advisory capabilities in services where the participation of an executive is critical. This is especially important in the private banking area, where our expert teams are offering comprehensive investment services, based on our strength in data and analytics and our international platform. The success of this integrated investment model is reflected in a record level of customer assets under management (AuM) of over USD 20.0 billion, representing annual growth of 24%.

For large companies and corporations, our goal is to help them optimize their financial management processes. To this end, we have worked with our customers to develop features on the 360 Connect website that really meet this objective.

We have also made significant progress on our internationalization strategy. In particular, Banco Bci Peru began operating in July. This new subsidiary will initially focus on serving large international and Chilean corporate clients, seeking to contribute to the growth and progress of current and future customers. We expect to exceed USD 1.0 billion in loans in 2023 and reach USD 3.0 billion in three years. With Bci Peru, we continue to deepen our financial solutions platform in three countries, which allows Bci to act as a single bank in the region. The strategy is strengthened by Bci's positioning as the main Latin American bank in the United States, where CNB is the third-largest bank based in Florida. This new step allows us to advance further on diversifying our growth in strategic markets.

In 2022 Bci was recognized—for the eighth consecutive year—as the company with the best corporate reputation in Chile in the Merco ranking. It was also named Bank of the Year by The Banker. We earned first place in the industry in the ProCalidad and Praxis Xperience Index customer satisfaction surveys, and Global Finance proclaimed us the Chilean bank with the best digital channels for people and businesses. We also received recognition for the quality of our corporate governance and our ability to attract digital talent and promote work-life balance.

With regard to the latter, I want to highlight the launch of our new talent management model. We want to be the best company to work for in Chile and the region, with a culture that stimulates innovation and continuous learning; a place where each and every person, with their own individual identity, generates value and contributes to the growth and sustainability of the business, our customers, and the country.

Throughout Bci's history, we have been consolidating a way of doing business that always puts people at the center and collaborates to find the best solutions. We do this within an ethical framework that promotes the values of integrity, respect, and excellence.

We have learned as an organization that in order to succeed, we must be optimistic, especially in times of uncertainty. Today, Chileans have a tremendous opportunity to build a better country with greater social cohesion, while addressing the issues that most concern society: care for the environment, inclusion, respect for fundamental rights, and so forth. Achieving this will require collaboration between the government, civil society, academia, and businesses of all sizes. This is an urgent task, because reaching a broad consensus is indispensable for reactivating the country.

Bci had net income of CLP 821.024 billion in 2022, with a return on equity of 17.8%. The international subsidiaries accounted for 31.2% of this result.

At year-end, the stock of additional provisions was CLP 415.022 billion. We maintained this prudential measure based on projections for the ongoing economic adjustment. In 2022, we also allocated CLP 71.0 billion to the investments needed to develop our medium-term strategy.

We want to continue supporting the country. We are determined to play our role in furthering financial inclusion, social development, and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

We have high expectations, because we have already made major progress. One of our key breakthroughs is the impact of MACH, a digital account that gives over 3.6 million people access to a growing supply of innovative financial products.

It is the excellent performance of our employees that makes all these achievements possible. I thank each and every one of you for your valuable contribution, and I thank our customers and the community in Chile and abroad for your confidence, which is the foundation for everything we do.

LUIS ENRIQUE YARUR REY
Chairman of the Board

01

Strategic Report

About Bci

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones is…

…

an international financial corporation with operations in three countries.

Bci applies the same close, comprehensive service model implemented in Chile to its operations in CNB, Bci Miami, and Bci Securities in the United States, as well as the new subsidiary in Peru since July 2022.

Overseas assets

33%

Overseas loans

35%

Employees abroad

1,213

…

the largest Chilean bank, including overseas assets.

Nº1 in assets, loans, and deposits
(with market shares of 19.7%, 19.2%, and 22.3%, respectively)

Total assets

78,049,119
million CLP

Market capitalization

4,855
million USD

Employees

11,514

Checking accounts

830,651

Branches in Chile

197

…

the Latin American bank with the largest presence in the United States.

City National Bank of Florida (CNB) is the third-largest local bank in the state of Florida.

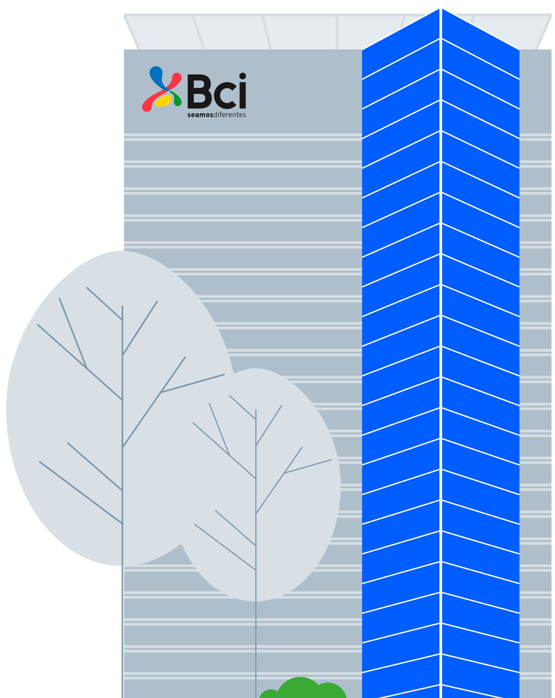
Total loans: CNB

16,506
million USD

As of 31 December 2022

The Yarur family has had an ownership interest in Bci since its foundation in 1937.

Share on 31 December 2022



63.56%
Controlling group

27.98%
Free float

8.46%
Pension funds

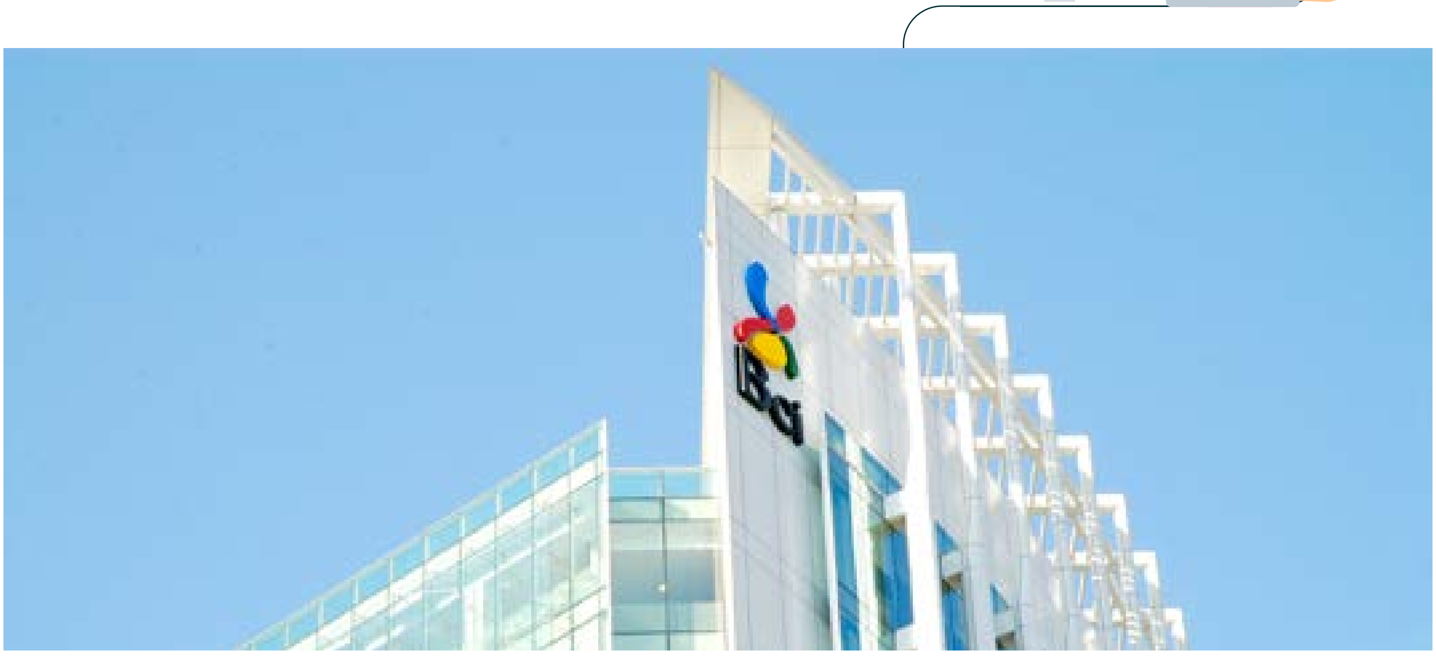
INTERNATIONAL RATINGS

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

SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS

MSCI ESG Rating	S&P Dow Jones Indices	Sustainable bond networks
BBB	DJSI Chile DJSI MILA	NSBN GBTP

NSBN: Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Network
GBTP: Green Bond Transparency Platform (IDB initiative)



2022 in Review

Highlights

TRANSFORMATION

- Launch of MACHPAY, the digital payments platform that allows more than five million customers to make transfers with just a mobile phone number
- 100% digital accounts for people and SMEs
- Launch of BciPlus+, the first open loyalty program in the country

INTERNATIONALIZATION

- Start of operations of Banco Bci Peru
- Annual growth rate of CNB assets

  14.1%
- Share of international subsidiaries in consolidated profits

  36.0%
- Bci is one of the largest banks in the region, according to the S&P Global ranking of LatAm's 50 largest banks by assets, 2022

  9th in Latin America

SUSTAINABILITY

- Signature of the the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking
- The first Chilean Bank to join the Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Network and the IDB Green Bond Transparency Platform
- Measurement of emissions in the Wholesale client portfolio using the FPCA method
- First stock recommendation booklet in Chile with ESG analysis, launched by Bci Corredor de Bolsa

Awards and Recognition

CORPORATE

Best Corporate Reputation in Chile
Merco Empresas 2022

Most Responsible Company in Chile
Merco ESG Responsibility 2021

Bank of the Year Chile 2022
The Banker

First Place in the Most Innovative Companies Chile 2022, Banking Sector
ESE Business School, University of the Andes

One of the top three companies with the best corporate governance in Chile
2022 Voice of the Market Survey,
EY and Santiago Stock Exchange

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

National Customer Satisfaction Award
ProCalidad 2022,
Large Bank Sector,
Consultora Praxis and Adolfo Ibáñez University

Best Chilean bank for personal banking digital channels
Global Finance

Best Chilean bank for business banking digital channels
Global Finance

Nº 1 in the 2022 PXI ranking
Banking Sector,
Praxis Xperience Index

2022 Salmón Awards
Mutual funds:
First place in Developed Stocks, Emerging Stocks, and Balanced Conservative; Second place in Balanced Moderate

EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE

Third place for ability to attract talent in Chile
Merco Talent 2022

Nº 1 on the Work-Life Balance Survey, Large Corporation category. Best Organizations
Chile Unido

Nº 1 in the Employers for Youth Tech ranking
First Job Banks category

Most attractive companies to work for in Chile for digital talent
11th out of 100 companies,
Merco Digital Talent 2022

SUSTAINABILITY

MACH: Nº 1 digital account, 2022 Citizen Brand Survey
Cadem

Honorable Mention, Cultural Heritage of Chile
Corporate category

Carbon Footprint Seal
for emissions quantification,
Ministry of the Environment

Key Figures

Earnings

Profit
821,024
million CLP

ROAE (1)
17.81
(%)

Risk

90-day delinquency
1.16
(%)

Coverage ratio
237.16
(%)

Balance

Total loan s (2)
47,016,241
million pesos

Total CNB assets
21,419,140
million pesos

Capital

CET1
9.40
(%)

CAR (3)
12.95
(%)

Customer Experience

NPS de MACH (4)
73.8
(%)

Snex de App Bci (5)
94.8
(%)

Sustainable finance

Green bonds issued
314
million USD

Financing for sustainable projects
125,037
million CLP

Financial inclusion

MACH users
3,662,895
people

Access to financial services, through Lider Bci Servicios Financieros
1,504,107
people

Diversity and Inclusion

Women
49.52
(%)

Share of women in Bci management positions (6)
18.80
(%)

(1) ROAE: earnings in a 12-month rolling window over average equity in 13 months.
(2) Total loans are the sum of commercial, consumer, mortgage, and interbank (bank debt) loans, before loan loss provisions. This amount also includes commercial loans that are presented in Note 9 of the Consolidated Financial Statements as "Financial assets not held for trading, which must be carried at fair value thorugh profit or loss."
(3) CAR: Capital adequacy ratio.
(4) NPS: Net Promoter Score (net recommendation index)
(5) Snex: Net user satisfaction on digital channels
(6) Share of women in Bci management positions considers up to two levels below the CEO.

Bci in the Capital Market

Bci's structural funding strategy in 2022 remained focused on geographical diversification and diversification by type of investment, while incorporating sustainable finance as a differentiating factor.

The urgency and corporate commitment to contribute to halting global warming has made sustainable finance a pillar of the bank's growth planning.

In this context, and despite the global economic uncertainty, Bci issued the first public green bond by a Chilean bank overseas in January. The issue, for a total of CHF 200 million (around USD 216 million), was executed in accordance with Bci's General Framework for Sustainable Finance, and it was rated A2 by Moody's and A– by S&P. The bond was placed in the Swiss market with a term of 5.25 years and a placement rate of 0.5994%. The amount exceeded the original plan of CHF 150 million.

In the first quarter of the year, Bci was also the first Chilean bank to issue dollar-denominated bonds with the new SOFR, the alternative reference rate established following the end of the LIBOR.

In general, and in contrast to the previous year, debt issues were concentrated in the local market, where all the issues were senior bonds. These totaled UF 34.86 million, and they were issued in all months, often countercyclically to the rest of the banking industry, which allowed Bci to repeatedly obtain better spreads.

Bond issues

2022

USD 1.180 billion

USD 1.541 billion

2021

Distribution

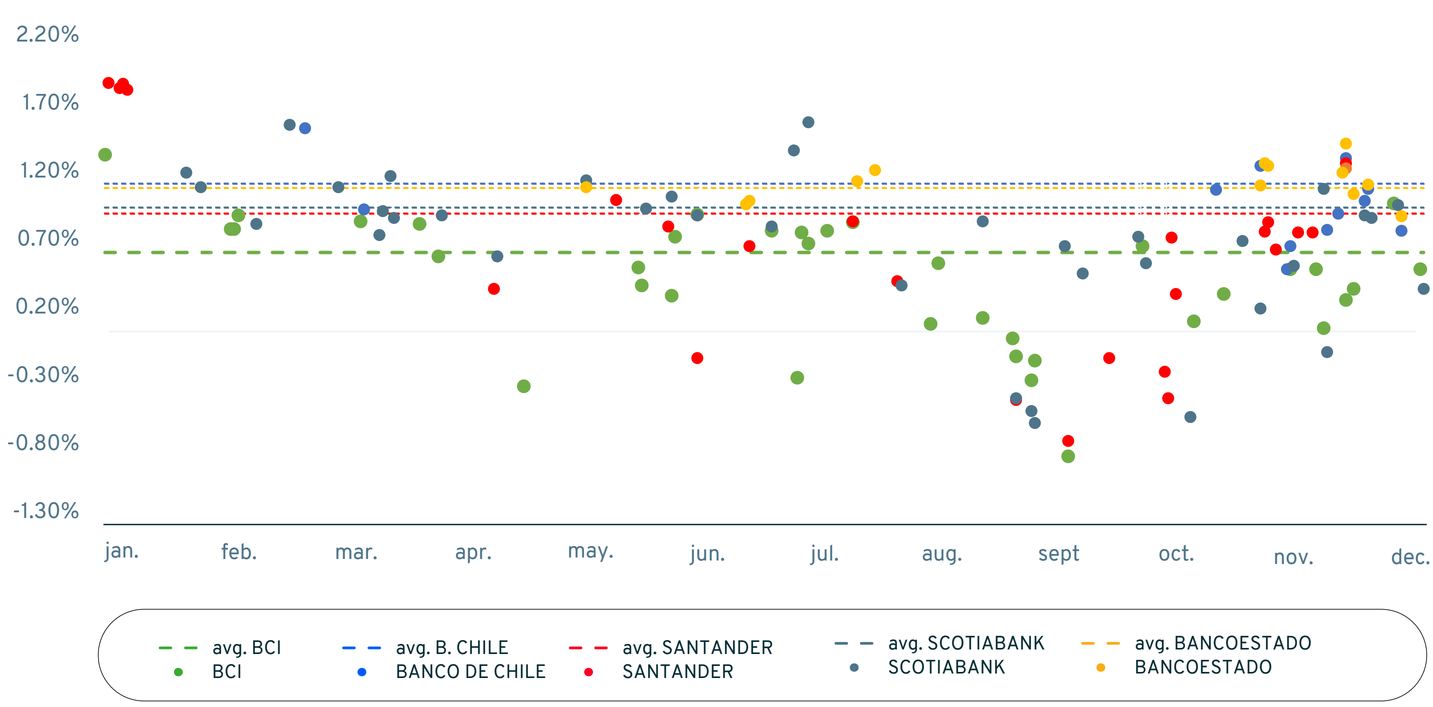
Local market

75%

International market

25%

Spread on AAA bank bonds issued in 2022



Internationally, Bci has been actively cultivating a presence in the most important capital markets. Despite the international scenario, the bank continued to actively follow the markets and held two non-deal road shows, in Europe and the United States, which reached a large number of investors. Maintaining a presence in those markets will be important for the development of the 2023 issue strategy.

Bonds issued in the local market

Type of issue	Date of issue	Term (years)	Currency	Amount	Rate (%)	Spread eq ICP+	Creditrating
Senior bond	6 Jan 2022	7.00	UF	270,000	3.02%	1.24%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	9 Feb 2022	5.00	UF	1,750,000	2.83%	0.70%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	10 Feb 2022	5.00	UF	300,000	2.87%	0.70%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	11 Feb 2022	8.00	UF	1,050,000	3.03%	0.80%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	16 Mar 2022	5.00	UF	950,000	2.59%	0.82%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	4 Apr 2022	5.00	CLP	55,000,000,000	7.10%	0.77%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	6 Apr 2022	4.60	CLP	44,000,000,000	7.15%	0.55%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	29 Apr 2022	3.00	UF	200,000	1.65%	-0.41%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	31 May 2022	3.60	CLP	9,000,000,000	6.93%	0.42%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	8 Jun 2022	3.60	CLP	2,000,000,000	7.15%	0.14%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	9 Jun 2022	7.60	UF	370,000	2.62%	0.65%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	15 Jun 2022	7.60	UF	1,580,000	2.76%	0.77%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	15 Jun 2022	7.60	UF	2,000,000	2.83%	0.83%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	7 Jul 2022	11.20	UF	300,000	2.53%	0.74%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	12 Jul 2022	13.00	UF	1,000,000	1.92%	-0.32%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	13 Jul 2022	11.00	UF	635,000	2.61%	0.78%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	15 Jul 2022	11.00	UF	65,000	2.48%	0.57%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	20 Jul 2022	13.00	UF	2,520,000	2.55%	0.69%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	27 Jul 2022	9.00	UF	3,000,000	2.55%	0.92%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	09 Aug 2022	2.80	UF	250,000	2.03%	-0.54%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	17 Aug 2022	2.40	CLP	20,000,000,000	8.14%	0.03%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	19 Aug 2022	10.00	UF	3,000,000	3.04%	0.52%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	31 Aug 2022	2.40	CLP	9,000,000,000	8.45%	0.10%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	08 Sep 2022	2.40	CLP	11,000,000,000	8.40%	-0.05%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	09 Sep 2022	2.40	CLP	17,000,000,000	8.35%	-0.18%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	13 Sep 2022	2.40	CLP	15,000,000,000	8.15%	-0.28%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	14 Sep 2022	2.40	CLP	16,000,000,000	8.16%	-0.26%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	23 Sep 2022	2.40	CLP	7,500,000,000	8.20%	-0.81%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	26 Sep 2022	2.40	CLP	4,500,000,000	8.27%	-0.91%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	13 Oct 2022	12.60	UF	180,000	3.11%	0.58%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	27 Oct 2022	3.90	CLP	17,000,000,000	7.33%	0.05%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	4 Nov 2022	4.00	CLP	15,000,000,000	7.39%	0.28%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	22 Nov 2022	3.80	CLP	4,000,000,000	6.33%	0.42%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	29 Nov 2022	3.72	CLP	9,000,000,000	6.58%	0.46%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	01 Dic 2022	2.07	CLP	12,000,000,000	7.20%	0.00%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	07 Dic 2022	2.03	CLP	20,000,000,000	7.45%	0.23%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	09 Dec 2022	2.03	CLP	18,000,000,000	7.45%	0.28%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	20 Dec 2022	5.65	UF	450,000	2.86%	0.75%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	20 Dec 2022	10.34	UF	300,000	2.63%	0.91%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	20 Dec 2022	11.39	UF	3,000,000	2.63%	0.99%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	27 Dec 2022	4.79	UF	1,000,000	2.85%	0.36%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	27 Dec 2022	5.22	UF	1,000,000	2.80%	0.45%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA
Senior bond	27 Dec 2022	5.65	UF	550,000	2.75%	0.49%	Fitch AAA / Feller AAA

Bonds issued in the international market

Type of issue	Date of issue	Plazo (años)	Currency	Amount	Rate (%)	Spread eq ICP+	Credit rating	Region
Private Placement	07 Jan 2022	5.00	JPY	5,000,000,000	0.50%	SOFR + 0.85%		Asia
Benchmark	26 Jan 2022	5.30	CHF	200,000,000	0.59%	SOFR + 0.85%	Moody's A2 / S&P A-	Europa
Private Placement	10 Mar 2022	7.00	USD	10,000,000	SOFR + 1.25%	SOFR + 1.25%		Asia
Private Placement	15 Mar 2022	5.00	USD	25,000,000	SOFR + 1.24%	SOFR + 1.24%		Asia

Bci shares

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

Shares outstanding

168,837,345

Free float

27.98%

Total annual return (1)

10.07%

Compound annual return, 2012–2022

3.17%

Stock indexes that include Bci

Chile

- S&P IPSA (Selective Stock Price Index)
- DJSI Chile (Dow Jones Sustainability Index Chile)
- MSCI Chile (Morgan Stanley Capital International Chile)

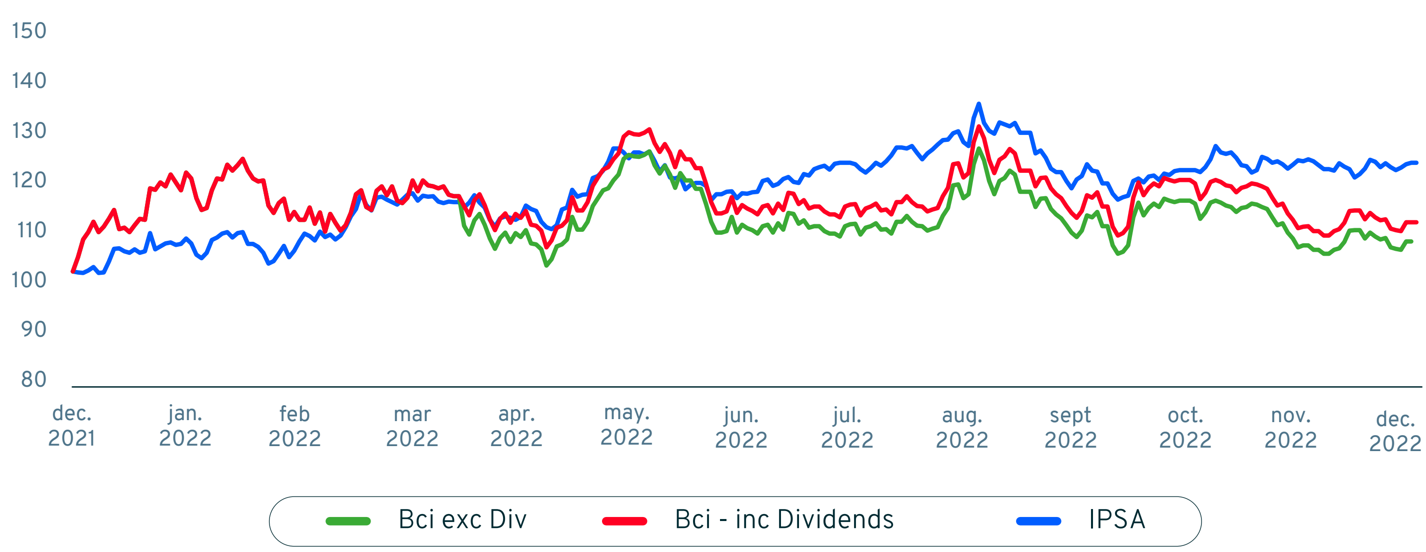
Latin America

- DJSI MILA (Dow Jones Sustainability MILA Pacific Alliance Index)

(1) Includes adjustment for dividends and changes in capital (Source: Bloomberg).

Bci share return vs. S&P IPSA*

(Baseline: 100: 31 December 2021)



		2021	2022
Closing price	CLP/share	24,890	24,390
Minimum price	CLP/share	24,890	23,800
Maximum price	CLP/share	39,960	30,959
Bci 12-month return*	%	-4.75	10.00
IPSA 12-month return	%	3.14	22.13
P/B (price-to-book)	Times	0.79	0.77
Market capitalization	MM CLP	3.880	4.118

(*) Source: Bloomberg. Includes adjustment for dividends and changes in capital.

Stock exchange transactions

Santiago Stock Exchange, Securities Exchange

2022 period	Number of shares	Total amount traded (CLP)	Stock market presence	Price (CLP per share) Maximum	Minimum	Average	Closing
1st quarter	5,713,250	161,833,901,463	100%	30,163.0	26,401.0	28,464.2	28,639.0
2nd quarter	5,959,210	168,796,928,926	100%	30,493.0	25,824.0	28,433.5	27,951.0
3rd quarter	5,701,962	149,978,007,472	100%	28,700.0	25,041.0	26,532.8	26,063.0
4th quarter	4,867,690	121,709,686,715	100%	26,396.0	23,416.0	25,094.9	24,932.0

Notes:
Prices and amounts are expressed in current pesos in the indicated months.
Maximum, minimum, and average prices exclude transactions of less than UF 20 and inter-exchange transactions.

Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange, Securities Exchange

2022 period	Number of shares	Total amount traded (CLP)	Stock market presence	Price (CLP per share) Maximum	Minimum	Average	Closing
1st quarter	334,341	9,463,235,647	100%	30,388.99	25,252.01	28,304.14	28,336.00
2nd quarter	361,926	10,297,150,274	100%	30,944.00	25,200.00	28,217.04	27,551.80
3rd quarter	249,434	6,764,328,400	100%	29,000.00	24,884.00	27,139.96	25,110.00
4th quarter	132,387	3,370,026,575	100%	26,349.00	23,964.01	25,455.87	23,964.01

Note:
Prices are expressed in current pesos in the indicated period. In accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Manual on Closing Price Calculation, official, maximum, minimum, and average prices are not calculated on share operations in the transaction system for an amount equal to or greater than UF 30,000 or for a number of shares equal to or greater than 10% of the total subscribed and paid-in shares of the same series.

Distributed dividends

Year	No. of shares	Dividend (million CLP)	Dividend per share (CLP)	% of annual profits
2015	108,701,164	108,702	1,000	31.69%
2016	110,806,999	110,807	1,000	33.49%
2017	123,564,219	123,565	1,000	36.32%
2018	124,944,872	131,192	1,050	35.32%
2019	135,892,980	135,893	1,000	34.33%
2020	141,616,409	141,616	1,000	35.17%
2021	148,767,940	104,138	700	32.80%
2022	155,886,505	157,445	1,010	30.26%

Letter from the CEO

In 2022, Bci was positioned as the largest bank in Chile and one of the ten largest banks in Latin America in terms of assets.

EUGENIO VON CHRISMAR
Chief Executive Officer

This success is the result of an 85-year business history, characterized by always putting people at the center of decisions and anchoring our strategies on solid values.

Bci recorded profits of over CLP 800 billion in 2022, which reflects significant developments in various areas. In the last five years, we have doubled our operating income, while loans increased 1.9 times. Productivity, measured as assets per employee, increased 1.6 times, and we have successfully incorporated the necessary talent to carry out our transformation strategy.

We have been fostering a major cultural shift that will provide the basis for the implementation of a strategy aimed at achieving market leadership, with a clear digital and international orientation. We have invested nearly USD 540 million since 2016 to construct an agile, modular technology architecture that gives us the essential conditions to create and renovate our value proposition to our customers, incorporating new trends early on.

Since 2021, we have focused on three priority areas where these capabilities will allow us to continue growing. The first is the construction of a digital ecosystem in which we facilitate financial and nonfinancial solutions for our customers, collaborating with other actors in various industries. Highlights in 2022 include the positioning of MACHPAY as the simplest, fastest, most secure way to make person-to-person transfers and merchant payments; and the launch of the BciPlus+ open loyalty program, which currently allows any business to offer their products to over five million customers—and we expect to increase that to nearly ten million in the next two years.

In this new ecosystem, we are offering SMEs a really different solution, through the first one-stop shop in Chile. This is a new platform where over 6,000 businesses currently solve all their needs in one place: online access to financing, our Bci Pagos acquiring solution, online sales dashboards, and other value-added services, such as loyalty programs, which are simple to manage.

Share of subsidiaries in consolidated income

42%

To improve our customer interaction, we are developing a new service and distribution model. This is another strategic priority, because we know that the traditional way of doing banking is no longer adequate. In the last year, we redefined the branch model, adopting a light, efficient, and highly digitized operating structure, called Next-Gen Ops, which will be implemented in the coming months.

At year-end, a third of our assets are overseas. CNB is positioned as one of the three largest banks in the state of Florida. Since its acquisition by Bci in 2015, profits have grown almost six times, from around USD 40 million to over 250 million, and assets have quadrupled, reaching USD 25 billion in 2022.

Our Bci Miami branch has also performed well, recording profits of USD 40 million in 2022.

In addition to consolidating our presence in the United States, we opened the doors of Bci Peru in July 2022, with a focus on local and Chilean corporations and large companies. This new overseas subsidiary has outstanding management teams, technology, and 100% cloud operations that position us as a financial solutions platform in three countries.

We have also invested strongly in protecting our customers, employees, and suppliers, allocating nearly 80 million dollars to cybersecurity. We implemented a technology risk management and governance strategy, incorporated artificial intelligence capabilities, and executed certified control and protection models that meet the highest international standards.

For 2023, we expect an adverse economic scenario, and the Board has therefore approved the constitution of significant additional reserves. Thus, in 2022, Bci added additonal reserves of CLP 66.685 billion, bringing the total to CLP 415.022 billion at year-end, which strengthens the bank's capital base.

In 2022 we successfully operated a new investment model, investment model that makes us more competitive makes us more competitive in the global market, integrating different local and international vehicles, including our subsidiaries Bci Corredor de Bolsa and Bci Asset Management in Chile; Bci Peru; and Bci Miami, CNB, and Bci Securities in the United States.

EUGENIO VON CHRISMAR
Chief Executive Officer

Value Creation

Bci's purpose, mission, vision, and values provide the strategic framework that guides everything the corporation does.

PURPOSE

Dare to make a difference

MISSION

Bci is a financial solutions corporation that participates in all the business areas and financial operations allowed under the General Banking Law, providing the community with efficient, high-quality products and services, continuous technological innovation, prudent risk management policies, and stringent ethical standards that must be followed by everyone who works in our companies. The Corporation is committed to ensuring that our objectives and policies are achieved within a framework that emphasizes our four fundamental pillars: shareholders; customers and suppliers; employees and their families; and society.

VISION

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

VALUES

Respect

Recognize the personal dignity of each individual.

Integrity

Be honest, ethical, and transparent in all our actions.

Excellence

Aspire to do our job well and responsibly.

Business Model

Bci articulates financial solutions for people, businesses, and corporations, through an integrated global platform.

Business areas

- Personal banking
- Business banking (large, medium, and small)
- Corporate and real estate banking
- Private banking
- Investment banking

Product and service lines

Personal

Deposits
Transactions
Loans
Saving and investment
Insurance

Business

Deposits
Transactions
Loans
Investment
Financial risk hedging
Financial advisory

Channels

Digital

Website and apps for people, SMEs, and corporations

In Person

197 Branches in Chile

32 CNB branches in the state of Florida, USA

1 Bci branch in Miami

1 Bank in Peru and representative offices in an additional 4 countries

Banco Bci Peru consolidates the regional network

With a robust technology architecture and 28 employees, Banco Bci Peru opened its doors on 15 July 2022. This new Bci subsidiary will focus, initially, on the corporate segment, serving Peruvian firms, Chilean companies with subsidiaries in Peru, and multilatinas, following a business model that features the incorporation of a growing array of banking services.

Corporate Structure

Latin America

SUBSIDIARY
Bci Peru

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES
Mexico City, Mexico
Lima, Peru
São Paulo, Brazil
Bogota, Colombia

Asia-Pacific

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES
Shanghai, China

Chile

HEADQUARTERS
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

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

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

RELATED CORPORATIONS
Bci Pagos

United States

SUBSIDIARIES
BCI Financial Group, Inc. and subsidiaries, parent of City National Bank of Florida (CNB)
Bci Capital (subsidiary of CNB)
Bci Securities Inc.

Branch
Bci Miami

Diversification

As of 31 December 2022

	Loans	Assets	Net Income
City National Bank of Florida (CNB)	30.0%	26.4%	31.7%
Bci Miami	4.7%	6.5%	4.9%
Bci Peru	0.1%	0.2%	-0.6%
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile (excl. Lider Bci SS.FF.).	63.7%	66.3%	67.7%
Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	1.4%	0.8%	-3.7%

Note: The subsidiaries' shares are considered individually (i.e., without taking into account consolidation effects).

Resources and Relationships

Key Resources

As of 31 December 2022

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)*

418%

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

105%

*Data from Banco Bci

Liquidity management is a strategic activity that allows Bci to meet its contractual and regulatory obligations and to permanently and competitively finance its business activity. Bci determines its liquidity position on an adjusted basis, taking into account the behavior of assets and liabilities, in accordance with the liquidity policy approved by the Board and authorized by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (FMC)

In preparation for compliance with the new regulation on the evaluation of banks' liquidity adequacy (chap. 21-14 of the FMC banking regulations), which will enter into effect in April 2023, all related policies, methodologies, and responsibilities were reviewed at the corporate level, and general stress tests were conducted.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)

12.95%

Bci maintains a substantial capital buffer relative to the established regulatory minimum. In anticipation of a more complex economic scenario, the bank has constituted additional reserves of around CLP 250 billion in the last two years, to reach a total of CLP 400 billion at year-end 2022.

HUMAN CAPITAL

COMMITMENT TO EMPLOYEES

Engagement Index

93%

Our commitment to our employees boosts both individual and team performance; reduces turnover and absenteeism; improves productivity; and thus has an important impact on the organization's value creation capability.

Bci's employee engagement index has been over 88% for the last three years.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Share of women in management positions

42.5%

Bci has identified gender equity as a key pillar of our strategy for the future, and women's professional development has thus been promoted at all levels, especially in leadership positions.

At year-end 2022, 41 high-potential executives are participating in the Bci Women in Leadership Program. Since its inception, the program has reached 131 employees.

FLEXIBLE WORK MODELS

Agile teams formed

43

Agile cells created

40

To anticipate, respond, and quickly adapt to the changing environment, Bci has built teams focused on value generation, team work, and continuous learning.

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

INNOVATION SYSTEM

Banking APIs developed

20

CapEx and OpEx* in innovation:

13.46%

of EBITDA

API ecosystem partnerships

+100

Startups participating in 2022 challenges

+200

Bci Labs is the bank's innovation laboratory, which develops and tests new data-based products and services. Projects include internal innovation, open innovation (with startups in the ecosystem), trend mapping (disruptive business opportunities), and the publication of relevant information on innovation.

The lab created the Bci API Program in 2019 to explore the possibility of creating new customer solutions in collaboration with the ecosystem.

In May 2022, the bank launched Bci Startups, an integration program that invites both national and international emerging technology firms to propose innovative, disruptive solutions for the banking industry.

* CapEx (capital expenditure): investment in physical assets. OpEx (operational expenditure): expenses related to operations.

PHYSICAL CAPITAL

TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE

880

Microservices created, with a reuse rate of 74%

To accelerate its transformation, Bci is adopting a modular, open technology architecture in line with its vision of becoming a facilitator of financial and nonfinancial solutions.

Since 2018, Bci has tripled its computer processing capacity, increasing cloud data use by 4.2 times.

UNIQUE INTERNATIONAL ASSETS

Presence in

7 countries

Through its branches, subsidiaries, and representative offices, Bci is present in Latin America, the United States, and Asia Pacific. The corporation maintains global coverage through cooperation agreements with the world's leading banks, in order to support our customers in their international business, with a broad array of products and services.

DIGITAL CAPACITY

Digital users

96%

of personal banking customers

74%

of SME banking customers

Bci has developed applications and platforms for people and businesses, incorporating artificial intelligence and advanced data and analytics technology.

* Microservices are reusable software components, which support efficiency and speed gains through the development of new digital services.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

CORPORATE REPUTATION

Merco Company Ranking 2022

Nº 1

Merco ESG Ranking 2021

Nº 1

Bci continuously monitors the different sources of reputational risk and tries to comply amply with all regulatory requirements.

Bci uses RepTrak to monitor its corporate reputation. This cloud-hosted tool processes information on how interest groups feel, think, and act with regard to the bank, and it periodically generates a rating. Throughout 2022, Bci's RepTrak index ranged between 75 and 80 points (out of 100). This puts the bank in first place in the local banking industry.

PARTNERSHIPS

Valor Pyme Program partners

+40

Institutions in corporate citizenship programs

+40

In developing its social impact initiatives, Bci establishes strategic partnerships with companies and specialized bodies for the solutions it proposes to support.

As part of its corporate citizenship strategy, in 2022 Bci developed over 65 projects in partnership with 40 institutions, with the participation of more than 400 employees (264 of whom took part in 10 corporate volunteer programs). Over 7,000 customers contributed to the initiatives. This collaborative work benefited more than two million people, improving their quality of life.

CUSTOMERS

+5 million

people (Bci+MACHPAY+Lider Bci Servicios Financieros)

Nº 1

in the 2022 ProCalidad ranking, large banks category, and the 2022 PXI ranking.

Bci served over five million customers through its business units, subsidiaries, and the MACH platform.

In 2022, the bank led the industry in the Procalidad and PXI customer satisfaction surveys, and internal indicators rose significantly.

Relationships

Bci recognizes its stakeholders as fundamental pillars of its corporate mission.

The corporation annually conducts an active listening process to understand and incorporate its stakeholders' vision and expectations in its strategic reflections. This strengthens the capacity of the different businesses to generate a triple impact (economic, social, and environmental) and enhances the bank's social legitimacy.

Within Bci, the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Division is responsible for evaluating, creating, managing, coordinating, and maintaining our relationships with stakeholders and the community. The Human Relations Division and the Customer Experience Division are in charge of managing employee and customer relationships, respectively.

Corporate Commitment and Relationship Pillars

EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES

Bci is defined as a family-friendly company and is committed to ensuring that our employees' work conditions are compatible with a full personal and family life.

Relationship channels

- One Bci: Communication between the CEO and all employees, via streaming
- Corporate listening processes
- Bci World website
- Discussion groups (Bci Talks)
- Ethics workshops (Dynamic Verdict project)
- Confidential channels (Bci Te Escucha, Qué Hago, Employee Call Center 555, Mundo App)

Impacts and material topics

- Diversity and inclusion
- Human capital development
- Labor practices
- Cybersecurity
- Talent attraction and retention

Policies and programs

- Employee Experience Model:
  Meaningful work
  - Diversity and Inclusion Policy
  - Bci Recognition

  Connections and leadership
  - Bci Academy
  - Leader Connection
    Women in Leadership
    Program Personal growth
  - Specialist Development
    Program Integral well-being
  - Equilibrium

CUSTOMERS

Customers are the basis for Bci's success, and customer relationships are therefore managed with a long-term perspective.

Relationship channels

- Active listening processes
- Social media
- Webinars and podcasts on investment and the economy
- Valor Pyme website
- Valor Pyme TV
- Presentations and events for the Wholesale & IB Loyalty Plan
- Visits to wholesale clients at their companies

Material topics

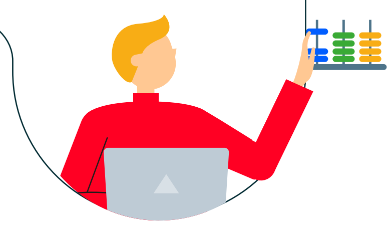
- Data privacy
- Financial protection
- Sustainable finance
- Financial inclusion

Policies and programs

- Bci Privacy Policy
- Valor Pyme Program
- Centro Nace

SHAREHOLDERS

Bci adopts policies and decisions aimed at increasing the equity that shareholders have invested in the corporation, with normal risk levels for the businesses undertaken.



Relationship channels

- Shareholders' meeting
- Monthly conferences
- Contact with the Investor Relations team
- Quarterly earnings reports
- Investor Relations website

Material topics

- Ethics
- Compliance
- Human rights
- Cybersecurity
- Sustainable finance

Policies and programs

- Manual on Information Disclosure for the Market
- Investor relations program
- Statement of Corporate Governance Principles
- Recommendations on nominating candidates for the Bci Board of Directors
- Online voting system at shareholders' meetings

SUPPLIERS

With regard to suppliers, Bci is committed to maintaining mutually beneficial relationships, loyalty over time, and high standards of quality, compliance, and transparency.

Relationship channels

- Suppliers portal
- Discussion series
- Annual awards ceremony
- ESG impact measurement

Material topics

- Ethics
- Compliance
- Supplier management

Policies and programs

- Commitment to paying 99% of invoices within 7 business days.
- Bci Purchasing and Suppliers Policy
- Sustainable Supplier Development Program
- Application of the B Impact Assessment model
- Sustainability Accelerator for Suppliers

SOCIETY

Bci has an interest in contributing effectively to maintaining a healthy environment and to increasing the country's social, cultural, and economic heritage, supporting initiatives in that direction.

Relationship channels

- Corporate listening processes
- Corporate website
- Corporate citizenship actions

Material topics

- Climate strategy
- Sustainable finance
- Operational eco-efficiency
- Corporate citizenship
- Ethics
- Compliance
- Human rights
- Financial inclusion

Policies and programs

- Corporate Citizenship Strategy
- Social contribution policy
- Human rights management system
- Bci Tax Policy
- Operational eco-efficiency policy and plan
- Sustainable Finance Policy
- General Framework for Sustainable Finance
- Bci Seniors Program
- Adherence to TCFD and UNEP FI

REGULATORS

The corporation is committed to developing its business activities within the current legislative framework, both in Chile and abroad, following ethical principles that guarantee respect for the rights and interests of others, in accordance with socially established and accepted rules.

Relationship channels

- Meeting records in compliance with the Lobbying Act and the Transparency Act
- Periodic reports submitted to regulatory entities: Financial Market Commission, Central Bank of Chile, National Economic Prosecutor’s Office, National Consumer Service Internal Revenue Service, and Financial Analysis Unit.

Material topics

- Ethics
- Compliance
- Fiscal strategy
- Financial inclusion
- Sustainable finance

Policies and programs

- Policy on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing
- Anticorruption Policy
- Human Rights Policy
- General Framework for Sustainable Finance

Risks

Risk Governance

The Bci Board of Directors is responsible for the control and management of risks and, therefore, defines the overall risk management framework, monitors the identified risks, undertakes a comprehensive analysis of the risks to which the bank is exposed, and establishes the adequacy levels for reserves, voluntary reserves, and the capital adequacy ratio (CAR).

The Board of Directors delegates some specific functions to committees.

Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Approval of the risk appetite framework and large loan amounts.

Directors Committee

Responsible for the functions assigned to the Audit Committee in Chapter 1-15 of the FMC banking regulation (RAN).

Finance and Corporate Risk Committee

Monitoring of the main indicators, including for U.S. operations.

Audit and Compliance Office

Independent reviews of the effectiveness of the risk management system.

Management

Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO)

Decisions on asset and liability management and market and liquidity risks.

Steering Committee

Review of the strategy and definition of the proposal.

Operational Risk Committee

Definition and control of operation risk management.

Corporate Compliance Committee

Monitors actions for crime prevention and the protection of consumer rights and free competition.

Risk Management Committee

Monitors the performance of the business's risk-return ratio, credit risk trends and forecasts, and commercial portfolio management. Also monitors integrated risk management, through the tracking of the risk appetite framework and other strategic risk processes.

Model Risk Council

First step of approval within the governance structure on issues associated with model risk management, with special focus on analytical assets, policies, regulations.

Risk Appetite Council

Responsible for executing risk appetite statements, monitoring the plans generated when the indicators reach the established limits, and overseeing the risk identification and evaluation process.

Corporate Risk Council

Manages the units in charge of financial and nonfinancial risks, as well as the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Roles and responsibilities

The entire organization participates in risk management. Roles and responsibilities have been defined using the Three Lines of Defense model.

Lines of defense	Unit	Responsibilities
1st	Business divisions and their support areas	• Identify and manage the risks inherent in products, services, processes, and systems. • Implement corrective actions.
2nd	Corporate Risk Department	• Design policies, programs, and methodologies. • Monitor the execution of management activities and the risk level, independently of the first line.
3rd	Internal auditing	• Carry out independent reviews of the bank's risk management systems, processes, and controls. • Independently evaluate policy compliance, procedural efficacy, and information systems.

Processes and Tools

Risk identification and assessment

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

Phases

1	Identification of potential risks and threats, based on a survey conducted within the organization.
2	Evaluation of the materiality of the risks as a function of their financial, regulatory, and reputational impact and their probability and frequency.
3	Evaluation of each risk independently, using metrics and survey results.
4	Analysis of the control environment of material risks, as required under chapter 21-13 of the banking regulation (RAN).
5	Identification of risk events, based on sensitivity to the risk in the face of the main current and potential risk factors.
6	Classification of the score obtained in each of the previous phases to determine the corporation's material risk level.

Risk appetite framework

Reviewed annually, this framework establishes the limits within which management must execute the strategy and conduct the corporation's business to optimize the risk-return ratio. Having a risk appetite framework allows Bci to ensure a prudent, efficient risk-taking and supports the strategy execution, through the periodic and systematic analysis of the evolution of material risks and a timely communication of the risk profile to senior management and the Board.

The conceptual risk appetite framework has four key components:

- Risk appetite statement for Bci and subsidiaries
- Governance and monitoring of risk appetite indicators
- Incorporation of risk appetite in the key processes of the bank and its subsidiaries
- Risk appetite statement for the national and international subsidiaries

Stress tests

To evaluate the possible financial effects of specific changes in the general scenario, Bci periodically conducts stress tests in accordance with regulatory requirements and best practices. These tests vary depending on the type of shock considered (the stress scenario), the frequency, the duration, and the government.

To quantify the impact of each stress scenario, the general model generates forecasts of the financial statements first in a baseline case, using macroeconomic variables with a high probability of occurrence, and then under different stress scenarios, made up of macroeconomic variables in line with the crisis situation being simulated. The impact of the stress scenario is calculated as the difference between the financial statement projections in the baseline scenario and the stress scenario.

Risk Culture

Strategies for promoting an effective risk culture throughout the organization

Bci Risk School

In this digital platform, all Bci employees access risk training programs designed for different roles and functions. The content is structured into 13 multidisciplinary courses, which are mandatory throughout the organization, and 20 specialized courses.

In 2022, the average level of completion of the multidisciplinary courses was 92%, and 76.4% of employees finished the course during the year.

Incentive system

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

Risk identification and reporting channels

- Risk self-assessment process, in which all the different areas must proactively identify and report their risks
- Anonymous whistle-blower channels
- Round tables and committees focused on the main risks and concerns in each area
- Segmented risk management model by bank branch
- Corporate risk identification process
- Bad commercial practices model.

Material Risks

Risk	Definition	Key metrics	Related policies and committees
Credit risk	Potential loss in the event of noncompliance by counterparties	• Concentration by industry, holding company, or debtor • Asset quality • Adherence to the Credit Policy • International Concentration	**Policies** • Retail Risk Policies • Wholesale Banking Risk Policies • Provisions Policies • Rating Policy • Nonbank Asset Policies • Appraisal Policy **Committees** • Finance and Corporate Risk Committee of the Board • Risk Management Committee • Executive Committee of the Board
Market and counterparty risk	Loss due to the effect of adverse market movements on financial exposures	• Value at Risk (VaR) • Sensitivities • Banking book risk metrics (EVE, NII) • Credit and funding valuation adjustments (CVA, FVA) • Potential future exposure (PFE, Rec) by counterparty	**Policies** • Market Risk Policies • Counterparty Risk Policy • Fair Value Policy • Banking Book Risk Management Policy **Committees** • Finance and Corporate Risk Committee of the Board • Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO) • Corporate Finance Committees • Balance Sheet Management Committee • Corporate Subsidiaries Committee
Liquidity Risk	Potential inability to meet financial obligations or quickly liquidate price risk exposures	• Concentration ratios • Liquidity buffers • LCR • NSFR • Early warning system	**Policies** • Liquidity Management Policy • Contingency Plan • Funding Plan **Committees** • Finance and Corporate Risk Committee of the Board • Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO) • Corporate Finance Committee • Liquidity Risk Management Committee • Corporate Subsidiaries Committee
Operational Risk	Risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events	• Losses due to operational risk • Losses from fraud • Lack of system availability and business continuity • Information security, cybersecurity, and risk • Customer service quality • Work climate and employee engagement indices	**Policies** • General Operational Risk Policy • Information Security Policy • Business Continuity Policy • Outsourced Services Risk Management Policy **Committees** • Finance and Corporate Risk Committee of the Board • IT Steering Committee • Innovation and Technology Committee • People and Culture Committee of the Board • Corporate Operational Risk Committee • Operational Risk and Information Security Committee
Compliance Risk	The risk that Bci will not comply with the internal and external regulations and laws governing the Bci Corporation, both in Chile and abroad, which could lead to regulatory and reputational risk.	• Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing • Compliance with Market and Product Regulations • Regulatory compliance in the area of consumer rights	**Policies** • Bci Corporation Regulatory Framework Policy • Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Policy • Criminal Risk Prevention Policy • Free Competition Policy **Committees** • Finance and Corporate Risk Committee of the Board • Directors Committee • Corporate Compliance and Prevention Committee

Risk	Definition	Key metrics	Related policies and committees
Model risk	Potential adverse consequences of decisions based on results or reports deriving from incorrect or misused models	• Integrated model risk management, including inventories, validation coverage, and monitoring	**Policies** • Model Policies **Committees** • Finance and Corporate Risk Committee of the Board • Risk Management Committee • Executive Committee of the Board
Capital adequacy risk	Risk associated with not being able to execute the planned strategy because capital adequacy levels (current or prospective) are below the internal target (which is always higher than the regulatory minimum capital requirement) and the consequent execution of convergence actions that significantly affect the income statement and the balance sheet structure.	• Economic and regulatory capital indicators	**Policies** • Strategic Planning and Capital Management Policy **Committees** • Capital Adequacy and Profitability Committee
Strategic Risk	Decrease in return on equity as a result of (1) changes in customer behavior or preferences, (2) changes in the legislative or regulatory framework, (3) changes in the competitive environment, and (4) changes in socio-political and macroeconomic risk (local or global),	• Profitability and efficiency indicators	**Policies** • Strategic Planning and Capital Management Policy **Committees** • Capital Adequacy and Profitability Committee
ESG risk	Risks related to the impacts of climate change, including physical risks, risks related to the transition or adaptation to a new green economy, and risks associated with social considerations that companies must take into account, as well as governance factors.	• Sustainability index • Dow Jones Sustainability Index	**Policies** • Sustainable Finance Policy • Sustainable Investment Policy • Operational Eco-efficiency Policy **Committees** • Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
Reputational Risk	Potential risk of receiving negative publicity and/or poor public perception due to the company's actions or external events, over which there is little control and which end up negatively affecting the corporate image. The potential adverse effects include withdrawal of funding sources, reduction of business volumes, higher costs on short-, medium-, and long-term instruments, and possible fines or economic compensation.	• Indicators associated with service quality and the perception of Bci among customers, society, and the market. • Number of complaints and civil suits	**Policies** • Ethics Policy **Committees** • Ethics Committee • Risk Appetite Council

Emerging risks

In the 2022 assessment process, Bci identified the existence of new products and currencies as a long-term risk that could have a significant impact on the bank’s businesses.

Risk	New products and currencies
Category	• Technological
Description	• Potential impact of the entry of technology firms into the financial industry and the existence of digital currencies.
Potential impacts	• Loss of customers • Intensification of cybersecurity risks
Early mitigation	• Design of products and services that satisfy customers’ new needs • Continuous improvement of technology and information security risk management programs

2022 Risk Management

Risk area	Trend 2022 vs. 2021	Main mitigation measures
Credit risk	(+)	• The increase in risk is in line with Bci's estimates, and the bank has prepared for it through the review and adjustment of origination and risk management models and methodologies; the review and adjustment of specific and additional provisioning models and methodologies; the review and adjustment of loan evaluation and approval policies and rules; and constant portfolio monitoring and proactive risk management. • At the same time, the bank has strengthened, and continues to reinforce, its support programs for affected debtors, including both internal programs and state-guarantee programs.
Market and counterparty risk	(=)	• Market risk has been kept relatively low in the banking book through prudential management of mismatches, especially in liabilities, to address the expected demand deposit withdrawals. • In Sales and Trading, the focus was kept on meeting customers' needs, together with tight control of one-off strategies implemented in the trading book to take advantage of opportunities generated by a volatile market. • Management committees were created for valuation adjustment risks (XVA) and collateral, to mitigate possible adverse market movements on these risks and promote the active management of collateral and clearing houses.
Liquidity Risk	(=)	• The accumulation of liquid assets generated a significant buffer in the main indicators, in order to address the scheduled end of government support programs (such as the FCIC Program) and possible risks in a volatile market, with an expected GDP contraction.
Operational Risk	(=)	• Financial industry reports show an increase in external fraud of customers, in terms of both volume and sophistication. • Bci continues to execute and perfect its cybersecurity and fraud prevention strategies to protect both customers and the bank, which has mitigated the industry loss trend.
Compliance risk	(+)	• The entry into effect of two new predicate offenses for money laundering in 2022 (computer crimes and lumber theft), as well as the rise of the narco-economy tied to the growth of organized crime in Chile, caused an increase in exposure to money laundering and terrorist financing risks.
Model risk	(+)	• Given the current economic stress (high inflation and interest rates, economic slowdown, high price volatility, etc.), some PD and LGD estimation models used for risk management and provisioning have had to be adjusted or complemented with temporary rules and the constitution of additional provisions.
Capital adequacy risk	(+)	The heightened risk in this area has been managed as follows: • Updating of the internal capital target, in line with the Basel III guidelines and temporary regulatory provisions. • Medium-term financial planning in accordance with Bci's strategic and solvency objectives. • Optimization of risk-weighted assets, in accordance with regulatory requirements. • Exhaustive monitoring of the capital contribution by business lines, in the respective governance committees. • Capitalization of profits (around 66% in the last five years).
Strategic Risk	(-)	• Corporate customer experience plan aimed at conceptualizing trends and identifying changes in consumer behavior and their impact on the business and the experience indicators. This plan defines and monitors initiatives to maximize customer preferences. • Strategic projects that are monitored monthly, which are executed with a customer-focused vision and agile methodology, with a short time-to-market that allows making fast, efficient adjustments. • Annual strategic planning process, which includes a phase, normally associated with strategic advisors, for generating a bottom-up survey of the market reality and the regulatory and legal changes with their respective risks and opportunities.
ESG risk	(=)	Execution of the corporate sustainability plan centered on: 1. Installing sustainability capacity in the corporation 2. Accelerating the delivery of triple impact value from the business 3. Measuring the risk and final impact of the strategy, through a process that includes: • Definition of long-term objectives; • Standardization of impact indicators; • Automation of corporate sustainability index; • Survey and monitoring of key sustainability indicators; and • Construction of an ESG risk appetite indicator.
Reputational Risk	(+)	• Strengthening of the governing framework on reputational risk (definition of roles and responsibilities to support the management and control of this risk, including the three lines of defense). • Mapping of reputational risk in the different areas of the bank, through cross-organizational workshops. • Generation of contingency plans for the most critical risks as a function of exposure and occurrence. • Risk-based monitoring focus, with methodologies for calculating the reputational risk profile and defining risk appetite.

Strategy

Bci is applying its innovation capacities and leadership to the development of its strategic priorities, which represent new vehicles of growth: (1) the construction of a digital ecosystem of financial and nonfinancial solutions for people and businesses; (2) regional leadership in investment; and (3) the transformation of the Retail Banking service and distribution model to guarantee efficient, secure, and frictionless service.

Corporate Strategy Planning and Control Processes

Strategic Reflection

The Directors Committee and around 100 leaders in the corporation participate in this process.

Main activities:

- Define the baseline and alternative macroeconomic scenarios.
- Explore the local and international industry, to identify trends, opportunities, and threats.
- Adjust the corporate strategy of the businesses and and support areas.
- Establish the priorities and key results for a three-year horizon, at the corporate level of the main business units.

The most recent strategic reflection process was held in 2020. The established definitions were then reviewed in the 2021 and 2022 annual planning processes. In the latter, adjustments were made based on a medium-term perspective, that is, through 2025.

Annual Strategic Planning

The Directors Committee and around 100 leaders in the corporation participate in this process.

Main activities:

- Analyze the results of the previous and current year.
- Explore new trends, opportunities, and threats in the industry in the medium term.
- Analyze the economic and social scenario in Chile and in the main markets were the Bci Corporation operates.
- Plan financial and capital resources for a three-year horizon.

Time Horizons

- Short term: less than one year
- Medium term: 1 to 3 years
- Long term: Over 3 years

Prioritization and Control

The categorization and allocation of financial and nonfinancial resources is based on the project category, as follows:

Priority	Category	Oversight	Report frequency
1	Information security and continuity	Expert Council on Productivity and Efficiency	Monthly
2	Regulatory legislation	Regulatory Council	Monthly
3	Value flows	Steering Committee, through the QBR[1]	Quarterly
4	New business models and mergers and acquisitions	Steering Committee and specialized steering committees	Semiannually
5	Corporate plans	Strategic alignment meetings	Semiannually

1. Quarterly Business Review.
2. Corporate plans are those focused on the conceptual design of the strategy.

2022–2024 Strategic Plan

VISION

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

PILLARS

1. PERSONALIZED, OMNICHANNEL EXPERIENCE

OBJECTIVE

To deliver a personalized, omnichannel experience, offering solutions (not just products) founded on innovation, intelligent and responsible data use, and ecosystem development.

2. PEOPLE-CENTERED CULTURE

OBJECTIVE

To consolidate a culture that is centered on people and underpinned by Bci's values, and that promotes cooperation, diversity, and empowerment, with a customer focus.

3. SUSTAINABLE AND AMBITIOUS GROWTH

OBJECTIVE

Ambitious and sustainable growth based on new business models, over and above financial products, with a significant improvement in efficiency, return on capital, and adequate risk levels.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

1. Digital ecosystem
2. Leadership in investment
3. New service and distribution model

Progress in 2022

1. Digital ecosystem

Ambition

To generate well-being and progress through a digital ecosystem, everyday and for everyone.

Construction of the largest payment platform in the country

- With MACHPAY, over 5 million customers can make person-to-person transfers using their mobile phone number and make QR payments to thousands of merchants.

First open loyalty program in Chile

- BciPlus+ is already available to MACH customers, who receive a rebate on purchases made at participating businesses, paid directly into their digital accounts. Additionally, any business can join the program online and then offer their products to more than 3.6 million MACH customers.

New digital solutions for people

- As of November 2022, MACH users can make transfers to accounts at other banks.
- With Cuenta Futuro, launched by MACH in January 2022, more than 73,000 people are saving through the digital piggy bank system. The application pays interest based on the amount saved. At year-end 2022, these savings totaled more than CLP 6.0 billion.
- Nearly 24,000 youth are using TuMACH. This free application, launched in December 2021, allows them to make purchases using a virtual or physical prepaid card and to make fund transfers to other TuMACH users through their phone.
- More than 11,000 lines of credit have been activated in the pilot phase of a new installment purchase service using MACH. This option allows users to make purchases from e-merchants in 3, 6, or 12 installments.
- Through MACH, people can buy pet insurance with Bci Seguros.

First one-stop shop for SMEs in Chile

- The Bci digital ecosystem lets businesses solve all their needs in one place:
- obtain acquiring services from BCI Pagos;
- access sales management dashboards;
- receive preapproval for flexible loans;
- automatically generate cashback campaigns;
- segment their customers and manage their customer relations.

Consolidation of the Bci Pagos network

- Bci Pagos, a joint company of Bci and Evo Payments, strengthened its acquiring solutions with the creation of the Bci Pagos checking account. In 2022, the first year of operations, the company achieved over 10,000 partnership contracts across the country (equivalent to 12,000 POS machines installed in businesses), with a transaction volume of CLP 40.0 billion in December.

2. Leadership in investment

Ambition

To be leaders in the local and regional investment market, transforming the investment advisory business through:

- specialized advisors and bankers;
- new digital capacities across all segments; and
- acceleration of offshore business.

Over USD 20.0 billion in assets under management

- This represents annual growth of 24%.
- Private Banking's offshore operations grew significantly in the last year.

Integrated investment model

- The growth of assets under management largely reflects the value to customers of the integration of the different local investment vehicles—Banco Bci, Bci Corredor de Bolsa, and Bci Asset Management—with international assets such as Bci Miami and Bci Securities.

High levels of personalization

- Bci has improved its knowledge of customer preferences through the intensive use of data and analytics capabilities.

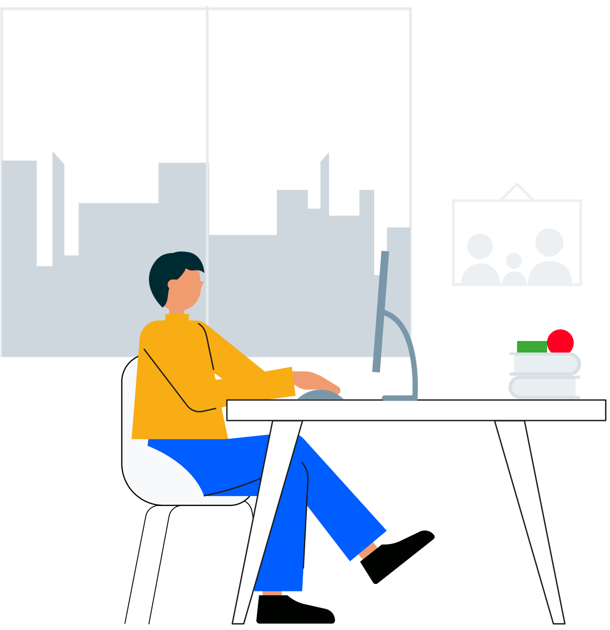
Strong value offer

- The bank expanded the investment alternatives available to customers, through partnerships with the main asset managers in the world and funds that incorporate ESG factors, such as the Bci-Evergreen Alternative Fund.

Standard of excellence in the advisory process

In 2022, Bci strengthened its capacity to deliver:

- Comprehensive expert advisory services, by specialists who constantly monitor market conditions to adjust investment strategies.
- Digital tools for customers to identify their risk profile and choose the most appropriate strategies.
- Digital and objective-based investment strategies, using digital advisory services (Robo Advisor 1.0 and other developments, which boosted the Snex customer satisfaction index to 93%).
- Platform for tracking key indicators, with the launch of Global Markets.



3. New service and distribution model

Ambition

To be our customers' best ally, through a personal, trustworthy, responsive, and simple service and distribution model, which anticipates their financial and nonfinancial needs.

Prioritization of digital channels

- The Bci distribution model is evolving from a service anchored on the executive toward one that privileges digital service channels. The objective is to generate a faster, simpler, and more efficient experience, without losing the closeness and personalization that is achieved through deep knowledge of the customer, via the use of data and analytics.

Strengthening the role of the advisor on in-person service channels

- Inspired by the goal of being "imperceptible to customers in their everyday lives and memorable when it counts," the Retail Banking segment is focused on strengthening the capacity to deliver comprehensive, personalized advisory services to customers who need it, with executives taking a proactive role centered on the individual customer's needs.

Over 70,000 new Bci digital accounts

- The bank absorbed these new customers in just four months, based on completely digital origination and service and an offer of simple, low-cost financial solutions.

New digital solutions for SME customers

- Fully online access to high-use products, such as factoring and loans under the government FOGAPE program, strengthened the value offer to this segment.

Development of live chat as a service channel

- In line with the prioritization of an online distribution model, Bci strengthened the use of chats for communicating with both customers and non-customers, on public and private digital channels. The chat support channels received and resolved over 75,000 interactions a month.

Education and digital empowerment for customers

- In physical branches, the bank has tested pilot programs for helping customers use the digital channels.

Redesign of the branch network

- In search of the best customer experience, the bank developed different branch service formats, including branches without operational services and branches with combined teller and help-desk services. Additionally, the bank continued to optimize the size of the network to ensure territorial coverage and, at the same time, a high level of service at contact points. At year-end 2022, the bank had 197 branches (26 fewer than last year).

Key Results Indicators

The success of Bci's corporate strategy lies in the consistency between the objectives defined on the Balanced Scorecard and the goals established for the different organizational levels, underpinned by the contribution of each employee to its achievement.

As of 2020, this set of key results indicators includes a sustainability index.

As of 31 December of each year

Financial Indicators

Strategic Pillars

1 Personalized, omnichannel experience

2 People-centered culture

3 Ambitious and sustainable growth

	Net income	ROAE	Efficiency ratio	Provisions rate
	821,024 million CLP	**17.81%**	**47.88%**	**1.87%**
	(+) **57.7%** vs. 2021	(+) **523 bp** vs. 2021	(+) **5 bp** vs. 2021	(+) **8 bp** vs. 2021
2022	821,024	17.81	47.88	1.87
2021	520,545	12.58	47.93	1.79
Definition	Profit or loss in the year or reported period. The report is prepared in accordance with the rules and instructions issued by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (FMC) and considers the consolidated earnings of the bank and its national and international subsidiaries.	Return on equity (ROE) is the earnings obtained by the shareholders of funds invested in Bci and subsidiaries. This ratio demonstrates the corporation's capacity to pay its shareholders.	The efficiency ratio is calculated as operating expenses over the gross operating margin.	The provisions rate is calculated as loan loss provisions (excluding additional provisions) over total loans.
Related Strategic Pillar	3	3	3	3

Key Results Indicators

At year-end

Nonfinancial Indicators

Strategic Pillars

1 Personalized, omnichannel experience

2 People-centered culture

3 Ambitious and sustainable growth

	NPS	SNEX	Engagement index	Sustainability index
	58.4%	**83.6%**	**93%**	**105%**
	(+) 5.6 pp vs. 2021	(+) 0.1 pp vs. 2021	(+) 4 pp vs. 2021	(+) 15 pp vs. 2021
2022	58.4	83.6	93.0	105
2021	52.8	83.7	89.0	120
Definition	This indicator is derived from email surveys that ask "How likely are you to recommend this company to a friend or family member?" Customers choose an answer on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is "not at all likely" and 10 is "very likely." The NPS is equal to the percentage of promoters minus the percentage of detractors.	The Snex is an indicator of customer satisfaction with Bci's digital channels: personal banking website and app, SME banking website and app, and 360 Connect (corporate banking website). The Snex is obtained from a post-interaction survey, on a scale of 1 to 5 (lower to higher satisfaction). The score is the sum of the percentages of answers 4 and 5 minus the sum of the percentages of answers 1 and 2.	The engagement or commitment index is measured annually and considers a combination of four factors: loyalty, pride, satisfaction, and the promotion of Bci as an excellent place to work.	This index, constructed by Bci, takes a value from 1 to 5. It seeks to maximize the opportunities to generate a triple impact (social, environmental, and economic) on all the bank's stakeholders, incrementally measuring the impact of the short- and medium-term commitments defined in Bci's sustainability strategy.
Related Strategic Pillar	1	1	2	1, 2, 3

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

Main initiatives and advances in 2022

Climate and environment action

Sustainable finance	Bci has a General Framework for Sustainable Finance, which establishes criteria for the issue of green and social bonds and the allocation of funds raised through this channel.	• USD 314 million in green bonds issued by Bci, in the accordance with the Bci General Framework for Sustainable Finance.
Operational eco-efficiency plan	With targets through 2028, the operational eco-efficiency plan includes initiatives aimed at optimizing the energy, water, and paper use and waste management, with a focus on reducing the carbon footprint.	• ISO 14001 Certification for the fifth consecutive year • 100% offset of the operational carbon footprint • Contract for the supply of 100% renewable energy for the main corporate buildings
Supplier sustainability accelerator	Bci supports its suppliers in this area through knowledge transfer events on sustainability, eco-efficiency, and carbon footprint.	• As a result of the first Sustainability Accelerator for Bci suppliers, four firms were able to measure their carbon footprint.

Financial and digital inclusion

Valor Pyme Program	An open program that delivers innovative tools and knowledge to small business owners and entrepreneurs (customers and non-customers). Since 2021, the program is managed collaboratively by Bci in partnership with Microsoft, the Catholic University of Chile, and the National Entrepreneurs Association.	• 164,000 MSMEs on the Valor Pyme platform • Launch of Fintelligence, an AI-based financial management tool. • New version of the digital capability self-assessment tool (TED 2.0)
Access to financial products	Bci has responded to the financial needs of people who are not adequately served by the traditional banking system, through its MACH technology platform and through its subisiary, Lider Bci Servicios Financieros, which focuses on lower-income segments of the population.	• Over 3.6 million people are MACH users • CLP 6.0 billion were saved in the MACH Future Account • +24,000 youth under the age of 18 use the TuMACH digital account • + 975,000 people own financial products from Lider Bci Servicios Financieros

Diversity and inclusion

Diversity and Inclusion Policy	Bci is strengthening diversity and inclusion as key elements of a solid organizational culture.	• 133 executives are part of Bci Seniors • 41 employees participate in the Women in Leadership Program • Bci sponsored the Women Open Innovation, an international event that promotes the participation of women in innovation fields.

Positive impact on society

Social investment in vulnerable communities	Through its corporate citizenship strategy, Bci contributes to closing the social gaps of the most vulnerable groups. The bank seeks to improve their quality of life, coordinating the participation of employees, customers, and communities in order to amplify the positive impact of their actions.	• 264 employees participated in 10 corporate volunteering programs • 75 donations or projects with 40 different institutions in four action areas: Education, Chilean Culture, The Elderly, and Childhood
Employee well-being	**Employee Experience** The Bci talent management model is oriented toward providing employees with a comprehensive, humane, social, different experience, which motivates them to strengthen their professional development and, at the same time, enhance their personal and family life.	• New benefits of the Employee Experience Corporate Strategy include: minimum wage of CLP 900,000, including the meal subsidy; semiannual cost-of-living adjustment of 8.24%; flexible work arrangements for 100% of employees, with the possibility of working remotely from Chile or abroad; six months of option al leave to pursue dreams; etc.
Partnerships to accelerate goal achievement	Both internationally and in Chile, Bci participates in initiatives that facilitate progress on its sustainability strategy through collaboration with other entities.	• Signature of the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking

External Environment

Main Factors and Trends in 2022

MARKET

- **Digital disruption accelerated by the pandemic**
  New consumer preferences drive a business model based on digital platforms. Channels shared with third-parties and frequent interactions on digital channels displace the distribution of financial products and services through the bank's own physical channels.

  Ongoing research in disruptive technologies has the potential to revolutionize nearly all industries.

- **Decarbonization commitments**
  In line with Chile's climate strategy through 2050, a growing number of firms are adopting the objective of being carbon neutral in the short or medium term.

REGULATION

CHILE

- **New capital requirements**
  In the framework of the adoption of the Basel III standards, the FMC published the classification of systemically important banks in the industry on 30 March 2022, in accordance with chapter 21-11 of the banking regulation (RAN), and the additional capital requirements to which they are subject. Bci was given an additional core capital requirement of 1.50% of risk-weighted assets, which must be constituted gradually between December 2022 and December 2025, at a rate of one-quarter of the requirement per year.

- **FinTech legal framework**
  Law 21521, which was passed on 22 December, aims to promote competition and financial inclusion through innovation and technology in the provision of financial services. It enters into effect on 3 February 2023.
  This new law covers crowdfunding platforms, alternative trading systems, credit and investment advisory services, securities custody, order routing, and securities brokerage.

  In December 2022, the FMC published a preliminary implementation timeline for the new law, whereby the main regulation, including the new open finance system, would be issued within a period of up to 18 months from the enactment and publication of the law.

- **Tax reform**
  On 7 July 2022, the government sent to Congress a tax reform bill that contains modifications to the Income Tax Law, the Tax Code, and the VAT Law and also introduces a wealth tax.

- **Revision of the crime prevention regulation**
  In November, the Financial Market Commission (FMC) published the revised regulation on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This revision, which is applicable to banks (including their subsidiaries and banking support services corporations), savings and loan associations, and payment card issuers, includes the necessary adjustments to strengthen the standards associated with the 40 recommendations by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

- **New tax debt relief law and FOGAPE Chile Apoya program**
  This initiative—passed in November—will allow around 180,000 MSMEs to reschedule their tax debt and access state-guaranteed loans through a new program: FOGAPE Chile Apoya. The benefit will be extended through April 2023.

- **Publication of Pillar 3 report**
  In December 2022, the FMC regulation on market discipline and transparency entered into force. Under this framework, financial entities must publish Pillar 3 reports, which will provide—in a standardized format—the necessary information for determining the risk profile and capital structure of local banks. This is one of the final requirements for the implementation of

the Basel III standards. The first publication must be released in the January-March 2023 quarter.

- **Periodic submission of information on loss, theft, robbery, or fraud**
  Law 20009, modified via Law 21234, states that supervised entities must publish aggregate information on the number of people affected by payment card and electronic transaction fraud, including the amounts involved and the response time or the time to compliance with the associated obligation, and that the disaggregated information must be submitted to the Financial Market Commission.

- **New law on parental responsibility and the effective payment of child support debt**
  Banks are required to lift bank secrecy and execute the transfers indicated in the framework of compliance with this law.

- **Information of customer balances**
  Law 21453, published on 30 June 2022, modifies the Tax Code to require banks and other financial institutions to report information to the Chilean Internal Revenue Service on balances held in financial accounts and deposits made by account holders in Chile, in excess of UF 1,500. The first report must be submitted in March 2023.

- **Regulation on bank commissions**
  On 8 August 2022, the Financial Market Commission issued a regulation (NCG Nº 484) establishing mandatory requirements for commissions charged by banks on credit operations, which will enter into effect on 1 August 2023. In the interim, existing contracts must be adjusted to conform with the new regulation.

PERU

- **Regulatory changes to adopt Basel III**
  Legislative Decree 1531, published on 19 March 2022, introduced changes to the General Law on the Financial and Insurance Systems, of the Peruvian Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators (SBS). The modifications address the following issues:

- SBS regulation of credit companies (which carry out financing activities, but using resources that do not include deposits by the public);

- The process for establishing new companies in the financial system (the changes streamline the process); and

- Provisions on regulatory capital, with the objective of adopting the Basel III standards. To implement these last two points, the SBS published draft legislation on the related regulations. The companies will have until December 2026 to adapt to these new regulations gradually, in accordance with timelines to be established by the regulator. This decree authorizes financial system companies to digitally execute all operations that they are authorized to carry out.

UNITED STATES

- **Approval of the new Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA)**
  AMLA will require financial institutions to establish effective, risk-based anti-money laundering programs that are focused on high-risk customers and transactions and that are consistent with the national priorities to be established by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), the U.S. financial intelligence unit.
- **Approval of the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA)**
  The CTA and the Final Rule, issued in 2022, establish a framework for the presentation of reports and updates that disclose beneficial ownership information and the establishment of a national registry, which will be maintained by FinCEN to store the information.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- The global economy faced a complex scenario in 2022. The sharp increase in inflation in the main economies was compounded by geopolitical conflicts—heightened by the war in Ukraine—and the health measures to address the new COVID-19 variants, among other negative factors. Nevertheless, the world economy grew around 3.2% in 2022, similar to growth in the years prior to the pandemic.
- In the United States, annual inflation peaked at 8.9% in June 2022, an unprecedented level in recent decades. The Federal Reserve therefore adopted a highly restrictive monetary policy, tightening financing conditions for the global economy. Inflation began to ease in the second half, but it is still above the 2% target. Job creation, in turn, remained dynamic, although labor force participation rates have yet to recover.
- In Peru, inflation was also remarkably high in the year, which led the monetary authority to quickly raise its reference rate. The economy, however, grew 2.7%, consistent with the trend of the last decade, showing signs—at least for now—of a decoupling from the political and institutional crisis that escalated in late 2022.
- In Chile, the economy was characterized by a rapid increase in inflation, which peaked at 14.1% in the third quarter. In response, the Central Bank raised its monetary policy rate to 11.25%, implementing a very restrictive policy to address the high inflation. Private consumption gradually slowed, and the economy contracted in the last quarter of 2022, a reflection of the high interest rate and the prevailing acute uncertainty.

	UNITED STATES	PERU	CHILE
Year-on-year GDP growth rate (%)			
2022	1.90%	2.70% (e)	2.50% (e)
2021	5.90%	16.00%	11.70%
2020	-2.80%	-10.90%	-6.00%
Inflation (% accumulated in 12 months)			
2022	8.00%	8.50%	12.40%
2021	7.00%	6.40%	7.20%
2020	1.40%	2.00%	3.00%
Interest rates (%)			
2022	4.50%	7.50%	11.25%
2021	0.25%	2.50%	4.00%
2020	0.25%	0.25%	0.50%
Unemployment (%)			
2022	3.70%	7.60%	8.00%
2021	5.40%	7.80%	7.20%
2020	8.10%	13.80%	10.30%
Labor force participation (%)			
2022	62.10%		59.90%
2021	61.90%	80.70%	58.50%
2020	61.50%	77.20%	56.60%

(e): estimated

COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

CHILE

- There are 16 private banks and one state bank operating in the country. Bci's main competitors in the financial industry are Banco Santander-Chile, Banco de Chile, Itaú Chile (which also has operations in Colombia), Scotiabank Chile, and the state bank, Banco del Estado de Chile. In other business segments, Bci competes with brokerage firms, insurance companies, and specialized nonbank financial services providers, such as the large retailers, supermarket chains, and technology companies.
- At year-end 2022, there were around 145 businesses in the FinteChile trade association. The products and services offered by these FinTechs include payment solutions, technology infrastructure, insurance, and loans,

UNITED STATES

- City National Bank of Florida (CNB) operates in an industry made up of a large number of community and regional banks and a significant presence of the largest commercial banks in the country.
- CNB also competes with savings and loan associations, savings banks, and credit unions for deposits and loans, It further competes with financial intermediaries, such as consumer finance companies, mortgage companies, insurance companies, security firms, mutual funds, and government agencies, and the main retailers.
- The largest bank competitors in the Florida market include Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Sabadell, SunTrust Banks, Bank United, Stonegate Bank, TD Bank, and Wells Fargo.

PERU

- There are 17 entities in the full-service banking industry.
- As in Chile, Bci competes in this country with international banking subsidiaries, such as BBVA Perú, Scotiabank Perú, and Banco Santander Perú, as well as with the subsidiaries of the Asian banks ICBC and Bank of China and the Ripley and Falabella banks.
- The largest bank in the industry by total assets is Banco de Crédito del Perú.

Performance and Financial Position

Consolidated Results

Executive Summary

Bci earned net income of CLP 821.024 billion in 2022.

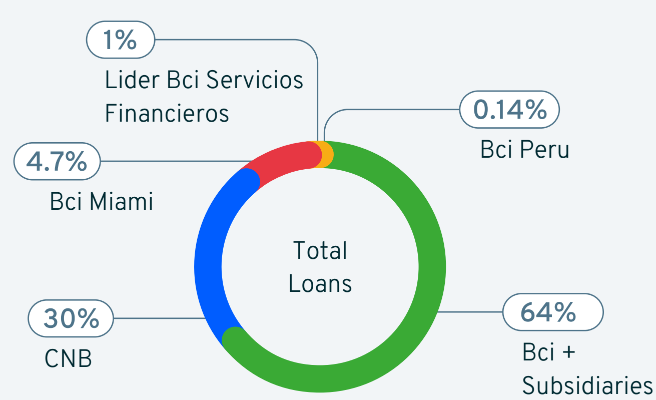
2022 VS. 2021

- Net income grew 57.7%, with a solid increase in the operating margin, both in Chile and in Miami, Florida, USA. Moreover, additional provisions of CLP $66.685 billion were constituted in the year, mainly in the first quarter.
- The subsidiaries accounted for 41.9% of income. In particular, City National Bank of Florida (CNB) had earnings of CLP 260.448 billion.
- The net interest margin increased 35.8%. This was driven by a combination of factors, including the growth of loans, with a positive price management; an increase in the subsidiaries' margins; and the favorable impact of higher inflation on treasury management. Moreover, it occurred despite higher funding costs associated with the progressive increase in interest rates and the migration of demand deposits to time deposits.
- Net commissions increased 3.2%, due mainly to commissions associated with collections, payments, and card services and greater commissions from account management, in both the personal and business segments, as a result of the higher inflation and an increase in the number of accounts.
- Operating expenses increased 25.0%. This increase is explained by two key factors: on the one hand, inflation and the associated effects, including wage adjustments; on the other, greater expenditures related to the investments that Bci is making to develop its strategic pillars, in particular the digital ecosystem. In the case of the international subsidiaries, the increased spending is mainly due to exchange rate fluctuations.
- Loan loss provisions were $494.870 billion, which represents an increase of 23.4%. In addition to the weaker economic scenario, one of the key factors was the convergence of Personal Banking provisions toward pre-pandemic levels, following the historically low default levels in 2021 due to the greater household liquidity generated by the government support programs and the partial withdrawal of pension fund savings.
- Tax expense was affected by the revaluation of the investment in City National Bank of Florida and the price-level restatement of capital due to inflation. In this case, note that a depreciation (appreciation) of the Chilean peso against the dollar raises (lowers) the value of the CNB investment.
- Return on average equity (ROAE) increased 523 bp, to 17.8%, as a result of higher profits for both Bci in Chile and CNB in the United States.

Fully 34.9% of Bci's total loans correspond to overseas operations. Specifically, CNB accounts for 30.05% of total loans; Bci Miami, 4.73%; and Bci Peru, 0.14%.

Overseas loans totaled CLP 16,413,582 million, an increase of 23.6% in the year, as a result of a strong performance by CNB, which was substantially higher than the average for the Florida banking industry, and the exchange rate effect in 2022.

Bci's total loans reached CLP 47,016,241 million, which represents growth of 11.94% relative to the previous year, explained by increases in the commercial, mortgage, and consumer portfolios (9.46%, 19.91%, and 3.00%, respectively).



Notes

1. The 2021 figures were adjusted off the books (pro forma) to comply with the principle of comparability, as required under the IFRS, due to the implementation in January 2022 of the new regulatory accounting rules issued by the Financial Market Commission in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks.

2. The main differences between the US GAAP standards and the FMC rules and instructions, which explain the difference in equity reported by our subsidiary, CNB, derive from the determination of loan loss provisions for the loan portfolio under rule B1 of the FMC Compendium of Accounting Standards, on loan loss provisions for financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 and criteria for the amortization of goodwill, which is amortized under US GAAP and not under IFRS.

Financial Summary

Indicators

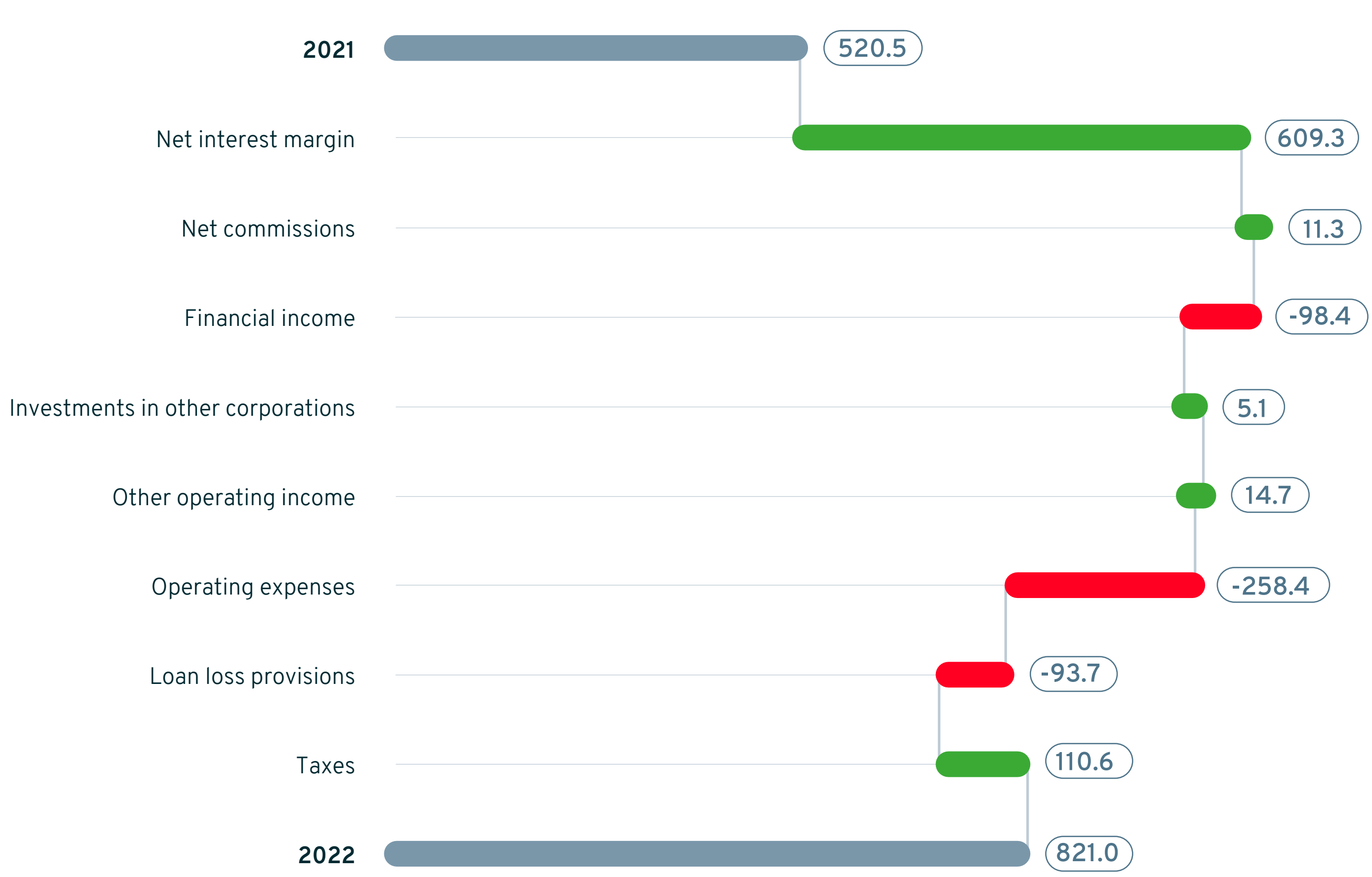
As of 31 December of each year	Unit	2021	2022	Annual change (%)
Financial Indicators				
Total loans [1]	MM CLP	41,999,424	47,016,241	11.94%
Net income	MM CLP	520,546	821,024	57.72%
Total assets [2]	MM CLP	69,147,278	78,049,119	12.87%
Equity	MM CLP	4,494,215	4,776,801	6.29%
ROAE (3)	%	12.58%	17.81%	41.57%
ROAA [3]	%	0.85%	1.10%	29.41%
Efficiency ratio [4]	%	47.93%	47.88%	-0.10%
Provisions / Loans	%	1.79%	1.87%	4.38%
CET1 [5]	%	9.99%	9.40%	-5.91%
Total Capital Ratio [5]	%	13.51%	12.95%	-4.15%
Operating Indicators				
Employees	No.	11,599	11,514	-0.8%
Bci [6]	No.	9,252	9,193	-0.6%
CNB [7]	No.	968	1,047	8.2%
Líder Bci Servicios Financieros	No.	1,379	1,264	-8.3%
Commercial points of contact				
Bci	No.	223	197	-11.7%
CNB [7]	No.	31	32	3.2%
ATMs	No.	1,086	874	-19.5%

Notes
(1) Millions of CLP. Includes interbank loans.
(2) For presentation purposes, current tax is included in liabilities as tax payable.
(3) ROAE and ROAA are calculated as income in a 12-month rolling window (the numerator) over the average closing balance in a 13-month window for equity and total assets, respectively (the denominator).
(4) According to the FMC methodology. Additional provisions are not included as of the 1Q18 Financial Report.
(5) CET1: Core capital / Average risk-weighted assets. Ratios in accordance with Basel III standards (RWA includes credit, market, and operational risk)
(6) Includes Bci Miami and representative offices.
(7) Only City National Bank of Florida.

Income Statement

As of 31 December of each year (million CLP)	2021	2022	Annual change
Interest and indexation margin	1,700,404	2,309,716	35.8%
Net commissions	355,630	366,911	3.2%
Net income	50,337	-48,052	-195.5%
Income from investments in other corporations	2,290	7,404	223.4%
Other operating income	48,396	63,108	30.4%
Total operating income	2,157,057	2,699,087	25.1%
Total operating expenses	-1,033,903	-1,292,314	25.0%
Income before loan loss provisions	1,123,154	1,406,773	25.3%
Loan loss provisions	-401,124	-494,870	23.4%
Income before taxes	722,030	911,903	26.3%
Taxes	-201,484	-90,879	-54.9%
Net income	520,546	821,024	57.7%

Change in net income by line
(CLP billions)



Financial Indicators

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021
Bci consolidated

Income

	Operating income	Net interest margin	Net commissions
	2,699,087 million CLP	2,309,716 million CLP	366,911 million CLP
	(+) 25.1% vs. 2021	(+) 35.8% vs. 2021	(+) 3.2% vs. 2021
2022	2,699,087	2,309,716	366,911
2021	2,157,057	1,700,404	355,630
Definition	Income solely from the company's normal activity, before taxes and interest (income from business activity).	Interest and indexation income less interest and indexation expense.	Net income from commissions and services rendered less commissions and services expense.
Comments	In the 2022 fiscal year, total operating income exceeded the 2021 level of CLP 542.030 billion. This performance primarily reflects a better net interest margin, offset by lower net financial income; the growth of loans, driven by a positive price management; higher margins for the subsidiaries; and the favorable impact of inflation on treasury management. The above occurred despite an increase in funding costs associated with the progressive increase in interest rates and the migration of demand deposits to time deposits.	The net interest margin increased CLP 609.612 billion, driven by higher income from both interest and indexation, despite the higher funding costs. Within income, interest-earning assets and indexed assets had better yields, in a context of higher inflation and higher market rates, in both Chile and the United States. These factors generated higher interest on commercial, mortgage, and consumer loans, as well as debt securities. The higher funding costs were due, in part, to the migration of demand deposits to time deposits.	In 2022, net commissions increased by CLP 11.281 billion. Locally, the increase in commissions earned from card services and collections as a result of greater retail transactions was partially offset by higher commissions expense on securities transactions and investments in customer loyalty programs for Bci cards. Overseas, there was an increase in the income from wholesale account management and checking account overdraft and credit line, offset by higher expense from card use and securities brokerage.

	Net financial income	Operating expenses	ROAE
	-48,052 million CLP	**-1,292,314** million CLP	**17.81%**
	(-) **195.5%** vs. 2021	(+) **25%** vs. 2021	(+) **523 bp** vs. 2021
2022	(48,052)	(1,292,314)	17.81%
2021	50,337	(1,033,903)	12.58%
Definition	Net income from financial flows deriving from financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss and financial income from foreign currency fluctuation, indexation, and hedge accounting.	Operating expenses include the expenses associated with business operations: human resources expense, administration expense, depreciation and amortization, and other operating expenses.	This indicator shows the profitability of Bci equity, calculated as the profits earned in a 12-month rolling window over average equity in a 13-month rolling window.

Comments

Net financial income

The lower income reflected financial losses on trading derivatives, swaps, and forwards (CLP –112.401 billion). Additionally, there was lower income from financial assets not held for trading, which must be carried at fair value (CLP –24.090 billion).

The above was mitigated by exchange rate hedge management (CLP +29.337 billion) and the reduction of assets and liabilities in commercial and consumer loans (CLP +8.399 billion).

Operating expenses

The increase in operating expenses was mainly due to macroeconomic variables, namely, the exchange rate and inflation. In the case of the latter, the effect is largely associated with cost-of-living wage adjustments, which Bci implements twice a year in accordance with the Employee Experience Model.

An additional factor was the acceleration of the Digital Ecosystem project, with the implementation of various actions, such as the open loyalty program and the One-Stop-Shop system for SMEs. In this framework, Bci constituted provisions associated with partnerships and programs planned for 2023. The international subsidiaries also incurred higher costs, mainly due to exchange rate fluctuations.

ROAE

Return on equity grew in 2022, due less to changes in equity than to the increase in consolidated income, which grew 57.7%.

Final income in the year is the result of a solid execution of the strategy, together with a higher pre-tax operating margin, driven strongly by the net interest margin generated by financial assets and the economic context in which the bank operates.

This was obtained with higher financial leverage, while maintaining conservative risk levels.

Balance

	Total loans	Commercial loans	Mortgage loans
	47,016,241 million CLP	**29,747,185** million CLP	**12,892,498** million CLP
	(+) 11.9% vs. 2021	(+) 9.5% vs. 2021	(+) 19.9% vs. 2021
2022	47,016,241	29,747,185	12,892,498
2021	41,999,424	27,176,637	10,751,665
Definition	Sum of commercial, consumer, mortgage, and interbank (bank debt) before provisions.	Current loan balances, in national or foreign currency, granted by the bank to businesses of different sizes, normally with a short- or medium-term repayment schedule.	Current balances of medium- or long-term loans granted by the bank for the purchase, expansion, repair, or construction of a home or for the purchase of land, offices, or retail space.
Comments	The growth of the consolidated portfolio derives from the increase in commercial and mortgage loans—over CLP 2.1 trillion each—and, to a lesser extent, the positive contribution of consumer loans and loans to banks overseas. This growth breaks down into a strong increase in CNB's loans of +21.4% YoY, mainly in the commercial portfolio, and growth of +8.32% YoY in the local market, where the mortgage portfolio was the main source of the growth.	The consolidated commercial portfolio recorded dynamic loan growth in both Chile and Florida, USA. CNB's commercial portfolio grew substantially (+21% YoY), while the local market saw increases in commercial loans (+4.4% YoY) and factoring operations (18% YoY). When CNB is excluded, the commercial loan portfolio grew 5.12%.	The growth of the consolidated mortgage portfolio reflects, on the one hand, the increase in endorsable mortgage loans (+39% YoY), explained mainly by the CNB mortgage portfolio, in the context of a dynamic industry in Florida. On the other hand, in the local market, the increase is explained by an increase in other types of mortgage loans (+15.78% YoY) When CNB is excluded, the annual growth rate of the mortgage loan portfolio as 15.2%.

	Consumer loans	Checking accounts	Deposits
	3,536,612 million CLP	**830,651** units	**42,368,130** million CLP
	(+) **3.1%** vs. 2021	(+) **13.7%** vs. 2021	(+) **10.0%** vs. 2021
2022	3,536,612	830,651	42,368,130
2021	3,430,789	730,503	38,518,591
Definition	Current loan balances granted by the bank to people or businesses for the purchase of goods or the payment of services, which normally have a short- or medium-term repayment schedule (one to four years).	Number of checking account owners, natural and legal persons, in national currency.	Demand and time deposits involving money received from the public (savings by people and businesses in the bank).
Comments	The consolidated consumer loan portfolio grew 3%, mainly due to an increase in loans associated with credit cards (8.4%) and checking accounts managed by the bank (44.3%), offset by a reduction in consumer installment loans (1.92%). When CNB is excluded, the portfolio growth in the local market exceeded 8 basis points.	The increase in the number of checking accounts was mainly due to growth in the personal banking segment, which grew approximately 15.3%. The commercial segment also had a good year, with annual growth of 5.2%. The bank maintained an upward trend in the number of checking accounts, marked in recent months by the launch of the Bci digital account. This product, aimed for mass sales, allowed the personal banking segment to focus on profiles consistent with the bank's strategy.	Time deposits grew by CLP 7 billion (68.3%), while demand deposits contracted, mainly in checking accounts, by around CLP 3 billion (11.3%). When CNB is excluded, the growth of the deposit portfolio exceeded 36 basis points, explained by lower demand deposits. These trends are explained by the sustained increase in monetary policy rates by the Central Bank of Chile and the U.S. Federal Reserve, which in turn raised market rates.

	Bci credit cards	Lider Bci credit cards	MACH credit cards
	929,400 units	**1,057,929** units	**3,656,633** units
	(-) 3.54% vs. 2021	(+) 1.4% vs. 2021	(+) 18% vs. 2021
2022	929,400	1,057,929	3,656,633
2021	963,551	1,043,063	3,105,966
Definition	Total valid Bci credit cards (primary and additional).	Servicios Financieros valid cards.	Active cards.
Comments	Total outstanding cards contracted 3.54% in 2022, mainly due to an increased in card blocking of cards that had been inactive for over 12 months and cards with risk events. In contrast, the total credit balance grew 14% in the same period, and the credit balance per active card, 18%. Article 10 of Law 21,234 of 2020 establishes the requirement to block all payment means that have been inactive for more than 12 consecutive months without use of the financial product.	The slight increase in the number of credit cards is explained by the management of inactive and delinquent customers.	The volume of MACH virtual cards grew 17.73% over 2021, driven by the increase in the number of customers registered on the platform. This performance is in line with the MACH growth strategy of becoming a digital bank, with the launch of new products such as savings accounts, mutual fund investments, and insurance.

Risk

	Loan loss provisions	Nonperforming loan portfolio	Coverage ratio
	1.87%	**1.16%**	**237.16%**
	(+) **8 bp** vs. 2021	(+) **35 bp** vs. 2021	(-) **8.450 bp** vs. 2021
	2022: 1.87%	2022: 1.16%	2022: 237.16%
	2021: 1.79%	2021: 0.82%	2021: 321.66%
Definition	Stock of loan loss provisions over total loans.	Nonperforming loan portfolio over total loans.	Stock of loan loss provisions plus additional provisions over the nonperforming loan portfolio.
Comments	The increase in the provisions rate is due to greater default in the retail consumer and mortgage portfolios, offfset by lower provision rates in the wholesale commercial portfolio (explained, in part, by CNB). In 2022, Bci constituted additional provisions of CLP 66.685 billion as a precautionary measure in the event of less favorable economic scenarios. (In 2022, 65.1% of loans were in the local market.)	The increase in the delinquency rate is in line with a normalization of the indicator, which is moving toward pre-pandemic levels after recording a historically low average in 2021, due to the high liquidity deriving from government support programs for people and businesses and the partial withdrawal of pension funds. Delinquency has been progressing toward a scenario of greater fragility and economic deterioration since the second half of 2022.	The coverage ratio decreased because the delinquency rate rose faster than the growth rate of constituted loan loss and additional provisions. However, Bci maintains conservative coverage levels. Excluding additional provisions, the coverage rate is 161.7% (5.842 bp lower than in 2022–2024). Additional provisions increase this ratio to 237.16%, leaving the bank well positioned to face more complex economic scenarios.

Capital and solvency

	Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	CET1	Leverage ratio
	12.95%	**9.40%**	**5.96%**
	(-) 55.57 bp vs. 2021	(-) 59.45 bp vs. 2021	(-) 40.69 bp vs. 2021
2022	12.95%	9.40%	5.96%
2021	13.51%	9.99%	6.37%
Definition	Regulatory capital over risk-weighted assets. As of December 2021, credit, market, and operational risks are measured in Basel III. Starting in December 2022, core capital considers a 15% discount for regulatory adjustments.	The Tier 1 capital ratio (CET1) is the ratio between the bank's core capital (capital that absorbs losses when the bank is functioning) and risk-weighted assets (considering credit, market, and operating risk). Starting in December 2022, core capital considers a 15% discount for regulatory adjustments.	Core capital over total assets. As of December 2021, goodwill must be discounted from core capital. Starting in December 2022, core capital considers a 15% discount for regulatory adjustments.
Comments	The annual change in the CAR (–56 basis points) was mainly related to the effect of higher U.S. interest rates on the capital accounts, together with the growth in the first half of the year and the application of regulatory adjustments for deferred taxes, cash flow hedging, and intangibles in CET1, in line with the temporary provisions of the guidelines related to the implementation of Basel III. In 2022, the bank constituted CLP 66.685 billion in additional provisions (before taxes). Bci maintains a buffer vis-à-vis the regulatory minimums.	In 2022, the evolution of the ratio was mainly explained by the negative effect on the capital accounts of the higher rates in Chile and the United States, together with strong growth in the first half of the year, and the application of regulatory adjustments to CET1. Net accumulated losses on the CNB available-for-sale (AFS) portfolio had an impact on capital of CLP –376.0 billion.	The leverage ratio, together with the capital ratio and core capital (CET1), fell due to the effect of higher rates on the capital accounts, the strong growth in the first half of the year, and the application of regulatory adjustments to CET1.

Basel III capital requirements

Tier 1 capital (CET1)

Under the Basel III standards, capital requirements will gradually increase through 2025. Once the temporary standards established in the regulation are phased out, banks must comply with a minimum requirement of 4.5% of total risk-weighted assets (RWA), net of required provisions. In addition, there is a charge for systemically important banks—1.5% in the case of Bci—and a conservation buffer of 2.5% applicable to all local banks.

Hybrid AT1 capital

Additionally, the implementation of Basel III will allow the issue of hybrid additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, and thus the issue of perpetual convertible bonds is expected to move forward during the implementation period (minimum expected fully loaded ratio of at least 1.5% of total risk-weighted assets).

Hybrid T2 capital

Bci currently maintains a substantial buffer relative to the regulatory minimums. Under an optimal capital structure, T2 capital (subordinated bonds + additional provisions) is expected to be kept at around 2% of total RWA.

Additionally, and applicable to all three types of capital cited above, the bank must comply with the Pillar II capital requirements associated with other material risks that are not considered in Pillar I (concentration, RMLB[3], straegic, model, etc.). Bci is in the process of analyzing the quantification and composition of capital to cover these risks.

Regulatory capital

	Unit	2021	2022
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	MM CLP	4,324,895	4,565,444
Total assets	MM CLP	67,882,311	76,173,213
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	MM CLP	43,289,784	48,592,636
Legal limits			
3% Total assets	MM CLP	2,036,469	2,285,196
10% RWA	MM CLP	4,328,978	4,859,264
Leverage ratio (CET1 / Total assets)	MM CLP	6.37	5.96
Core capital ratio (CET1 / RWA)	%	9.99	9.40

3. RMLB: Banking book market risk

Business Segments

Personal Banking

Share in consolidated assets
18%

Through the Retail Banking Division, Bci offers financing services and investment opportunities to natural persons, with a differentiated value proposal for each phase of our customers' life cycle.

The main objective of Retail Banking is to solve our customers' needs, delivering innovative products and services, with the best experience, omnichannel service models, and connection with the Bci business ecosystem.

Key indicators
as of 31 December 2022

Digital users
96%
of customers

Bci App users
81%
of customers

Digital channel use
63% of sales
90% of transactions

User satisfaction, Bci App (Snex)
95%

PRIORITIES

1. Ensure that the customer is at the center of all decisions
2. Deliver a consistent, unique experience
3. Integrate digital capabilities in the value creation processes

PROGRESS

- Launch of 100% online Bci digital account
- ProCalidad Award: First place in the Large Bank category, for the third consecutive year
- Best Chilean bank for online personal banking, Global Finance Magazine

Financial performance

In million CLP, 31 December of each year	2021	2022	Annual change (%)
Income Statement			
Net income from interest and indexation	516,691	636,270	23.14%
Net income from commissions	172,867	174,296	0.83%
Other operating income	3,237	9,581	195.97%
Total operating income	692,795	820,147	18.38%
Loan loss provisions	-150,691	-157,843	4.75%
Net operating income	542,104	662,304	22.17%
Total operating expenses	-376,188	-450,193	4.47%
Operating income	165,916	212,111	62.31%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	11,956,824	13,875,687	16.05%
Liabilities	7,848,861	8,056,247	2.64%

In Personal Banking, the growth of total loans was mainly driven by mortgage loans, which increased 16.0% in the year, due to both the UF-denominated loan portfolio and the flow of new loans, despite a less dynamic market in recent months. At the same time, credit card volumes grew 25% relative to 2021, due to a significant increase in purchase transactions.

The segment saw a migration toward time deposits (which grew 58% in the year), given the interest rates and terms associated with this type of instrument.

The net interest margin was affected by a drop in consumer loans, largely due to the sale of the payroll deduction loan portfolio in the second half of the year. At the same time, there was an increase in loan loss provisions, explained by both higher default in the consumer portfolio, which began to return to pre-pandemic levels, and the growth of loans. This was partially offset by lower consumer loan write-offs.

SME Banking

For small and medium-sized businesses, the Retail Banking Division offers a financial and nonfinancial value proposal segmented according to business development phases.

Bci Nace serves entrepreneurs (less than 12 months in business and potential annual sales of over UF 2,400); Bci Microbusiness serves firms with annual sales of less than UF 3,500; and Bci Business serves SMEs that have been operating for over 18 months and have annual sales of UF 3,500 and 100,000.

Share in consolidated assets
4%

Key indicators
as of 31 December 2022

Digital users
74%
of customers

Bci Business App users
60%
of customers

Digital channel use
72% of sales
92% of transactions

User satisfaction, digital channels (Snex)
69% Website
90% App

Businesses on the Valor Pyme platform
164,000

PRIORITIES

1. Simplify loan processes to achieve more immediate service
2. Provide an integrated experience across all service channels
3. Develop differentiated service models based on the life cycle of each MSME business
4. Offer a support program for MSMEs, which solves multiple needs in a single place: digitization, financial services, e-commerce, business opportunities, contact networks.

PROGRESS

- Significant increase in user satisfaction rates for digital channels
- Launch of the Bci SME digital account
- New solutions for small and medium-sized businesses on the Valor Pyme platform:
  - Fintelligent, AI-based software for financial management
  - Access to financing and financial eduction content through our alliance with the FinTech Kredito
  - TED 2.0, the new version of the Digital Thermometer (digital capability self-assessment tool)
- Open innovation challenge, Imagine Spark

Financial performance

In million CLP, 31 December of each year	2021	2022	Annual change (%)
Income Statement			
Net income from interest and indexation	183,456	205,406	11.96%
Net income from commissions	37,887	36,202	-4.45%
Other operating income	11,816	12,373	4.71%
Total operating income	233,159	253,981	8.93%
Loan loss provisions	-92,222	-59,366	-35.63%
Net operating income	140,937	194,615	38.09%
Total operating expenses	-108,427	-143,691	16.27%
Operating income	32,510	50,924	110.84%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	2,885,480	2,866,589	-0.65%
Liabilities	2,438,836	2,486,766	1.97%

SME Banking loans contracted, mainly due to amortization of the portfolio in relation to the FOGAPE COVID-19 and REACTIVA loans. When these operations are excluded, commercial loans grew, largely due to the Corfo Foreign Trade Guarantee (COBEX) and the Small Business Guarantee Fund (FOGAPE) programs, particularly in the medium-sized business segment where Bci is the market leader.

In terms of credit risk, key factors were the effective realization of FOGAPE guarantees and the lower loan loss provision rates on the FOGAPE COVID-19 and REACTIVA portfolios.

Wholesale Banking

Through the Wholesale & Investment Banking Division, Bci develops comprehensive solutions for corporations and large businesses, with a differentiated, competitive, and sustainable value offer.

The proposal is founded on close, long-term customer relationships and an offer of 100% digital products and services, which streamline and simplify the companies' financial management.

Share in consolidated assets

14%

Key indicators
as of 31 December 2022

Bank NPS

63%

360 Connect Snex

79%

Employee engagement

91%

Sustainable finance
Stock in December 2022

CLP 299.00 billion

PRIORITIES

1. Support customers' business internationalization
2. Advise our customers on transforming their business models with an ESG perspective
3. Continue the digital transformation of Wholesale & Investment Banking
4. Pricing and portfolio management
5. Commercial planning and forecasting with the use of data and analytics
6. Risk management

PROGRESS

- 360 Connect was recognized as the best digital bank in Chile, in the Corporate Banking category, by Global Finance Magazine. The evaluation considered: the strength of the strategy to attract and serve digital clients; success in getting clients to use the platform; growth in the number of digital clients; breadth of the product offer; tangible evidence of the benefits obtained from the digital initiatives; design and functionality of the website/mobile app; and user experience (UX).
- This platform closed 2022 with a net promoter score (NPS) of 52.7%, while the number of transactions grew 39%, to 4 million a month.
- The discussion series for customers featured speakers Andrew Winston, Gerd Leonard, Philippa Malmgren, and Sergio Lehmann.
- More than 500 employees received training on ESG topics for advising customers, in the framework of the Sustainable Finance Policy.

2022 Business Highlights

2022

Acquisition financing	Acquisition financing	Corporate financing	Structured financing

2022

Structured financing	Corporate bond	Corporate bond	Structured financing

Financial performance

In million CLP, 31 December of each year	2021	2022	Annual change (%)
Income Statement			
Net income from interest and indexation	414,157	550.144	32.83%
Net income from commissions	75,978	85,443	12.46%
Other operating income	51,545	45,204	-12.30%
Total operating income	541,680	680,791	25.68%
Loan loss provisions	-104,370	-87,378	-16.28%
Net operating income	437,310	593,413	35.70%
Total operating expenses	-167,302	-208,392	13.44%
Operating income	270,008	385,021	49.49%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	10,006,371	11,140,839	11.34%
Liabilities	10,903,236	10,792,137	-1.02%

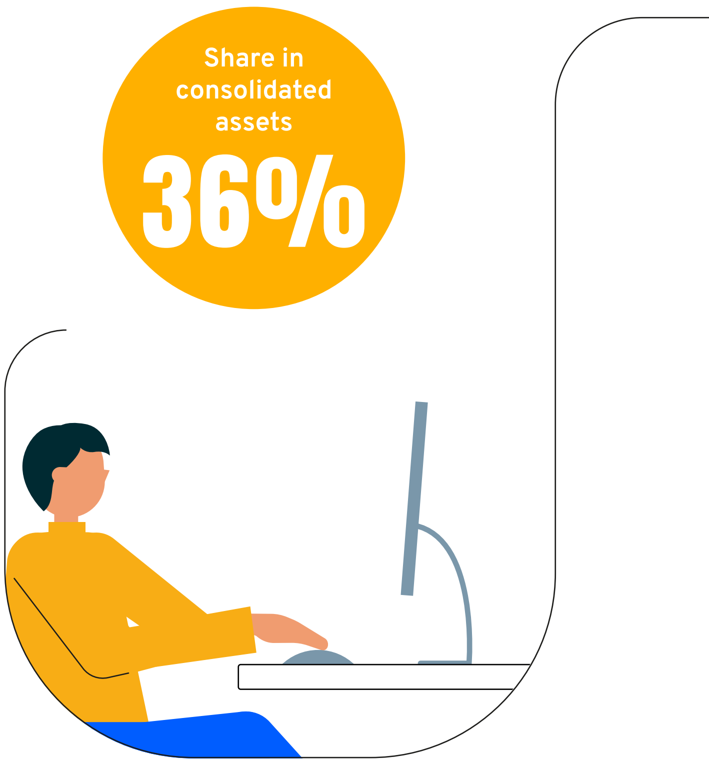
Wholesale Banking's operating income grew 25.6%, in line with the 11.34% increase in assets—mainly loans to corporate clients—and the growth of the foreign currency-denominated portfolio, as an effect of the higher exchange rate. Additionally, there was a positive price management, which was reflected in a contribution to the NIM.

The bank saw a slowdown in customers' demand deposits (-1.02% annually), associated with a reduction in peso deposits in the corporate and real estate segments.

When taken together with the reduction in loan loss provisions, these trends translated into net operating income of CLP 385.021 billion, a 50% increase over 2021.

Finance

The Bci Investment and Finance Division offers a diversified omnichannel financial solutions platform for people, businesses, and institutions. It aspires to be a regional benchmark in the investment market, delivering comprehensive advisory services to all segments, with a better value offer, through Bci's local and international capacities. It further aims to satisfy financial risk hedging needs, offering innovative products and excellent execution.



This division is also in charge of financial brokerage and risk management for Bci itself.

The Investment and Finance Division coordinates the equity management activities of the Bci Wealth Management Division and the subsidiaries Bci Asset Management and Bci Corredor de Bolsa (in both cases through the respective boards), as well as the operations of the Private Banking, Treasury, and Intenrational Sales, Trading, and Research units.

Key indicators

as of 31 December 2022

Market share and industry position

Assets under management (AUM)
Bci Asset Management
12.25% (3rd)

Corporate FX[1]
Sales & Trading
21.1%

FX in Datatec
Sales & Trading
10.2% (2nd)

Corporate forwards[1]
Sales & Trading
22.4%

AFP forwards[4]
Sales & Trading
26.3%

(1) FX and FWD market share calculated based on Central Bank reports.

PRIORITIES

With regard to customers

1. Provide customers with the best advisory capabilities in each phase as an investor.
2. Develop innovative multichannel financial solutions, expanding the investment and hedging product range.
3. Achieve a high degree of personalization, in order to solve customers' real needs.
4. Have the best teams in the market to lead the field in expert advisory services.
5. Ensure frictionless E2E experiences, based on standardized processes.
6. Provide the best market access, competitively and error-free.

With regard to Bci

1. Ensure the financial stability and liquidity of the corporation, for both the bank and its subsidiaries in Chile and abroad.
2. Manage the risks and financial structure of the balance sheet and capital.
3. Contribute to profitability by generating income from term mismatches and market strategies.
4. Be one of the three pillars of Financial Resource Management, contributing to the corporate strategic objectives.

PROGRESS

- Larger share of digital transactions. In 2022, 73% of people's foreign exchange transactions were online; time deposits, 97%; mutual fund investments, 58%; and stock investments, 65%.
- Deployment of digital and objective-based investment proposal on digital channels.
- Improvements in investment tracking tools on digital channels.
- Incorporation of advisory mandates, both locally and internationally.
- Expansion of the range of alternatives, incorporating products from the most prestigious asset managers worldwide and funds that incorporate ESG factors.
- Customer contract remediation process, due to the end of LIBOR (Bci was the first local bank to complete the offer of all forms of Cash and SOFR Derivatives products)
- Publication of six different types of reports by Bci (e.g., Key Economic Factors, Bci Weekly, and Key Factors Peru). They were sent to nearly 2,000 customers via email and had an open rate of 60%. The area also added new content distribution channels, such as LinkedIn and Instagam, as well as weekly podcasts.
- Increase in market share of personal time deposits in the Chilean market (250 bp since 2019), consistently growing at nearly twice the industry average in the same period.
- Record amount managed in time deposits for Private Banking customers, reaching a volume of over a trillion pesos.

2022 business highlights in financial hedging

Date	Company	Transaction	Currencies	Amount
2022	Falabella	Cross-currency swap	CLF / CLP	UF 3,400,000
2022	hites	Cross-currency swap	CLF / CLP	UF 2,014,369
February 2022	Falabella	Cross-currency swap	USD / CLP	USD 41,000,000
March 2022	SK	Cross-currency swap	USD / CLF	UF 2,000,000
March 2022	Forum	Corporate bond placement		UF 1,500,000
April 2022	Forum	Commercial paper placement	CLP	CLP 60,000,000,000
April 2022	Caja Los Andes	Corporate bond placement		UF 2,000,000
May 2022	OnNet Fibra	Interest Rate Swap	CLP	CLP 23,846,617,393
July 2022	Caja Los Andes	Cross-currency swap	CLF / CLP	UF 1,800,000
June 2022	Los Héroes	Cross-currency swap	CLF / CLP	UF 1,000,000
June 2022	Forum	Cross-currency swap	CLF / CLP	UF 1,000,000
August 2022	Forum	Cross-currency swap 6M term SOFR	USD / CLP	USD 20,000,000

Financial performance

In million CLP, 31 December of each year

	2021	2022	Annual change (%)
Income Statement			
Net income from interest and indexation	114,740	206,028	79.56%
Net income from commissions	12,381	8,696	-29.76%
Other operating income	-15,256	-86,820	469.09%
Total operating income	111,865	127,905	14.34%
Loan loss provisions	-6,843	-3,415	-50.09%
Net operating income	105,022	124,490	18.54%
Total operating expenses	-67,754	-82,016	21.05%
Operating income	37,269	42,474	13.97%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	24,849,789	28,088,401	13.03%
Liabilities	25,962,788	31,641,120	21.87%

Income associated with inflation risk management were positively driven by the increase in the UF (13.29% in 2022 vs. 6.61% in 2021). The bank maintained an open position in this factor in both periods. The above was marginally offset by lower interest income deriving mainly from the higher interest rates and funding costs.

Customer income, in turn, grew 6%, largely due to higher income from the flow desks in all segments, with a positive trend throughout the year.

Financial Services

Under the commercial name of Lider Bci Servicios Financieros, this segment combines the businesses of payment cards, credit, and insurance that were acquired by Bci from the Walmart Corporation in 2018.

Lider Bci Servicios Financieros offers financial and insurance products to people in middle and emerging socioeconomic segments, with the objective of helping them simplify their lives and eliminate frictions, through an excellent-quality omnichannel experience.

This Bci subsidiary manages the businesses associated with the issue and operation of the Bci Lider Mastercard and Presto credit cards, the origination of cash advances and super advances, and personal insurance brokerage. It operates as an independent business unit, under the supervision of Bci's senior management.

Key indicators
as of 31 December 2022

NPS

84%

Outstanding cards

1,057,929

Employees

1,150

permanent contracts

Employee engagement

93.4%

Branches

134

Share in consolidated assets

1%

PRIORITIES

1. Continue the digital transformation process, to deliver an excellent-quality omnichannel experience and thereby simplify people's lives and eliminate frictions, especially in the emerging segment.
2. Accelerate the digital transformation through cultural transformation, seeking to strengthen and develop new skills in the company's employees.
3. Continue improving the efficiency level, to deliver better value to customers by leveraging the digital transformation.
4. Deepen growth in the Walmart partnership.

PROGRESS

- Launch of a new card in June, featuring a 100% online opening process and facial biometric authentication. Customers create their passwords online, and when the process is finalized, they can use their new cards immediately for online purchases.
- Implementation of biometric login on the app. This accelerates the login process, improving the customer experience and increasing security (it is non-transferrable).
- Launch of diversity, equity, and inclusion programs and digital transformation programs within the organization.
- Launch of a new, more comprehensive branch format, that facilitates value added services and includes self-service points that can issue additional cards and perform other tasks.

Financial performance

In million CLP, 31 December of each year

	2021	2022	Annual change (%)
Income Statement			
Net income from interest and indexation	112,103	119,378	6.49%
Net income from commissions	27,027	30,166	11.62%
Other operating income	13,987	19,844	41.88%
Total operating income	153,117	169,388	10.63%
Loan loss provisions	-48,144	-133,284	176.84%
Net operating income	104,973	36,104	-65.61%
Total operating expenses	-84,236	-85,666	1.70%
Operating income	20,737	-49,562	-339.01%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	672,450	658,463	-2.08%
Liabilities	579,274	592,397	2.27%

Servicios Financieros recorded a general decrease in loans in late 2022. Net interest and commissions ended the year on a negative trend, due to lower income from financial products and lower loans due to tighter lending conditions. At the same time, this business unit managed to contain operating costs in line with inflation. The significant growth in arrears caused a 176% increase in loan loss provisions, which was reflected in the bottom line. Servicios Financieros recorded a loss of CLP 30.244 billion in 2022.

The digital transformation of Servicios Financieros continued to move forward, with a focus on giving customers a high-quality omnichannel experience, aimed at emerging segments. Highlights include the launch of a new branch format and the implementation of self-service modules.

City National Bank of Florida

Since 2015, Bci controls 99.23% of City National Bank of Florida (CNB) through the Bci Financial Group, in which CNB represents 99.9% of assets.

Share in consolidated assets

27%

CNB, established in 1946, is headquartered in Miami and has 32 branches in four counties in Florida. The bank offers a wide range of financial products, including real estate, commercial banking, and retail banking, to more than 60,0000 customers. Since 2017, it also offers leasing operations through its subsidiary, Bci Capital.

CNB's growth opportunities derive from five key factors:

1. Florida has one of the best economic environments in the United States. Every day, high-net-worth individuals and large corporations are moving to the state from the northeast and other regions of the country.
2. The CNB organization is made up of experts in the markets they serve and offers a work environment and culture that maximizes talent retention.
3. CNB has continually invested in technology. Last year, it implemented a new price-setting system for loans, Precision Lender, as part of its digital transformation strategy.
4. The bank has the opportunity to expand beyond the Miami market. In this context, CNB became the official bank of the Orlando Magic NBA team. This is its first multi-year marketing agreement with an NBA franchise, and it reflects the bank's commitment to the region. The partnership sends a clear message to the market: "We aren't just a bank headquartered in Miami; we are the bank of Florida."

Key indicators
as of 31 December 2022

Employees

1,055

CNB NPS

61%

Share of women in the total workforce

56%

Financial performance

In million CLP, 31 December of each year

	2021	2022	Annual change (%)
Income Statement			
Net income from interest and indexation	401,504	540,863	34.71%
Net income from commissions	31,576	34,816	10.26%
Other operating income	20,821	37,743	81.27%
Total operating income	453,901	613,422	35.14%
Loan loss provisions	8,078	–26,142	–423.60%
Net operating income	461,979	587,280	27.12%
Total operating expenses	–196,704	–261,689	33.04%
Operating income	265,275	325,591	22.74%
Balance Sheet			
Assets	18,776,364	21,419,140	14.08%
Liabilities	16,920,068	19,703,651	16.45%

City National Bank of Florida had an excellent close in 2022, with total assets of USD 25.218 billion (under US GAAP) and annual growth of 15.2%, driven by a record 30.7% increase in total loans (excluding PPP), which reached USD 16.441 billion under US GAAP. Under Chilean GAAP, YoY growth was 14.1%, due to the appreciation of the dollar.

Net income before taxes under US GAAP and in local currency was USD 362.7 million, an increase of 18.3% YoY; under Chilean GAAP, the increase was 22.7%.

Loan loss provisions under US GAAP were USD 24.5 million higher than in 2021, due to the strong organic growth of loans. Under Chilean GAAP, loan loss provisions increased CLP 34.220 billion vis-à-vis the previous year, which mainly reflects the US GAAP standard and the recognition of impairment under IFRS 9.

Sustainability

CNB has defined three priorities in its long-term strategy:

Acceleration toward a green economy

Objectives

- To build resilience in the face of growing climate risks.
- To support customers and communities in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion

Objective

- To promote a culture of authenticity and inclusion that attracts and retains the best talent and offers customers exceptional, personalized relationships.

Community empowerment

Objectives

- To continue the traditions of community support, philanthropy, and volunteer work.
- To empower underserved communities so that they can access quality education, capital, and resources to build a more prosperous future.

Advances in 2022

- USD 21 million in sustainable finance
- Revision of the measure of exposure to climate change and sea level risk
- Launch of SPARK, an association that provides life-changing opportunities aimed at breaking the intergenerational poverty cycle and empowering Afro-American and minority women in small businesses. The program includes webinars, in-person instruction, tutoring, training, network creation, and microgrants.

CNB: Nonfinancial indicators

Indicator	Unit	2021	2022
Total employees	No.	968	1,055
Types of employment contract			
Women with a permanent contract	No.	544	587
Men with a permanent contract	No.	399	460
Total employees with a permanent contract	No.	943	1,047
Women with a fixed-term contract	No.	9	5
Men with a fixed-term contract	No.	16	3
Total employees with a fixed-term contract	No.	25	8
Occupational health and safety			
Number of fatal accidents	No.	0	0
Human capital development			
Average hours of training per employee	h	27.58	28.54
Amount invested in training and development	USD	1,546,480	1,585,500
Internal development			
% of vacant positions filled by internal candidates	%	21	24
Diversity and inclusion			
Gender			
Share of women in the workforce	%	57	56
Age			
Under 30 years	No.	146	160
30–40 years	No.	216	226
41–50 years	No.	244	273
51–60 years	No.	250	269
61–70 years	No.	107	121
Over 70 years		5	5
Tenure in the company			
Less than 3 years	No.	474	496
3–6 years	No.	203	217
More than 6 and less than 9 years	No.	67	115
9–12 years	No.	76	67
More than 12 years	No.	148	160
Inclusion			
People with a disability	No.	5	4
Work flexibility			
Employees in any of the flexible work modes	No.	800	888
Employees working remotely	No.	100	263

02

Corporate Governance

Principles

In 2022, the Board approved the revised compendium of Bci's General Principles for Corporate Governance. This manual was prepared based on the corporate bylaws, the General Banking Law, the Corporations Act, the Securities Market Law, and regulations issued by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (FMC). It also took into account the principles established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), with regard to good governance in financial institutions.

The objective of these governance standards is to progressively improve the internal self-regulation mechanisms, ensuring strict compliance with current regulations and value creation for all the bank's stakeholders.

Additionally, Bci adheres to the Code of Conduct and Good Practices for banks and financial institutions, issued by the Chilean Association of Banks and Financial Institutions.

Structure

Board of Directors Establishes strategic guidelines and monitors compliance.

Board Committees

Propose, analyze, and control specific issues within the Board's jurisdiction.

- Executive Committee of the Board
- People and Culture Committee
- Finance and Corporate Risk Committee
- Innovation and Technology Committee
- Ethics Committee
- Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- Directors Committee

Audit and Compliance Office

Reports to the Directors Committee, providing an independent opinion on the quality and efficiency of internal control systems.

Chief Executive Officer Directs the organization’s activities to achieve its stated objectives.

Management Committees

Analyze the course of the business and the strategic plans associated with the Balanced Scorecard.

- Strategic Planning Committee
- Steering Committee
- Risk Strategy Committee
- Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO)
- Operational Risk and Information Security Committee
- Corporate Compliance and Prevention Committee

Management Councils

Report to the CEO on progress in their respective areas, so as to eliminate obstacles and identify opportunities.

- Business Dialog
- Enabling Dialog
- Profitability and Capital Adequacy Council

Business units

Focus on specific customer needs and the strategic priorities of Bci.

- Retail Banking Division
- Wholesale & Investment Banking Division
- Investment and Finance Division
- Corporate and International Development Division
- Digital Ecosystem Division
- CNB

Corporate areas

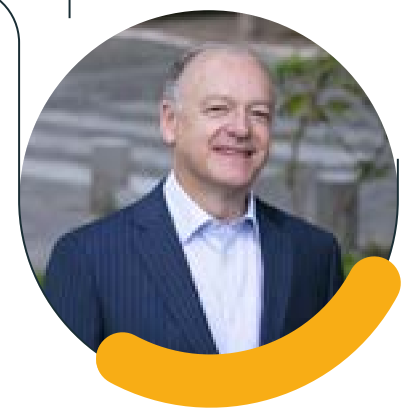
Provide flexible, proactive, and expert support to the business units.

- Operations and Technology
- Planning and Financial Control
- Human Resources
- Corporate Counsel
- Corporate Risk
- Nonfinancial Risk Division

Board of Directors

Luis Enrique Yarur Rey
Chairman

Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel
Vice Chairman



José Pablo Arellano Marín
Director

Jorge Becerra Urbano
Director

Claudia Manuela Sánchez Muñoz
Director

Mario Gómez Dubravcic
Director

Miguel Ángel Nacrur Gazali
Independent Director

Hernán Orellana Hurtado
Director

Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel Dunker
Independent Director

Key Executives

Eugenio von Chrismar Carvajal
Chief Executive Officer

Fernando Carmash Cassis
General Counsel

Rodrigo Corces Barja
Managing Director,
Retail Banking Division

José Luis Ibaibarriaga Martínez
Chief Financial
Officer and Controller

Pablo Jullian Gröhnert
Chief Human
Resources Officer

Antonio Le Feuvre Vergara
Chief Corporate
Risk Officer

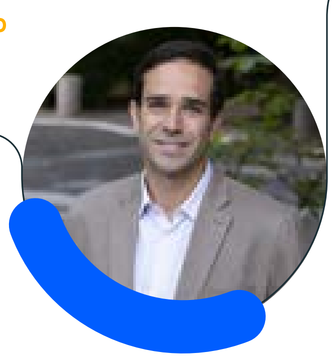
Ximena Kutscher Taiba
Chief Audit and
Compliance Officer

Javier Moraga Klenner
Managing Director, Investment and Finance Division

Ignacio Yarur Arrasate
Managing Director,
Digital Ecosystem Bank

Gerardo Spoerer Hurtado
Managing Director, Wholesale
& Investment Banking Division

Patricio Subiabre Montero
Chief Operations and
Technology Officer



Diego Yarur Arrasate
Chief of Corporate and
International Development

Subsidiaries

Víctor Aguilar Zaforas
CEO, Bci Factoring S. A.

Francisco García Pinochet
CEO, Bci Corredores de Bolsa de Productos S. A.

Luis Felipe González Holmes
CEO, Bci Asesoría Financiera S. A.

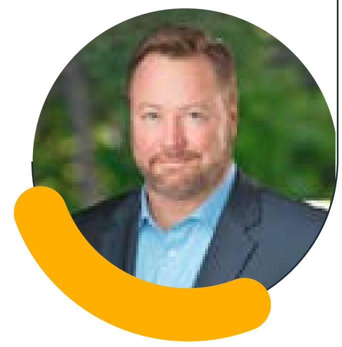
Gonzalo Camargo Cárdenas
CEO, Bci Perú

Michel Awad Bahna
CEO, Lider Bci Servicios Financieros[6]

Paula García Cuesta
CEO, Servicios de Normalización y Cobranza Normaliza S. A.

María Alejandra López Acuña
CEO, Bci Corredores de Seguros S. A.

Juan Pablo Monge Farcuh
CEO, Bci Corredor de Bolsa S. A.



Andrew Q. Barrett
CEO, Bci Securities

Jorge González Echazabal
President and CEO,
City National Bank of Florida

Claudia Torres Brickell
CEO, Bci Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S. A.

***Pilar Pérez Carmona**
CEO, SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Limitada.

***Juan Pablo Donoso Cocq**
Vice-President of Administration and Operations, BCI Securitizadora S.A.

6. This trade name comprises four subsidiaries. Michel Awad is the CEO of the following three: Sociedad de Servicios de Comercialización y Apoyo Financiero y de Gestión SSFF Limitada; Administradora de Tarjetas Servicios Financieros Limitada; and Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales S.A.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the primary corporate governance body of Bci.

Composition

The Bci Board of Directors has nine members, who are elected to a three-year term and can be reelected indefinitely. In 2022, the Board approved and published recommendations to shareholders on the nomination of candidates for the Board of Directors, with the objective of attaining multiple perspectives and experiences.

9 Full directors

0 Alternate directors

2 Independent directors

8,77 Average tenure (years)

65 years Average age

Skills and knowledge

Corporate experience

Share of board members who have held senior positions in these areas

1/9	Information technology
2/9	Finance
1/9	Human resources
1/9	Legal
5/9	Senior management
1/9	Auditing
1/9	Sustainability
1/9	Marketing
4/9	Research / Strategy
3/9	Risk management

Industry experience

Share of board members who have held senior positions in the following sectors

FINANCIAL SECTOR

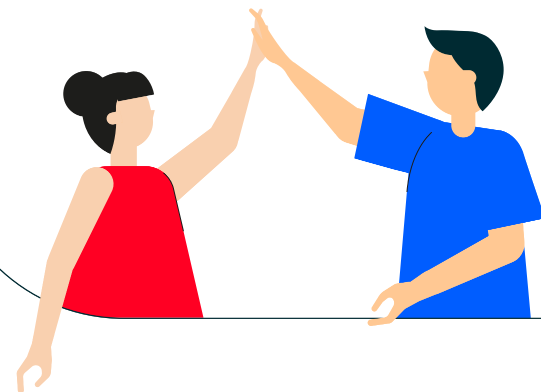
6/9	Banks
1/9	Insurance
1/9	Investment funds
1/9	Other financial services

OTHER SECTORS

1/9	Education
2/9	Telecommunications
1/9	Transport and logistics
1/9	Mining
1/9	Services
1/9	Business
3/9	Public sector

Diversity

Sex



1 Women

8 Men

Nationality

8 Chilean

1 Argentine

Age range

Age range	
41–50 years	1
51–60 years	1
61–70 years	4
Over 70 years	3

Tenure

Tenure	
Under 3 years	1
3–6 years	5
6–9 years	0
9–12 years	2
Over 12 years	1

Members

Luis Enrique Yarur Rey
Chairman

Nationality
Chilean

Profession
Attorney, University of Navarra, Spain; Master of Economics and Business Administration from the IESE Graduate Business School, Spain

Date Joined
21 October 1991

Other Positions in 2022

- Chairman, Empresas Juan Yarur SpA., Empresas JY S.A., and Empresas SB S.A.
- Vice president, Chilean Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (ABIF)
- Vice president, Inversiones Belén S.A. and Empresas Lourdes S.A.
- Member, Business Advisory Board of the ESE Graduate Business School, University of Los Andes
- Board Member, Centro de Estudios Públicos (CEP)

Experience

- CEO of Bci for eleven years
- Board Member, Bci Seguros de Vida S.A. and Bci Seguros Generales S.A.
- Board Member, Banco de Crédito del Peru (BCP)
- Chairman of the Board, Empresas Jordan S.A.

Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel
Vice Chairman

Nationality
Chilean

Profession
Attorney, University of Chile

Date Joined
31 January 2018

Other Positions in 2022

- Partner, Goldenberg & Lagos Abogados Ltda.
- Board Member, Empresas Copec S.A. and AntarChile S.A.
- Member, Chilean Bar Association and its Tax Committee
- Founding member, Chilean Institute of Tax Law
- Member, International Section of the American Bar Association
- Member, Chilean-North American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham)

Experience

- Professor of civil law, Catholic University of Chile
- Professor of tax law, Catholic University of Chile and University of Los Andes
- Board Member, Bci, 30 March 2010 to 16 October 2012

Claudia Manuela Sánchez Muñoz
Director

Nationality
Chilean

Profession
Business Administration, Adolfo Ibáñez University; MBA, Harvard University

Date Joined
22 March 2016

Other Positions in 2022

- Board Member, Plaza S.A. and CAP S.A.
- Strategy consultant
- Board Member, Luksic Foundation, Make-a-Wish Chile Foundation, Chliean Cultural Heritage Corporation, and Los Anhelos Foundation
- Advisory Board, Spencer Stuart Chile; Capital Market Advisory Board, Ministry of Finance of Chile
- Member, Advisory Board, Spencer Stuart Chile; Capital Market Advisory Board, Ministry of Finance of Chile
- Member, Advisory Board, Tsinghua University Latin American Center; Member, International Women's Forum

Experience

- Dean, Adolfo Ibáñez University Business School
- Analyst, McKinsey & Co, Buenos Aires
- Partner, Latin American Mergers and Acquisitions Division, Goldman Sachs & Co., New York
- Partner, Amadeus Capital Partners
- Senior Manager, Strategy Division, Deloitte UK

Hernán Orellana Hurtado
Board Member

Nationality
Chilean

Profession
Electrical civil engineer, Federico Santa María Technical University.

Date Joined
24 January 2017

Other Positions in 2022

- Board Member, Highservice S.A. and MI Robotic Solutions S.A.
- Business innovation and digital transformation consultant
- Advisory Board, PROhumana

Experience

- Executive Director, Telefónica R&D Center
- Dean, Engineering Department, Andrés Bello University
- CEO, Microsoft Chile
- CEO, Compaq Chile
- Board Member, CAP S.A., Fashion's Park S.A., Belltech S.A., IConstruye, and other companies
- Investment Committee Member, Aurus Tecnología Venture Capital Fund

Jorge Becerra Urbano
Board Member

Nationality
Argentine

Profession
Industrial engineer, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina; MBA, University of Navarra, Spain; International Exchange Program, Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University, USA.

Date Joined
23 June 2020

Other Positions in 2022

- Board Member, City National Bank of Florida, Miami, USA
- Board Member, TECHO Internacional, since 2017
- Member, Icare Innovation Circle
- Member, Young President Organization (YPO), Gold Latin America and Euro Latam chapters

Experience

- Managing Director and Senior Partner, Boston Consulting Group
- International Advisory Board, Endeavor Global (USA)
- Advisory Board, Endeavor Chile
- Assistant Professor, Financial Planning Chair, Department of Engineering, University of Buenos Aires
- International Advisory Board, IAE Business School, Argentina

José Pablo Arellano Marín
Board Member

Nationality
Chilean

Profession
Economist, Catholic University of Chile; Master and Ph.D. in Economics, Harvard University

Date Joined
16 March 2011

Other Positions in 2022

- Senior economist, CIEPLAN
- Professor, University of Chile and Catholic University of Chile
- Board member, social and educational corporations and foundations

Experience

- National Budget Director
- Minister of Education
- CEO, Codelco
- Chairman, Fundación Chile
- Consultant, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and United Nations

Klaus Schmidt–Hebbel Dunker
Independent Director

Nationality
Chilean

Profession
Business administration and Master of Economics, Catholic University of Chile

Ph.D. in Economics, MIT

Date Joined
22 November 2016

Other Positions in 2022

- Full Professor, University of Development
- Consultant, advisor, and board member for various corporations, associations, foundations and public and private councils
- Columnist and speaker

Experience

- Chairman, Fiscal Advisory Council of Chile
- Full Professor, Catholic University of Chile
- Chief Economist, OECD
- Economic Research Director, Central Bank of Chile
- Senior Economist, World Bank
- Chairman, Financial Advisory Committee of the Chilean Sovereign Wealth Funds
- General Director, Grupo Res Publica Chile
- President, Economics Society of Chile
- President, Monetary Club

Mario Gómez Dubravcic
Director

Nationality
Chilean

Profession
Business administration, Catholic University of Chile; post-graduate studies, University of Los Andes

Date Joined
24 May 2011

Other Positions in 2022

- Board Member, Administrador Financiero del Transantiago S.A. (AFT)
- Chairman, Artikos Chile S.A.
- Board Member, Empresas JY S.A.
- Board Member, Inmobiliaria JY
- Board Member, Central Securities Depository (DCV)
- Board Member, Sociedad Interbancaria de Valores

Experience

- Chief Financial Officer, Bci
- Commercial Director, Bci Business Banking Division
- Chairman of the Board, Bci Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S.A, Bci Asesoría Financiera S.A, and Sociedad de Recaudación y Pago de Servicios Limitada (Servipag)
- Board Member, Bci Corredor de Bolsa, Bci Factoring, Bci Securitizadora, Bci Seguros Generales, Bci Seguros de Vida S.A, Bci Corredora de Seguros S.A., and Financiera Solución Perú

Miguel Ángel Nacrur Gazali
Independent Director

Nationality
Chilean

Profession
Attorney, Catholic University of Chile

Date Joined
3 April 2019

Other Positions in 2022

- Professor, Catholic University of Chile Law School
- Civil Service Professional Expert and Representative on the Senior Public Management Council (Consejo de Alta Dirección Pública) on hiring processes for second-tier management positions
- Board Member, Colegio Árabe Educational Corporation
- Director of Legal Research, Nacrur Abogados Asociados law firm
- Member, Committee on the New Commercial Code

Experience

- General Counsel and Authentication Officer, Central Bank of Chile
- General Counsel, Banco Santander–Chile
- Chief Counsel, Superintendence of Banks and Financial Institutions
- Advisor, Catholic University of Chile Law School
- Professor of corporate law, Catholic University of Chile Law School
- Member, Investigatory Committee for the New Commercial Code, Fifth Subcommittee on Securities and Securities Market Regulation
- Member, Social and Economic Order Commission, UC Constitutional Forum on Criteria for Constitutional Debate

Independence

Two of the nine Bci Board Members meet the conditions stipulated in Article 50 Bis of Law 18,046 to be considered independent directors. Pursuant to this law, Bci is obligated to have at least one independent director on its Board, given that its equity exceeds UF 1.5 million and at least 12.5% of its issued voting shares are held by shareholders who individually own less than 10% of these shares.

Under the S&P Dow Jones Indices criteria, seven of the nine Bci Board Members are independent; that is, they are board members, not executives, who meet at least four of the nine conditions established under this standard, including at least two of the first three (see table here)

Compensation

Board compensation is set annually at the General Shareholders' Meeting. A mixed compensation structure (with fixed and variable components) was approved on 7 April 2022, similar to past years.

Fixed monthly compensation

Each of the board members receives a retainer of 150 UTM (unidades tributarias mensuales, an inflation-indexed unit of account), with the exception of the chairman, who receives 850 UTM, in accordance with the functions he performs daily by virtue of his position and as mandated by the Board.

Attendance fees

Attendance fees of 5 UTM for meetings of the Board, Executive Committee, Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Finance and Corporate Committee, Innovation and Technology Committee, and People and Culture Committee.

Variable compensation

0.3% of net profits, calculated based on average profits in 2020, 2021, and 2022. The profit share, thus determined, will be divided by 10, allocating two tenths to the Chairman of the Board, as mandated by the Board, and one tenth to each of the other Board members.

Directors Committee

Directors Committee fees are defined in accordance with Article 50 bis of Law 18046, which establishes that the directors who sit on this committee must receive additional compensation equivalent to one-third of the amount they earn as directors.

Therefore, the directors who sat on the Bci Directors Committee in 2022 received a fixed monthly fee of 50 UTM, in addition to their board retainer, plus one-third of the amount of their corresponding variable compensation.

Director	Fixed compensation		Provision for variable compensation		Board and committee meeting fees		Total	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Luis Enrique Yarur Rey	532,513,950	589,742,750	248,098,204	331,733,456	27,692,300	30,085,895	808,304,454	951,562,101
Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel	93,973,050	104,072,250	124,049,102	165,866,728	28,761,050	29,847,240	246,783,202	299,786,218
Claudia Manuela Sánchez Muñoz	93,973,050	104,072,250	124,049,102	165,866,728	29,275,450	29,286,610	247,297,602	299,225,588
Hernán Orellana Hurtado	93,973,050	104,072,250	124,049,102	165,866,728	30,846,255	32,766,715	248,868,407	302,705,693
Jorge Becerra Urbano	93,973,050	104,072,250	124,049,102	165,866,728	27,714,490	30,451,505	245,736,642	300,390,483
José Pablo Arellano Marín	125,297,400	138,763,000	165,398,803	221,155,637	31,382,940	35,087,840	322,079,143	395,006,477
Klaus Schmidt Hebbel Dunker	125,297,400	138,763,000	165,398,803	221,155,637	23,233,375	25,236,940	313,929,578	385,155,577
Mario Gómez Dubravcic	93,973,050	104,072,250	124,049,102	165,866,728	29,555,475	33,007,835	247,577,627	302,946,813
Miguel Ángel Nacrur Gazali	125,297,400	138,763,000	165,398,803	221,155,637	31,637,830	36,005,730	322,334,033	395,924,367
Total	1,378,271,400	1,526,393,000	1,364,540,123	1,824,534,007	260,099,165	281,776,310	3,002,910,688	3,632,703,317

The total of CLP 1,824,534,007 reported as Provision for variable compensation will be paid in 2023, once the balance sheet and financial statements have been approved at the Geenral Shareholders' Meeting.

Activities

2022

12 ORDINARY MEETINGS — **100%** Average attendance

4 SPECIAL MEETINGS — **86%** Average attendance

The Bci Board of Directors held ordinary meetings once a month. Attendance at the meetings is regulated by the General Banking Law, which establishes that if any of the members are absent without permission for more than three months, they will be removed from the Board. This rule implies that the minimum attendance at ordinary meetings is 75% in the case of Bci.

During the last year, the Board approved numerous policies. These include:

New policies

- Conflict of interest policy
- Policy on the remote opening of Bci products

Revision of existing policies

- Sustainable finance policy
- Operational eco-efficiency policy
- Bci social contribution policy
- Corporate group policy
- Tax policy
- Manual on information handling and disclosure for the market
- Market and liquidity risk policies
- Policy on operations with related parties
- Policy on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

Training

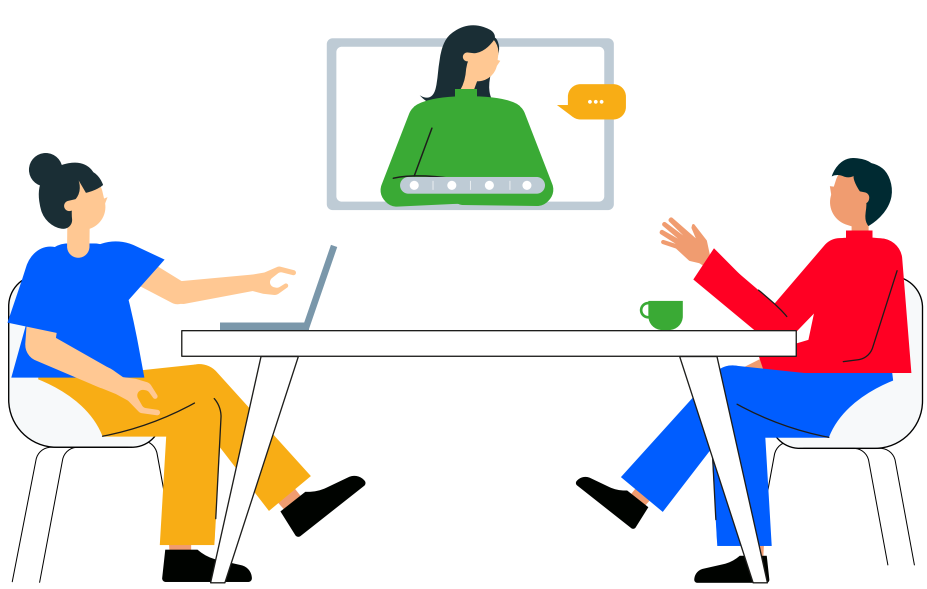
The Board received training on a wide range of issues, including cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, cryptoassets, personal data protection, and free competition. They were also apprised of new legal and administrative standards issued during the year that have an impact on the business.

Induction

For new Board members, Bci has established an induction process that includes meetings with the CEO and senior executives (who report directly to the CEO), as well as the provision of relevant material for the exercise of their functions.

Self-assessment

The Board conducts an annual self-assessment of its performance and compliance with corporate governance standards, in order to consolidate best practices and propose actions to generate any changes deemed necessary.



Board Committees

The Board delegates some specific functions to committees that analyze specific issues in-depth and assemble the information necessary for the discussion and approval of policies and general guidelines governing the corporation's activities.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Main responsibilities

- Decide on all credit and financing operations submitted to the committee for resolution.
- Approve the general financial, credit, and operational risk policies.
- Approve credit and financial investment policy manuals, as well as the faculties granted therein, including risk models.
- Examine information on the different economic sectors and analyze the corresponding assessments, and on that basis to then set credit and financial exposure limits applicable to those areas.
- Establish exposure limits on country risk, based on the analysis of credit ratings and other variables that influence external financing.
- Determine the resources that will be periodically allocated to provisions and write-offs, while always ensuring compliance with the applicable regulations.
- Make decisions on the purchase, sale, and constitution of liens on all classes of movable and immovable property, securities, and rights of any type, without detriment to the limitations and prohibitions established in the General Banking Law.
- Establish branches, agencies, and other offices, as well as to shut down their operations.
- Grant general and special powers that are submitted for consideration, for the due functioning of the company and its operational necessities.
- Approve specific donations, subject to the applicable legislation.
- In general, to enter into any and all agreements, businesses, or contracts that are deemed useful or necessary for the running of the corporation and its businesses.

Members

Members

- Luis Enrique Yarur Rey
- Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel
- José Pablo Arellano Marín
- Mario Gómez Dubravcic
- Claudia Manuela Sánchez Muñoz

Alternates

- The remaining directors

2022 Meetings

81

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Main responsibilities	Members	2022 Meetings
• Review and approve the Bank's technological strategy and architecture and the IT master plan proposed by General Management. • Review and approve the IT security strategy and plan. • Monitor the correct implementation of the defined technology strategy, ensuring that it is aligned with the business strategy. • Review and approve the innovation ecosystem and plan proposed by General Management. • Examine and approve the annual short- and medium-term technology and operations investment plan. • Approve IT investments that exceed General Management's investment limits, in line with the company's vision of the business and the IT architecture. • Provide direction, in conjunction with General Management, on initiatives for exploring and adopting new technologies that facilitate innovating for customers, through their application in products and systems that strengthen Bci's competitiveness. • Establish and approve the general policies on outsourcing functions to technology suppliers, as proposed by General Management. • Review and approve General Management's proposals on new operating models for the bank.	**Members** • Luis Enrique Yarur Rey • Jorge Becerra Urbano • Miguel Ángel Nacrur Gazali • Hernán Orellana Hurtado • Claudia Manuela Sánchez Muñoz **Alternates** • The remaining directors	6

SUSTAINABILITY AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

Main responsibilities	Members	2022 Meetings
• Propose issues that should be debated periodically, in accordance with the committee's mission and objectives. • Establish procedures, policies, and programs on donations and other social contribution activities. • Review and approve the bank's corporate social responsibility or sustainability report. • Review the business practices of the bank and its subsidiaries, as well as the impact these could have on the corporation's reputation, image, and prestige. • Evaluate management's performance on activities related to the Committee's work, their alignment with the company's mission, and their performance in strengthening the institution's distinctive competitive capacities, attributable to its adhesion to the principles of sustainability and corporate social responsibility.	**Members** • Luis Enrique Yarur Rey • Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel • José Pablo Arellano Marín • Jorge Becerra Urbano • Mario Gómez Dubravcic **Alternates** • The remaining directors	4

DIRECTORS COMMITTEE

Main responsibilities

- Examine the external auditors' reports, the balance sheet, and the financial statements presented by the Bank to its shareholders; and formulate an opinion on these reports prior to presentation to the shareholders for approval, which must be included in the annual report.
- Make proposals to the Board on external auditors and credit rating agencies that will be suggested to the shareholders for appointment. In the event of disagreement, the Board will formulate its own proposal, and both proposals will then be submitted to the Shareholders Assembly for consideration.
- Research the selected external auditing firm and study the terms and scope of the audit, prior to the initiation of work.
- Examine background information on operations covered under Title XVI of the Corporations Act (operations with related parties), and report to the Board or the Executive Committee of the Board at the meeting called to examine the operation in question.
- Study and report on significant risks detected or confirmed during internal audits and reviews carried out by the Audit and Compliance Office, analyzing the action plans or measures that have been defined or are in the process of being executed to resolve the risks. The committee must have a clear understanding of the main risks that are present in the systems, processes, and control procedures used by the Bank and its subsidiaries and of the potential implications thereof for the information systems that are used to measure performance or make decisions.
- Coordinate the tasks of the Audit and Compliance Office with the external auditors' review.
- Analyze the reports, content, and evaluation procedures of external credit rating agencies.
- Report on the compliance of institutional policies with the laws, regulations, and internal guidelines governing the Bank.
- Investigate the facts or events related to any suspicious behavior or fraud that has been detected, and resolve conflicts of interest, in the event they arise.
- Analyze reports on inspection tours and all instructions and presentations made by the Financial Market Commission.
- Study the results of internal audit procedures and analyze progress reports on the degree of compliance with the annual audit plan and the potential implications of changes in the plan.
- When examining the balance sheet and financial statements, the Committee will require certification by the Bank's Chief Accounting Officer or other person in charge of accounting, on whether there were accounting changes and their effects, and, if so, examine them. In the same communication, the Chief Accounting Officer will report on any potential differences in criteria or interpretation between the Bank's management and the external auditors, describing the potential impact and the risks involved.
- Study the results of the application of crime prevention policies, especially those to prevent and detect possible suspicious money laundering operations. Review all resolutions adopted by the Bank's and subsidiaries' Committee for the Prevention of Money Laundering.
- Examine and form an opinion on the conclusions and agreements made by the People and Culture Committee, especially in relation to the remuneration and compensation systems for senior managers and key executives.
- Examine external auditors' reports, as well as the balance sheet and annual financial statements of the Bank's subsidiaries.
- Prepare an annual performance report, which includes the Committee's main recommendations to shareholders.
- Report to the Board on the advisability of contracting (or not) the external auditing firm for the provision of services that are not included in the external audit, provided that the services are not prohibited under the provisions of Article 242 of Law 18,045, in terms of whether the nature of the services could generate a risk of loss of independence.

Members (2022 and 2021)

- Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel Dunker, independent director, chairman of the Directors Committee
- Miguel Ángel Nacrur Gazali, independent director
- José Pablo Arellano Marín

2022 Meetings

25

FINANCE AND CORPORATE RISK COMMITTEE

Main responsibilities

In the Finance area:

- Review the commercial exposure and market risks of the money desks.
- Report on and control the strategies of the ALCO Committee, as a function of market variables.
- Review the asset and liability structure of the balance sheet.
- Observe the short- and long-term funding strategy and the currency and term mismatches.
- Obtain market information and forecasts (inflation, rates, and currencies).
- Review the interest rate, inflation, and currency strategy and current trading positions.
- Review the portfolio strategy and current position of local and foreign investments, the capital proposal, and the Basel capital forecasts.
- Monitor the Basel ratios, in accordance with the different models to be implemented.

In the Risk area, with regard to the Bank and its national and international subsidiaries and overseas branches, including the consolidated analysis by country, as applicable:

- Examine the evolution of the Risk Tolerance indicators defined for the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Examine the evolution of the main credit, financial, operational, and compliance risk management indicators.
- Review the status of the portfolio, for example, by economic sector, geographic sector, concentrations, or any other factor of interest, as well the situation of some specific client segments or groups, such as the largest debtors, the main impairments, etc.
- Stay informed on the performance of regulatory risk models.
- Review the behavior of loan loss provisions and write-offs, as a function of profitability and risk, by product and by banking segment, and in comparison with the competition.
- Verify compliance with internal policies and limits, the main changes in financial, credit, compliance, and operational risk, and their alignment with the policies defined by the head office.
- Analyze capital and liquidity stress test results and compliance with regulatory capital ratios, as well as actions that could arise from the results.
- Verify and review compliance with liquidity policies and levels.
- Verify and review the implementation of compliance programs, including AML/BSA issues and financial compliance.
- Given that the Bank is subject to the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's Regulation YY, this Committee is given the responsibility of acting as the U.S. Risk Committee, as required in conformance with the laws of the United States, with regard to Bci's assets in that country. Therefore, the Committee must monitor and supervise the credit, operational, market, and compliance risk management and tolerance of the operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries in the United States of America, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation YY.

Members	2022 Meetings
Members • Luis Enrique Yarur Rey • Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel • José Pablo Arellano Marín • Mario Gómez Dubravcic • Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel Dunker **Alternates** • The remaining directors	11

PEOPLE AND CULTURE COMMITTEE

Main responsibilities	Members	2022 Meetings
• Establish the general compensation policies applicable in the company, including salaries, bonuses, and benefits by employee segment. • Analyze the compensation system in comparison with the industry and other factors. • Establish the different components of the compensation structure, including contractually set fixed components and incentives, targets, and other variable components. • Establish compensation mechanisms that ensure consistency with the Bank's mission, which seeks to ensure that all employees have a decent quality of life, stable work, and possibilities for personal, professional, and family development, motivating and adequately rewarding good performance.	**Members** • Luis Enrique Yarur Rey • Mario Gómez Dubravcic • Miguel Ángel Nacrur Gazali • Hernán Orellana Hurtado • Claudia Manuela Sánchez Muñoz **Alternates** • The remaining directors	3

ETHICS COMMITTEE

Main responsibilities	Members	2022 Meetings
• Interpret the Code of Ethics, specifying the correct meaning, scope, and coverage of the different sections. • Determine whether facts or actions that are submitted for consideration are or are not subject to the provisions of the Code. • Investigate violations of the Code of Ethics and study information submitted to that effect by management and employees who are subject to its provisions. • Adopt measures to protect the identity of people who alert the Committee of actions that infringe or possibly violate the Code and safeguard the confidentiality of related information. • Sanction conduct that violates the Code of Ethics, proposing measures aimed at correcting the infractions. • Determine whether the reported incident will lead to civil or criminal proceedings. • Authorize the actions of bank employees with regard to activities, operations, or investments that, in accordance with the Code of Ethics, must be reviewed by the Committee. • When required, record in the minutes the authorizations granted and the information submitted by personnel in cases covered under the Code • Participate, through the committee members, in internal and external events addressing issues related to ethical behavior in organizations. • Handle the communication and diffusion of ethical content. • Generate the doctrine and jurisprudence within its jurisdiction. • Exercise all other roles and functions covered in the Code of Ethics.	**Members** • Luis Enrique Yarur Rey • José Pablo Arellano Marín • Juan Edgardo Goldenberg Peñafiel **Regular attendees** • Eugenio von Chrismar Carvajal • Pablo Jullian Gröhnert • Fernando Carmash Cassis • 2022 Juan Yarur Lolas Award • 2022 Jorge Yarur Banna Award	3

Key Executives

Eugenio von Chrismar Carvajal
CEO

6926510-3

Profession

Civil engineer, University of Santiago, Chile

Appointment

17 March 2015

Rodrigo Corces Barja
Managing Director, Retail Banking Division

10243251-7

Profession

Industrial engineer, Catholic University of Chile; MBA, IESE, Spain.

Appointment

01 September 2016

Gerardo Spoerer Hurtado
Managing Director, Wholesale & Investment Banking Division

10269066-4

Profession

Business administration, University of Chile; MBA, IESE, University of Navarra, Spain.

Appointment

01 September 2016

Javier Moraga Klenner
Managing Director, Investment and Finance Division

10739385-4

Profession

Business administration, University of Chile; International economics, Mannheim University, Germany.

Appointment

01 July 2015

Diego Yarur Arrasate
Chief of, Corporate and International Development

10667871-5

Profession

Business administration, Catholic University of Chile; MBA, Columbia University.

Appointment

01 September 2016

Ignacio Yarur Arrasate
Managing Director, Digital Ecosystem Division

10671495-9

Profession

Attorney, Catholic University of Chile; MBA, IESE, Spain.

Appointment

01 June 2021 (R1 since 2011)

José Luis Ibaibarriaga Martínez
Chief Financial Officer and Controller

6785528-0

Profession

Accountant and auditor, University of Chile; Executive MBA, Adolfo Ibañez University.

Appointment

01 July 2015

Antonio Le Feuvre Vergara
Chief Corporate Risk Officer

7438369-6

Profession

Business administration, University of Chile; MBA, Adolfo Ibañez University.

Appointment

01 July 2015

Patricio Subiabre Montero
Chief Operations and Technology Officer

6966517-9

Profession

Industrial engineer, Catholic University of Chile.

Appointment

01 December 2015

Pablo Jullian Gröhnert
Chief Human Resources Officer

6461785-0

Profession

Business Administration, Diego Portales University

Appointment

16 August 2006

Ximena Kutscher Taiba
Chief Audit and Compliance Officer

7799138-7

Profession

Accountant and auditor, IEB – University of Santiago; MBA IEDE, Spain

Appointment

01 June 2012

Fernando Carmash Cassis
General Counsel

7663689-3

Profession

Attorney, Catholic University of Chile

Appointment

01 January 2016

Michel Awad Bahna
CEO, Lider Bci Servicios Financieros

7774580-7

Profession

Business administration, University of Santiago, Chile; MBA, Duesto University, Spain, and Adolfo Ibañez University School of Management.

Appointment

1 December 2018

Víctor Aguilar Zaforas
CEO, Bci Factoring S.A.

14671566-4

Profession

Business administration, Drury University; Master of economics and business administration, IESE, Spain.

Appointment

01 October 2016

Paula García Cuesta
CEO, Servicios de Normalización y Cobranza Normaliza S.A.

8318339-K

Profession

Business administration, University of Santiago, Chile.

Appointment

01 June 2022

Andrew Q. Barrett
CEO, Bci Securities
95054-8
Profession
Profession
Bachelor of Arts in Economics, University of Colorado; MBA International Finance, Monterey Institute of International Studies.
Appointment
01 February 2018

Gonzalo Camargo Cárdenas
CEO, Banco Bci Perú
90052-4
Profession
Economist, Catholic University of Chile; Master, Center for Monetary and Financial Studies (CEMFI), Bank of Spain; Ph.D., Catholic University of Chile.
Appointment
01 August 2020

Juan Pablo Monge Farcuh
CEO, Bci Corredor de Bolsa S.A.
12662155-8
Profession
Business administration, Central University of Chile; Master of finance, Adolfo Ibañez University; Advanced Management Program, Adolfo Ibañez University.
Appointment
01 June 2021

Claudia Torres Brickell
CEO, Bci Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S.A.
13549466-6
Profession
Business administration, Catholic University of Chile; Master of administration and finance, University of los Andes; Executive MBA, University of Chile.
Appointment
01 June 2021

Francisco García Pinochet
CEO, Bci Corredores de Bolsa de Productos S.A.
9497814-9
Profession
Master of finance, Adolfo Ibañez University; MBA, Catholic University of Chile.
Appointment
01 August 2015

Jorge González Echazabal
President and CEO, City National Bank of Florida
Profession
Bachelor of Science in Finance and International Business, Florida International University; Graduate, Kenan-Flagler Business School Executive Leadership Training program, University of North Carolina.
Appointment
01 July 2009

Luis Felipe González Holmes
CEO, Bci Asesoría Financiera S.A.
10470584-7
Profession
Business administration, University of Chile.
Appointment
01 January 2018

María Alejandra López Acuña
CEO, Bci Corredores de Seguros S.A.
13050022-6
Profession
Industrial engineer, Metropolitan Technology University; MBA, Adolfo Ibañez University.
Appointment
01 June 2021

Pilar Pérez Carmona
CEO, SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Limitada.
12107826-0
Profession
MBA with a minor in marketing, Adolfo Ibañez University.
Appointment
1 December 2018

Juan Pablo Donoso Cocq
Vice President, Administration and Opertions, Bci Securitizadora S.A.
9616423-8
Profession
Business administration with a minor in economics, University of Chile.
Appointment

María Grisel Vega
General Manager, Bci Miami
90034-6
Profession
Business administration, University of Miami; Senior Executive Program, IESE, Spain.
Appointment
01 July 2006

Succession Plan

For strategic positions, the Bci succession plan follows the same process as the talent management strategy implemented throughout the corporation. Annually, the Steering Committee—made up of the CEO and the executives who report directly to the CEO—and each of the business units applies a methodology to:

- Identify and prepare possible successors for strategic positions in the business, guaranteeing the current and future flow of talent needed in the organization.
- Identify and mitigate development gaps, equipping the company's talent with the necessary skills and capacities.
- Reduce and control the impact and risks of possible changes in strategic positions in the business.

Compensation

Within the Board, the People and Culture Committee is responsible for establishing the general compensation policies applied in the company, including salaries, bonuses, and benefits by employee segment.

The guidelines on employee compensation, including senior management, aim to reward recurring value creation, aligning the interests of the entire staff with the interests of the shareholders. In this framework, the compensation structure includes a fixed component and a variable component. The former is a significant share of the total and takes into account the level of responsibility, the functions performed, and the professional trajectory of each employee, as well as the principles of internal equity and the market value of the position. The variable component, in turn, is related to financial and nonfinancial indicators that serve as performance parameters for determining pay as a function of the degree of fulfillment of the Bci strategy.

Variable compensation includes a short-term component (one year), which is determined by indicators that are defined annually, and a medium-term component (three years), which is based on measures that guarantee sustainability, value creation, and consistency with shareholders' interests. This is achieved through the four key levers of the goal-setting process: the bank's balanced scorecard (BSC); weighted achievement; minimum guidelines; and the corporate KPI library.

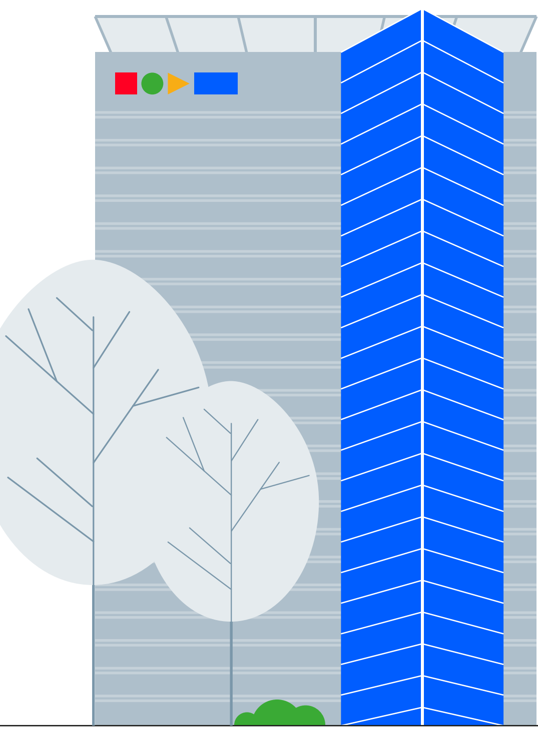
Once the bank's BSC has been defined, minimum weights are assigned to the bank's priorities, which must be met by every employee, depending on the department in which they work, while managers are required to meet 80% of the annual target; that is, each manager must meet at least 5 of the 6 required minimum guidelines. The guidelines are established in conjunction with the Steering Committee in order to be able to build the teams' BSC and then set cascading goals for all other employees. These are related to profitability, efficiency, risk, experience, employees, and sustainability.

The variable compensation system does not include stock options (the right to buy corporate shares at a fixed price after a given period).

03

ESG Report

Perspective



Bci wants to play an essential role, as a financial corporation, in the economy, the environment, and social development...

...supporting our customers in their transition to a more sustainable future.

...making daily work more meaningful for our employees, generating social and environmental impacts through the business.

...contributing to a more inclusive and equitable society.

...increasing value for higher, sustainable earnings.

Progress in numbers

Eco-efficiency

100%

of Bci's operational carbon footprint was offset, for the second consecutive year.

Decarbonization

93%

of the Wholesale Banking customer portfolio was included in the first calculation of financed emissions, using the PCAF methodlogy.

Sustainable finance

9

projects with positive environmental impacts were financed with Bci green bonds

100%

of IPSA companies were evaluated using ESG criteria

Financial education

200,000

monthly visits to the Con Letra Grande blogsite

Financial health

130,000

people are using the financial health feature of the Bci app

Inclusion

386,000

foreigners are using MACH, and over 160,000 small and medium-sized businesses are using the Valor Pyme Platform

Cybersecurity

0

critical incidents

Citizenship

4.900

billion pesos in philanthropic contributions

Suppliers

96%

of invoices are paid in less than one week

ESG management

Adhesion to initiatives and standards

2007
UN Global Compact
Signatory

2015
Dow Jones Sostenibilidad MILA
Listed since the launch

2017
Dow Jones Sustainability Chile Index
Listed since the launch

2018
MSCI ESG Ratings
Rated for the first time

2019
Green Agreement
Signatory (Bci Corredor de Bolsa)

2020
Principles for Responsible Investment
Signatory (Bci Asset Management)

2021
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
First Chilean Bank to adhere

2021
Carbon Neutral
Certified

2022
UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking
Signatory

2022
GBTP: Green Bond Transparency Platform
(IDB initiative)
Issuer

2022
NSBN Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Network
Issuer

Sustainability governance

Sustainability management structure and responsibilities

BOARD OF DIRECTORS		
Sustainability Committee	• Define the strategic orientation and investments in this area • Approve Bci's sustainability action frameworks and governance criteria • Monitor environmental risk management—in particular, climate change—and social factors, including human rights	Frequency: quarterly
MANAGEMENT		
Sustainability Council	• Establish efficient structures, processes, and controls to create a sustainable culture • Manage and monitor strategic capabilities related to sustainability	Frequency: monthly
Management strategy desk	• Ensure that strategic capacities are integrated into the business • Direct, evaluate, and monitor ESG projects and initiatives developed by the businesses	Frequency: monthly
Strategic triads	• Define ESG criteria • Allocate resources • Define action frameworks	Frequency: twice monthly
ORGANIZATION		
Operational teams	• Execute and coordinate • Issue alerts related to the availability of resources and the execution of plans and objectives	Frequency: weekly
Core Team	• Manages and coordinates sustainability governance • Provides guidelines and methodologies	Frequency: daily

Sustainability as a strategic capability

The Bci Sustainability Innovation Center of Excellence (CoE) began operations in 2022. This center, which is part of the Corporate and International Development Division, was formed in 2021 with the mission of creating, deploying, and transferring sustainability capacity throughout the organization, in order to generate sustainable and ambitious social, environmental, and economic impacts, from all the bank's businesses and areas. As an accelerator and facilitator of the sustainability strategy, the CoE drives the vision of generating a triple impact, through all the the company's activities.

To actualize this vision, the CoE propels the development of key skills among the employees:

- Systemic thinking: the ability to collectively analyze complex systems in different areas (the society, environment, economy) and scales (local and global).
- Forward thinking: the collective ability to analyze, evaluate, and anticipate future trends or needs related to sustainability.
- Empathy and interpersonal skills: the ability to put yourself in someone else's place, to know yourself, and to motivate, enable, and facilitate the research and resolution of sustainability problems, in a collective and participatory manner.

Sustainability strategy

Three **leading priorities** guide Bci's efforts on ESG issues. In 2022, the bank defined long-term commitments for each one of these core areas.

Financial and Digital Enablement

Objective

- To implement financial and digital solutions that enable the inclusion and/or growth of our customers and potential customers.

Mobilizer businesses

- SME Banking
- MACH
- Lider Bci Servicios Financieros

Commitment

- **Empowerment and inclusion**
  Generate social development through solutions that promote inclusion, health, and financial and digital empowerment.

Sustainable Finance and Investment

Objective

- To propel financial and investment solutions with ESG criteria that facilitate and accelerate the urgent transition to an economy with no climate impact and with a positive impact on society.

Mobilizer businesses

- Finance
- Wholesale Banking
- Bci Asset Management
- Bci Corredor de Bolsa

Commitment

- **Decarbonization**
  Contribute to achieving the country commitment of carbon neutrality through decarbonization in high-impact sectors of our portfolio, in financing the transition and investment.

Trust

Objective

- To be consistent in what we say and what we do, earning credibility with our customers and society and building horizontal relationships based on transparency, empathy, and responsibility.

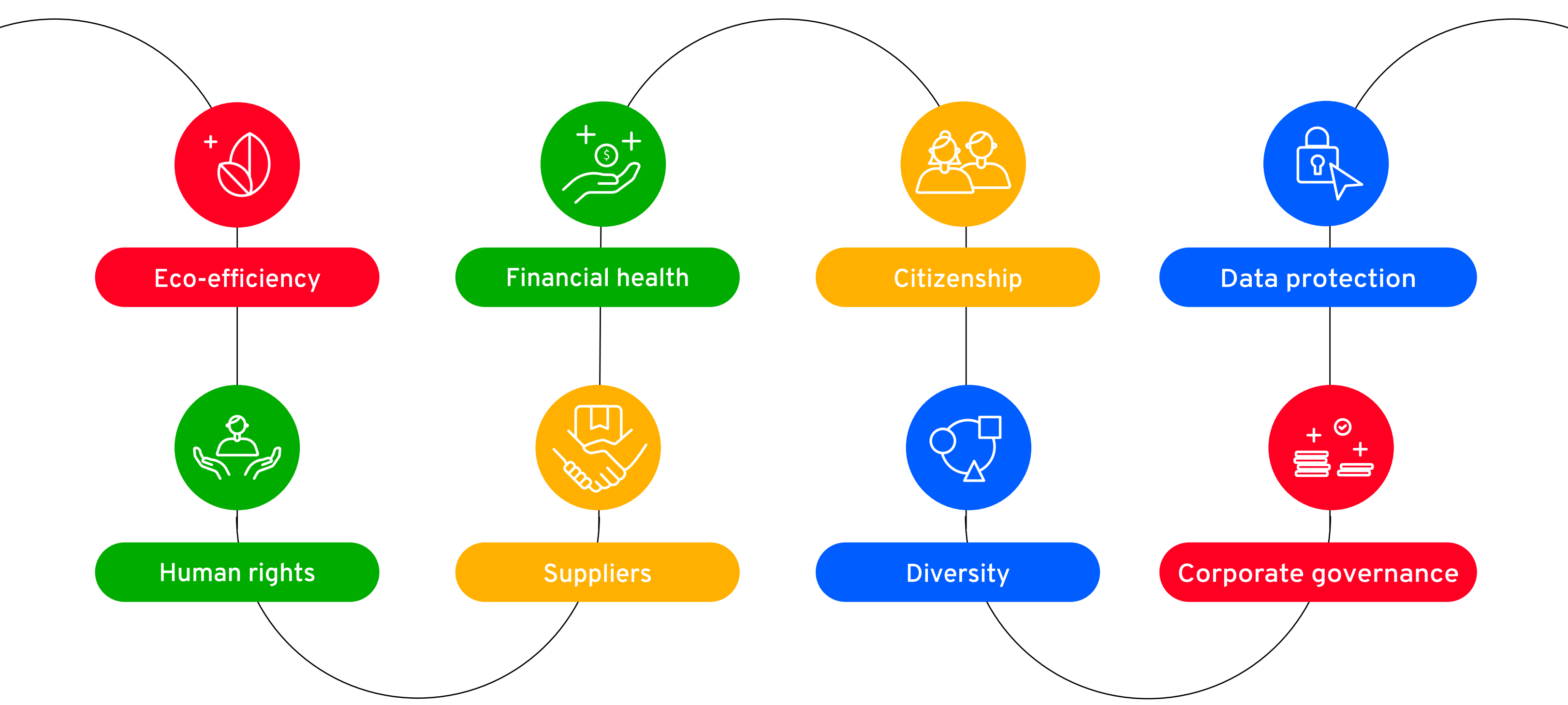
Mobilizer businesses

- All the businesses

Commitment

- **Transparent, empathetic, and responsible business model**
  Build trust-based relationships with our stakeholders in every interaction, to strengthen institutional legitimacy.

To ensure a comprehensive, robust sustainability strategy, Bci develops plans in **multiple interrelated areas**



Material topics

Materiality

To better understand stakeholders' interests and expectations, in 2022 Bci built a listening model that is applied annually and that serves as an input for the medium- and long-term strategies.

Listening process

Diagnosis
Review of the secondary listening carried out with the bank's stakeholders and topics related to Bci's legitimacy.

Exploration
Identification of stakeholder expectations in relation to Bci's activities, using qualitative methods focused on unknown topics and quantitative methods with greater scope and depth of information.

Context and trend analysis
Identification of key aspects of the social, political, economic, and environmental context of Bci's strategic environment. The findings will serve as an input in the listening analysis carried out in the period.

Planning
Integration of stakeholder expectations into Bci's strategic planning process.

To identify the material topics to include in this report—that is, the factors that could have a significant impact on sustainable value creation—the following standards were considered:

- SASB commercial banks
- SASB investment banking and brokerage
- MSCI ESG (Bci assessment)
- S&P CSA (assessment questionnaire for the selection of Dow Jones Sustainability Indices components)
- NCG 461, an CMF rule on sustainability content in annual reports.

Material topics identified

Environmental

- Climate strategy
- Sustainable finance
- Operational eco-efficiency

Social

- Financial inclusion
- Supplier management
- Corporate citizenship
- Talent attraction and retention
- Diversity and inclusion
- Human capital development
- Labor practices
- Health and safety

Corporate governance

- Ethics
- Professional integrity
- Compliance
- Cybersecurity
- Data privacy
- Financial protection
- Human rights
- Fiscal strategy
- Systemic risk management

Climate strategy

In 2021, Bci was a pioneer in the Chilean financial industry in joining the international Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TFCD). In this framework, the emissions of Wholesale Banking customers were measured for the first time in 2022. This quantification will serve as the baseline for the portfolio decarbonization strategy.

TCFD disclosure

Governance

Governance of climate-related risks and opportunities.

1. **Supervision of climate change risk and opportunity management**

The Bci Board of Directors defines the overall risk management framework and performs the monitoring, comprehensively analyzing the risks to which the corporation is exposed. On the Bci Board, three committees share responsibility for supervising ESG risk management. Climate change is one of the main risks in this category.

BOARD COMMITTEES		
Finance and Corporate Risk Committee	Executive Committee	Sustainability Committee
Reports periodically to the Board on risk strategies and policies, including nonfinancial risks.	Approves the risk appetite framework in its annual review and monitors ESG risk to ensure it is within the defined limits.	Supervises ESG risk management quarterly, including climate change risks, and monitors progress on the sustainability strategy.

2. **Evaluation and management of climate change risks**

At the executive and operational levels, Bci has committees and units dedicated to ESG risk management.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES	
Sustainability Steering Committee	Risk Strategy Committee
Made up of the CEO and the Division directors. Meets monthly to review progress on the sustainability strategy, the results, the strategy framework, and sustainability-related investments.	Made up of the managers and assistant managers from areas related to nonfinancial risk management, including climate change risks. Meets monthly to evaluate the key risk management plans for each sector, client group, and product type.

RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION		
Sustainability strategy desks	Sustainable Finance Strategy Desk	Innovation and Sustainability Center of Excellence
Made up of the bank's second-line managers, responsible for integrating sustainability issues in the business.	Made up of the people responsible for coordinating initiatives to incorporate a sustainable focus in investments and financing.	Leads the ESG strategy. Provides guidelines and methodologies for integrating sustainability as a strategic capacity.

Strategy

Scenario analysis

The TFCD recommends that companies analyze a range of climate scenarios to evaluate potential risks and opportunities, including a 2°C scenario in line with global agreements to limit climate change (Paris Agreement) and a higher temperature scenario for exploring more extreme physical risks.

Based on these recommendations and the UNEP FI guidelines in this area, Bci considered two scenarios:

- **RCP 8.5 – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, UN)**
  A high-warming scenario in which there is no coordinated action at the global level and the level of greenhouse gas emissions remain high, resulting in warming of up to 4°C in 2100. This scenario allows the identification of physical risks and opportunities.
- **IEA SDS – International Energy Agency (IEA)**
  An "aggressive mitigation" scenario in which there is a rapid transition to a low-carbon economy that keeps global warming under 2°C. This scenario allows the identification of transition risks and opportunities.

Real and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the business, the strategy, and financial planning:

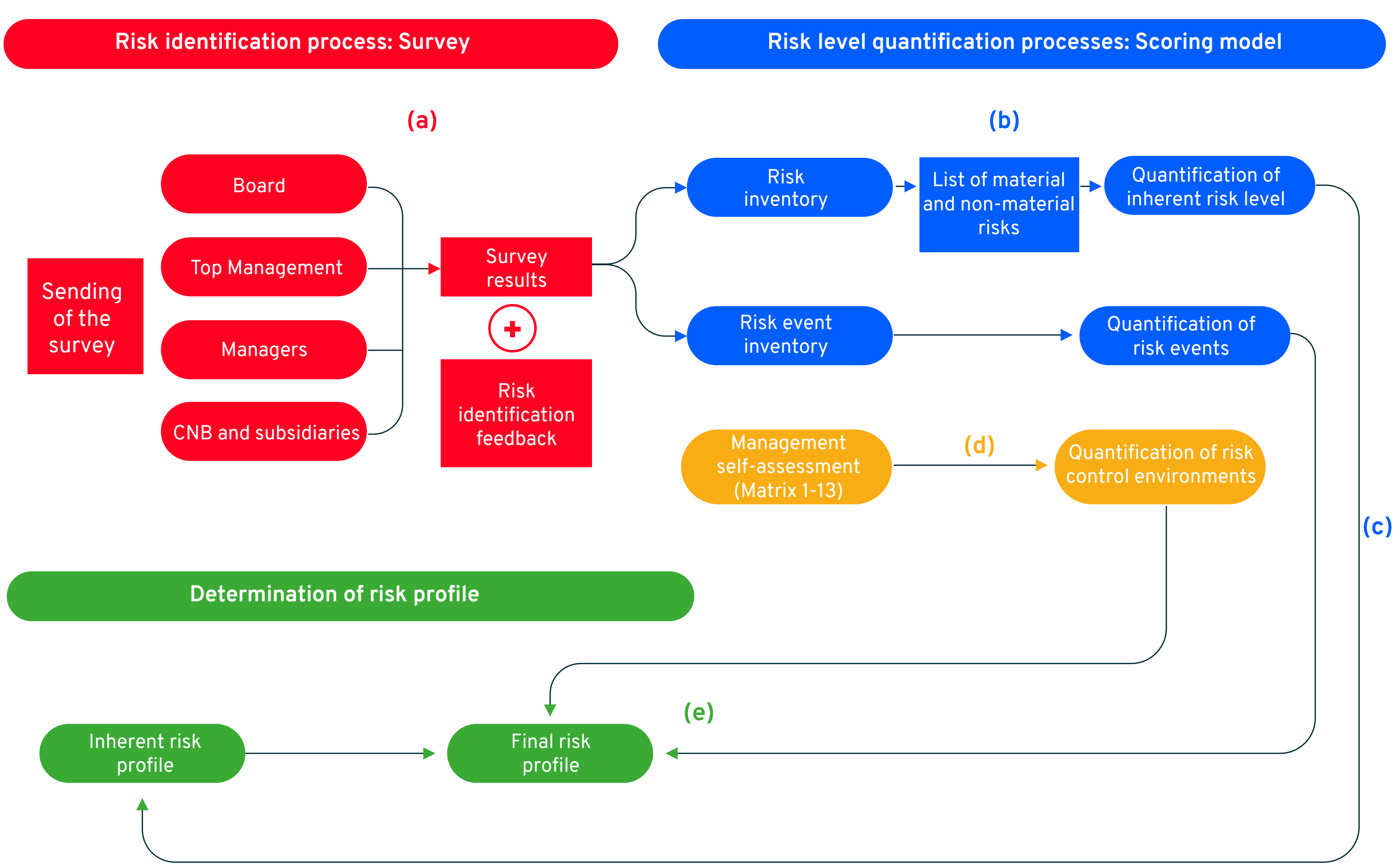
Climate-related risks		Potential financial impacts potenciales	Opportunities
Transition risks	Political/legal • Increase in or imposition of carbon emissions taxes • Specific legislation on climate change	• Increase in customers' operating costs	• Generate new businesses and finance models to address the new regulations • Promote the institutional discussion of climate change and provide related information
	Technology • Technological changes	• Increase in the cost of capital for customers' transition	• Access to new markets and industries • Increase in the efficiency and efficacy of technological models related to the use of current resources
	Market • Increase in product/service standards • Reduction in the demand for emissions-intensive products • Change in consumer preferences	• Increase in customers' operating costs • Reduction in customers' income	• New business opportunities and growth related to decarbonization • Transformation of commercial activities and reduction of the negative externalities of economic activities.
	Reputational • Reputational risk of not meeting the climate challenge (at the corporate level of the customer portfolio)	• Loss of market share or of own or customers' social capital	• New partnerships and positioning opportunities based on characteristics related to climate change • Increase in the company's resilience in the face of new challenges
Physical risks	Severe • Operational continuity due to extreme climate events • Loss of assets following extreme climate events	• Costs of improving resilience and/or repairing damage	• New risk management tools and the integration of climate variables
	Chronic • Increase in operating costs for water • Risks for employees' health and reduced productivity, due to the high temperatures and heat waves • Costs of adapting equipment and facilities to accommodate the new the climate • Loss of landscapes, biodiversity, or essential ecosystem services	• Costs of improving resilience and/or repairing damages	• Opportunity for financial institutions to take on new commercial and social roles, with a capacity to promote new technologies, tools, and models for managing physical risks and optimizing resources.

Commercial and industrial credit exposure, by sector
Wholesale Banking Stock on 31 December 2022

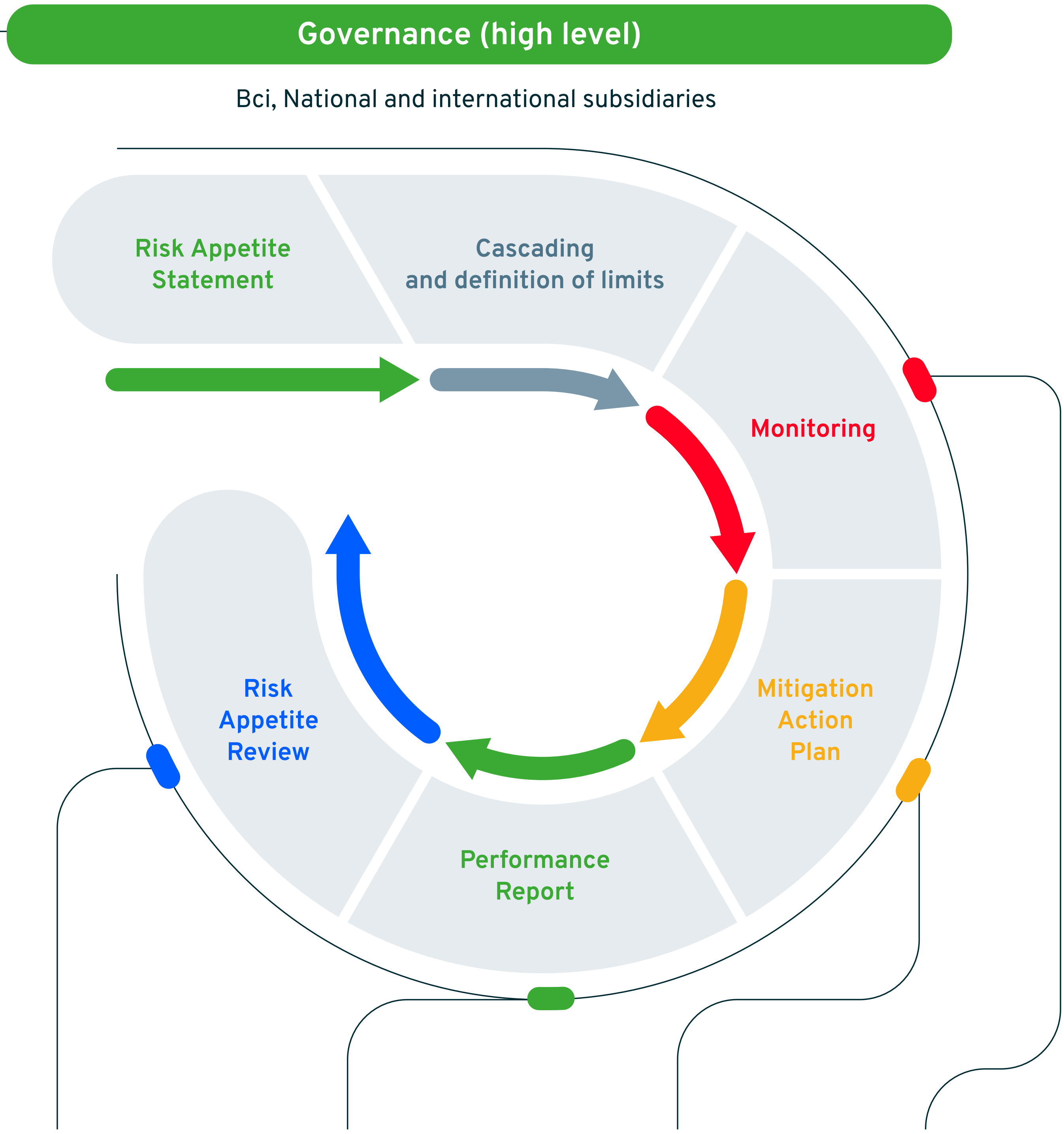
Sector	2022 MM CLP
Construction	2,592,791
Financial brokerage	2,036,092
Wholesale trade	1,193,149
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,036,186
Non-metal manufacturing industries	982,015
Automobile industry	663,757
Metal manufacturing industries	629,385
Business or leasing activities	619,781
Agriculture, livestock, hunting, and forestry	565,838
Retail trade	561,699
Other	20,660,980

Risk management

Processes for identifying and evaluating climate-related risks



Processes for managing climate-related risks

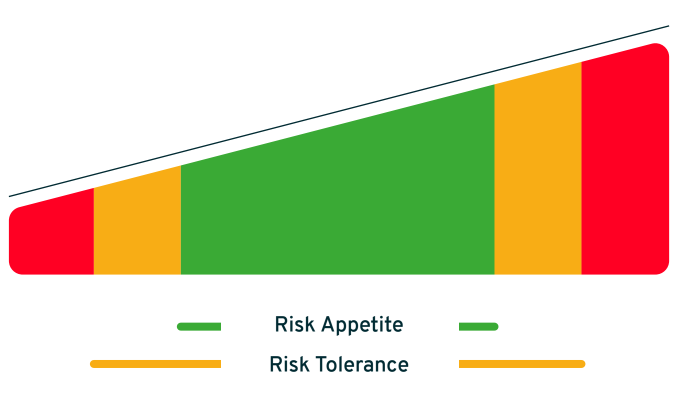


Board
Annual review and ratification of changes approved by the Executive Committee

Monthly report to the Board and Committees summarizing performance and key issues

Launch of an **action plan** based on the type of deviation (soft/hard limits), assigned to specific units

Constant monitoring of threshold-based risk metrics, by the Monitoring Team



Conceptual framework that specifies and defines the limits within which management must execute the business strategy, in order to optimize the risk-return ratio.

The risk appetite framework defines the following zones:

- ✓ Green zone: Expected risk level, under control (risk appetite)
- ✓ Yellow zone: Yellow alert limits (risk appetite)
- ✓ Red zone: Red alert limits (risk capacity)

Metrics and objectives

Calculation of financed emissions

In 2022, for the first time, Bci quantified the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with 93% of the Wholesale & Investment Banking (W&IB) Division's client portfolio, which represents 26% of Bci's total portfolio.

This calculation was made using the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). This is the most widely used standard worldwide to quantify emissions financed by financial institutions (currently around 370 institutions adhere to this initiative, with a total of USD 87 trillion in assets under management).

The calculation of financed emissions helps understand the degree of exposure to risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy, through sectoral and product analysis.

Results

Financed emissions in the W&IB portfolio exceeded 8 million tCO2e in 2021. In terms of emissions intensity, this is equivalent to 0.69 tCO2e per million pesos financed. By product line, commercial loans and investment in unlisted firms accounts for 92% of the emissions, with an emissions intensity of 0.94 tCO2e per million pesos financed. Within this product line, the most emissions-intensive sectors are livestock, electricity and gas, and forestry.

With regard to the availability of information on each asset included in the calculation, Bci earned a rating of 3.96 on a scale of 1 to 5 under the PCAF methodology, which goes from verified information for each asset to sectoral approximations or macrodata. The bank's average is within the standard range for the sector for a first formal calculation of financed emissions.

Decarbonization

The quantification of financed emissions is the starting point for developing Bci's decarbonization strategy, aimed at exercising the role of financial solutions facilitator to support clients in the transition to a low-carbon economy that is resilient to climate change.

To propel the zero financed emissions target, in 2022 a working group was formed, made up of representatives of areas in the bank that have a direct relation to the three scopes of GHG emissions. Additionally, the Bci Sustainability Center of Excellence held three workshops with key executives to define a baseline in 2022 and establish intermediate objectives for 2026 in relation to the decarbonization of the portfolio.

Indicators

2028 target: reduce emissions by 46% and business travel by 70%, relative to the baseline (2017).

Data coverage: 100% of emissions associated with Banco Bci's operations (does not include information on subsidiaries or operations in Chile and abroad).

Carbon footprint	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)								
Stationary combustion sources	tCO_2e	490	482	390	392	246	243	
Fugitive emissions	tCO_2e	451	380	481	519	348	356	
Scope 1 subtotal	**tCO_2e**	**941**	**862**	**871**	**911**	**594**	**599**	
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)	tCO_2e							
Electricity (market-based method)	**tCO_2e**	**9,987**	**9,925**	**5,647**	**4,047**	**3,816**	**3,216**	
Electricity (location-based method)	**tCO_2e**	**9,987**	**10,252**	**9,180**	**6,483**	**6,146**	**5,470**	**1**
Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)								
Purchased goods and services	tCO_2e	1,480	1,448	1,484	1,381	1,355	447	
Fuel manufacturing	tCO_2e	80	76	57	57	46	44	
Upstream transportation and distribution	tCO_2e	59	41	24	18	15	1,554	2
Waste and recycling (management of waste generated in operations)	tCO_2e	2	1	140	159	49	41	
Business travel	tCO_2e	2,816	2,418	1,647	565	249	722	
Employee commuting and remote work	tCO_2e	7,005	6,657	6,893	5,769	9,323	5,461	3
Use of products sold	tCO_2e	1,455	1,387	1,218	920	952	490	
Scope 3 subtotal	**tCO_2e**	**12,896**	**12,028**	**11,463**	**8,868**	**11,988**	**8,760**	**4**
Total, market-based method	**tCO_2e**	**23,824**	**22,815**	**17,981**	**13,826**	**16,397**	**12,574**	**4**
Total, location-based method	**tCO_2e**	**23,824**	**23,142**	**21,513**	**16,262**	**18,727**	**14,829**	**4**

Notes
1. In 2021 and 2022, the distributor, Enel, did not submit invoices for much of the year, so 43% and 22%, respectively, of the electricity consumption data was estimated based on consumption forecasts, using deep learning models, classical statistics, and averages.
2. In 2022, emission from cash-in-transit services were included, as this is a significant source in the bank's operations. Additionally, the categories "Downstream transportation and distribution" and "Upstream transportation and distribution" were merged (which were reported separately in the 2021 Integrated Annual Report).
3. The measurement of energy consumed in remote work was incorporated in 2020, given its importance during the pandemic.
4. The total does not include financed emissions (GHG Protocol category 15); see page 104.

Sustainable finance

Challenges and opportunities

- Design and develop an ecosystem focused on sustainability that helps customers leverage the transition to sustainability.
- Mobilize ESG investment.

Priorities and objectives

Financing

- Support customers with sustainable finance solutions, which allow them to generate or reduce social and environmental impacts.

Investment

- Drive and promote investment solutions, incorporating ESG criteria in all decision-making processes.

Corporate policies and guidelines

General Framework for Sustainable Finance

Prepared by Bci in line with a set of voluntary guidelines that recommend transparency and promote integrity in the development of sustainable debt like bonds, loans, and private placements.

Bci published this framework in September 2021 and, one year later, released its first report on the allocation of financed resources, in accordance with the guidelines.

Sustainable Finance Policy

This policy, updated in 2022, aims to define the framework of action for Bci to analyze and evaluate finance opportunities that could be classified as sustainable businesses, destined for things such as:

- Having environmentally friendly operations;
- Driving significant investment in the value or production chains of the productive or manufacturing sectors; and
- Promoting technological advances around energy efficiency, renewable energies, efficient mobility, and efficient water use.

This policy complements the General Framework for Sustainable Finance.

Sustainable Investment Policy

Approved by the Board of Bci Asset Management in October 2020. This policy establishes a framework for integrating ESG factors into investment evaluation and decision-making processes in the funds and portfolios managed by this Bci subsidiary.

Principles for Responsible Investment

Bci Asset Management signed this United Nations initiative in June 2020. As such, the subsidiary assumed six commitments:

1. To incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes.
2. To incorporate ESG issues into ownership policies and practices.
3. To seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which the company invests.
4. To promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry.
5. To work together to enhance effectiveness in implementing the Principles.
6. To report on the company's activities and progress on implementing the Principles.

Finance Ministry Green Agreement

Signed by Bci Corredor de Bolsa in 2019, the agreement implies a commitment to eight objectives:

1. To incorporate climate change issues in strategic planning.
2. To incorporate climate change risks in risk and/or sustainability policies.
3. To promote and facilitate the flow of financing to more climate-efficient investments.
4. To strengthen the teams' skills and abilities in the identification and analysis of climate change risks.
5. To promote the development of new instruments.
6. To incorporate mechanisms for the analysis, valuation, mitigation, and monitoring of climate change risks in the risk models.
7. To publish the progress of each institution on climate change issues.
8. To work with investors and issuers to reach a consensus on the necessary information to improve decision-making, considering global trends.

Progress in 2022

Sustainable Finance

Green bond issues

At year-end 2022, Bci had issued a total of USD 314 million in green bonds under the strict international standards incorporated in its General Framework for Sustainable Financed, published in 2021. The first of these issues, for USD 54 million, was placed in March 2021; the second was a private green bond placed in Japan in January 2022, for a total of JPY 5.0 billion. The third issue, also in January, was for CHF 200 million.

With this operation, Bci became the first Chilean bank to issue a public green bond in the international market. The issue was rated A2 by Moody's and A– by S&P.

The Bci General Framework for Sustainable Finance has a second-party opinion (SPO) by S&P, which confirms the bank's commitment with the Green Bond Principles for green, social, and sustainability bonds, published by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA).

Allocation of the funds raised

As of 31 December 2022

Category	Number of companies	Number of projects	Amount allocated (USD)	Reported impact
Energía solar	4	5	107,900,000	77.5 MW of installed capacity
Wind power	1	1	13,400,000	13.4 MW of installed capacity
Hydroelectric power	1	1	40,000,000	13.6 MW of installed capacity
Green hydrogen	1	1	2,000,000	0.18 MW of installed capacity
Clean transportation	1	1	91,700,000	15,000 passengers per kilometer
Funding for green businesses	8	8	96,900,000	Not applicable

*Impact information has been reported in accordance with the customers' technical studies.

Presence in sustainable bond networks

Bci was the first Chilean company to be invited by Nasdaq to be part of its Sustainable Bond Network and the first Chilean bank to be invited to be part of the IDB Green Bond Transparency Platform. This positions the bank as a sustainable investment alternative and facilitates its access to international markets during periods of high volatility.

Incorporation of ESG factors in credit analysis

The Bci Sustainable Finance Policy establishes that the bank will perform an evaluation of the ESG risks and impacts associated with customers who request financing or draw on studies by internationally accredited ESG rating agencies. To meet this guideline, the bank uses the the SASB materiality matrix as a reference. The Rules of Procedure of the Sustainable Finance Policy explain the evaluation methodology (ESG questionnaires for the different economic sectors). In accordance with this policy, in the Project Finance area, the evaluation must include legal due diligence to validate compliance with environmental legislation, in the event necessary.

The Sustainable Finance Policy is applicable to the Bci Wholesale & Investment Banking customer segment, for financing that falls under one of three categories:

- Money intended solely for funding sustainable businesses.
- Firms where at least 90% of their income comes from environmental activities identified in the Rules of Procedure of the Sustainable Finance Policy.
- Loan operations subject to compliance with a sustainability covenant (the operation is associated with helping the customer reduce their negative environmental impacts).

Stock of sustainable finance
December 2022, Wholesale Banking

CLP 299.000 billion

Financing for sustainable businesses in 2022

CLP 125.037 billion

Distribution of Bci's sustainable finance by sector

As of December 2022

Sector	MM CLP
Electricity, gas, and water supply	114,973.62
Other	113,578.49
Non-metal manufacturing industries	34,301.77
Fishing	30,198.99
Wholesale trade	9,284.42
Construction	5,996.19
Transport, storage, and communications	5,311.60
Retail trade	3,649.73
Business or leasing activities	3,031.59
Metal manufacturing industries	2,419.84
Agriculture, livestock, hunting, and forestry	1,616.24
Automobile industry	1,296.58
Financial brokerage	338.04
Total	**325,997.10**

Financing for sustainable businesses granted by Wholesale Banking in 2022

Gama
Financing
Purchase of electric/hybrid vehicles

Empresas Iansa
Financing
Corporate sustainability

Virutex
Financing
Corporate sustainability

hualpén
Financing
Electric buses

Resiter
Financing
Corporate sustainability

Grupo Delsantek
Financing
Protection of agricultural crops, efficient water use, and wind power generators

ReliX
Financing
Construction of bioleaching plant

Green leasing

Wholesale Banking financed green leasing arrangements for 31 clients in 2022. These loans totaled CLP 18.486 billion.

This line of financing is governed by Bci's Green Leasing Policy and its Guidelines on Collectively Assessed Commercial Loans. Within this framework, which applies to both the SME and large company segments, funding was granted for light vehicles, agricultural machinery, and buses that meet specific environmental impact standards. Wholesale Banking also finances solar panels.

In late 2022, Retail Banking granted financing for the first electromobility green lease. The lease, which involves 12 vehicles and a total of UF 12,387, was granted to a transport company in the Santiago Metropolitan Region.

Responsible investment

Integration of ESG factors in investment banking and brokerage

Bci Asset Management has established the objective of systematically evaluating the ESG risks and opportunities of the companies and industries that make up its portfolios. It has also defined being an active investor that promotes sustainability practices, in continuous interaction with stakeholders, as a strategic pillar.

In 2022, this Bci subsidiary created a team dedicated exclusively to planning, implementing, and evaluating the plan for incorporating ESG factors into the analysis, portfolio management, and fund selection processes, in coordination with the other areas of the company and the bank's Sustainability Department.

For the effective integration of ESG factors, the analytical process considers various types of evaluation. In the case of the corporate governance pillar, the analysis uses a questionnaire developed internally based on global and regional best practices in this area. For the assessment of the other two pillars, the subsidiary is developing sectoral materiality reports based on the topics included in SASB, GRI, MSCI, and other agencies, as well as regional trends.

Bci Corredor de Bolsa also has a team focused on the analysis of ESG projects and strategies. This group collaborates with the Equity Research team on the calculation of valuations, incorporating these factors in the target prices of hedged shares and in the company reports and analysis.

First Green Booklet in the local market

In 2022, the Equity Research area of Bci Corredor de Bolsa expanded the analysis in its annual stock recommendations, known as the Booklet, incorporating ESG criteria for 10 industrial sectors and 32 IPSA and Small Cap companies. To develop the analysis, methodologies were generated based on international standards such as the Sustainability Accounting Standards Boards (SASB) and MSCI ESG Ratings.

Participation in the ScaleX program

Teams at Bci Corredor de Bolsa (desk operators, treasury analysts, accounting, strategy, and Equity Research) perform the ESG analysis of projects that enter ScaleX. This program, spearheaded by the Santiago Stock Exchange, seeks to facilitate finance options through capital to high-income, high-growth projects (scaleups).

Indicators

Sector	Unit	2021	2022	Note
Assets under management (AuM) of sustainable investment products offered to retail banking customers	CLP MM	2,912	1,507	1
Total assets under management (AuM) for retail banking customers	CLP MM	3,188,000	2,814,000	
Sustainable investment products as a share of total AuM for retail banking customers	%	0.09134	0.0536	

Notes
1: Corresponds to the Bci ESG Sustainable Shares Mutual Fund, considering only retail banking customers.

Operational eco-efficiency

Challenges and opportunities

- Expansion of the coverage of the waste management program.
- Optimization of resource use, such as water and paper.
- Promotion of the use of renewable energy in bank branches.
- Support for the integration of sustainability in the supply chain.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Operational Eco-efficiency Policy

- Approved by the Board in January 2021
- Objective: to continually improve the company's environmental performance and its contribution to the mitigation of and adaptation to the effects of climate change.
- Commitments:
  - Reduce the carbon footprint
  - Manage resources efficiently
  - Promote a sustainable culture
  - Build a sustainable supply chain
  - Integrated waste management

Programs

Operational Eco-efficiency Plan

Objectives: To optimize the use of resources and minimize the environmental impacts of the bank's operations.

In 2022, Bci revised the targets of its Operational Eco-efficiency Plan to incorporate the impacts of the new work modes and the recommendations of SBTi and S&P Dow Jones Sustainability, among other factors.

Main advances in 2022

Pillar	Carbon footprint
Focus	Mitigation of emissions, in line with the SBTi science-based targets
Targets	2028: • Mitigation target: 46% reduction from the 2017 baseline. • Business travel target: 70% reduction from the 2017 baseline.
Coverage	100%
Advances	• Offsetting of 100% of residual emissions generated by Bci's operations • Commitment to maintaining this result in the coming years, through the purchase of carbon bonds from national projects that have been verified by recognized standards. • Definition of a new target for business travel, given that this is one of the biggest sources in financial companies' carbon footprint.

Pillar	Waste
Focus	Expansion of the scope of the Zero Trash waste management program
Targets	2028: • Send only 10% of generated waste to landfill, recycling the rest.
Coverage	25%
Advances	• Expansion of the Zero Trash program, adding organic waste management in the buildings where the program is implemented (El Golf, Alcántara, and Huérfanos), in coordination with their cafeterias, which have high generation rates. • Implementation of the Zero Trash program at Alameda 1980, thus adding a new building to the coverage. • Commitment to eliminate the use of single-use plastics before 2028.

Pillar	Energy
Focus	Improved performance through energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.
Targets	2028: • Energy efficiency target: 16% reduction in absolute energy from the 2020 baseline. • Renewable energy target: 100% of consumption supplied with renewable energy.
Coverage	100%
Advances	• Replacement of air conditioning equipment, given that this accounts for over 70% of the bank's energy consumption. • The replacement of 100 air conditioning units reduced energy needs by 40,000 W of power. • Addition of a new 2028 target, of supplying 100% of electricity consumption from renewable energy.

Pillar	Paper
Focus	Optimization of paper use and consumption
Targets	2028: • 30% reduction in paper consumption from the 2020 baseline.
Coverage	100%
Advances	• Launch of the Zero Printing program The goal is to evaluate the printing reality and implement measures to optimize printer use.

Pillar	Water
Focus	Improved performance through water efficiency
Targets	2028: • 24% reduction in water consumption from the 2020 baseline.
Coverage	95%
Advances	• Replacement of fittings and toilets in the main buildings, installing water-saving devices. The program began with the Bandera 250 and Huérfanos 1134 buildings, where the change of 244 units allowed an estimated annual reduction of 50%.

Progress on the targets

Objective	Baseline	2022 target	2028 target	2022 result
Mitigate total emissions	2017	21%	46%	40%
Reduce emissions from business travel	2017	32%	70%	74%
Reduce energy consumption	2020	4%	16%	-8%
Increase renewable energy use	2020	25%	100%	41%
Reduce water consumption	2020	6%	24%	-8%
Reduce paper consumption	2020	8%	30%	19%
Avoid sending waste to landfill	2020	68%	10%	66%

Indicators

Topic	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Energy								
Energy intensity	kWh/m²	156,4	139,1	137,5	122,9	113,9	125,2	
Non-renewable electricity purchased	kWh	27,978,699	23,403,074	13,922,725	10,556,518	9,766,168	10,697,255	1
Non-renewable energy—fuels	kWh	2,308,225	2,254,477	1,860,758	1,864,014	1,287,247	1,272,998	
Total non-renewable energy consumed	**kWh**	**30,286,924**	**25,657,551**	**15,783,483**	**12,420,532**	**11,053,415**	**11,970,253**	
Renewable electricity purchased	kWh	0	771,455	8,709,192	6,352,418	5,965,030	7,499,291	
Renewable electricity generated	kWh	22,744	38,383	32,040	23,162	30,936	28,378	
Renewable fuels consumed	kWh	61,824	185,472	0	0	0	0	
Total renewable energy consumed	**kWh**	**84,568**	**995,310**	**8,741,232**	**6,375,580**	**5,995,966**	**7,527,669**	
Total energy consumed (renewable + non-renewable)	**kWh**	**30,371,492**	**26,652,861**	**24,524,715**	**18,796,112**	**17,049,381**	**19,497,922**	
Water								
Total consumption	MMm³	0.101564	0.109343	0.086704	0.052917	0.096746	0.103065	
Area covered	%	43	43	43	43	95	95	2
Water intensity	**m³/m²**	**2.07**	**2.23**	**1.77**	**1.14**	**0.94**	**1.05**	
Waste								
Area covered	m²	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	41,225	41,225	41,225	
% of the total area of the bank	%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	25	25	25	
Total waste generated	kg	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	335,897	138,312	131,991	3
Total waste sent to landfill	kg	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	327,221	99,881	87,591	4
Total recycled waste	kg	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	8,676	38,431	44,400	5
KPI: Share of waste sent to landfill: Waste sent to landfill (kg) / Total waste generated (kg)	%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	97	72	66	6
KPI: Waste sent to landfill (kg) / Total waste generated (kg)								
Business travel								
Emissions associated with business travel (air and land)	tCO_2e	n.d.	2,418	1,647	565	249	722	
Data coverage	%	n.d.	100	100	100	100	100	

NOTES:
1. In 2021 and 2022, the distributor, Enel, did not submit invoices for much of the year, so 43% and 22%, respectively, of the electricity consumption data was estimated based on consumption forecasts, using deep learning models, classical statistics, and averages.
2. The coverage of the water consumption indicator increased in 2021, thanks to the implementation of invoicing software that year. Coverage fell in 2022 due to fewer units in the invoicing software.
3. The 2021 data were modified to include periodic waste removal.
4. The data on waste similar to household waste generated by the cafeterias in each building are reported by the service providers annually.
5. Facilities where the zero-waste program has been implemented.
6. Includes composted organic waste, for both the cafeterias and the offices.

Financial inclusion

Challenges and opportunities

- Guarantee the supply of accessible and inclusive financial products and services, considering social diversity.
- Offer customers proactive advisory services, capable of anticipating their needs and without promoting overindebtedness.

Programs

MACH digital banking

MACH was developed by Bci in 2017 as a technological solution to the financial needs of people who were not being served by traditional banking (women, immigrants, older adults, youth). At year-end 2022, this digital account is used by more than 3.6 million customers, including a large number of users who gained access for the first time to digital payment products and services for merchant purchases and money transfers.

MACH products
December 2022

People

- Free digital account, with no costs or commissions
- TuMACH digital account, for youth under the age of 18
- Future account (savings that maintains a separate balance in a special account)
- Payment solutions
  - Physical purchases with a Visa Prepaid card
  - Telephone payments, with a charge to a physical card
  - Purchases from local and international online merchants, with a Visa Virtual Prepaid card
- In-app services
  - Cellular phone top-ups
  - Bip! card top-ups
  - Account payments (+150 basic services)
  - Person-to-person payments and collection

Merchants

- Acquiring network through MACH Pay, with competitive rates and access to a large customer base
- QR code payments

Corporate policies and guidelines

Bci sustainability strategy

One of the three pillars of this strategy is financial and digital enablement. In this area, the initiatives point to two objectives:

- Generate growth opportunities for people and SMEs through access to financial products and services; and
- Contribute to their development, facilitating the use of digital tools in financial and business management, respectively.

MACH digital account

3,662,895
registered users

1,721,198
users are women

385,137
users are foreigners

143,797
users are over the age of 60

CLP 5,768,315,236
Average balance in MACH Future savings account

25,049
TuMACH accounts opened

1,232,000
people made transactions with MACH

Bci Nace

Bci SME Banking has developed Nace, a service model run by specialized account executives who help customers with new businesses (less than 12 months in operation) obtain financing and nonfinancial support in this stage.

For these customers, Bci built the first financial entrepreneurship center in Latin America: Centro Nace, located in Santiago.

Valor Pyme Program

Bci created the Valor Pyme Program in 2020 to help small and medium-sized businesses in Chile thrive—including both customers and non-customers. Since 2021, the program is run collaboratively by Bci in partnership with Microsoft, the Catholic University of Chile, and the National Entrepreneurs Association.

In May 2021, Bci launched the Valor Pyme digital platform, a space that offers free tools and knowledge so that entrepreneurs and business owners can access resources and solutions to their financial and nonfinancial needs.

Support for scaleups

In 2022, Bci Corredor de Bolsa created a specialized area for supporting scaleups (startups with high growth potential) and joined the ScaleX Program, an initiative of the Santiago Stock Exchange and Corfo. In this context, the company signed a strategic partnership with EY Chile to support projects sponsored by the bank that are part of the ScaleX Santiago Venture Exchange program, through expert consulting by the startups area of EY Business Seed.

Indicators

Financial inclusion indicators	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of loans to small and micro businesses in total SME Banking loans	%	18	22	34	45
Number of loans to small and micro businesses	n°	10,148	18,797	33,236	28,578
Total loans to small and micro businesses	MM CLP	214,588	399,815	334,624	279,416
Percentage of total loan sales to small and micro businesses in regions outside of Santiago	%	52,32	44,18	50,6	61,71
Number of loans to small and micro businesses in regions outside of Santiago	n°	5,155	9,074	5,349	3,897
Loans to small and micro businesses in regions outside of Santiago	MM CLP	117,395	180,446	191,605	170,699
Customers with early-stage or microbusinesses	n°	40,461	42,213	69,542	69,515
Total general-purpose mortgage loans	MM CLP	19,311	11,280	13,744	19,384
Total commercial loans (overdue) with and without a state guarantee for programs designed to promote small businesses	n°	798	884	1,735	2,317

Talent attraction and retention

Challenges and opportunities

- Attraction of a new talent profile to enable the Bci digital strategy.
- Consolidation of the development and growth of internal talent and the presence of women in leadership positions.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Development Opportunities Policy

Starting in July 2022, 100% of vacant positions are open for Bci employees to apply, thereby increasing the number of career options for internal talent. With the same objective, the requirements regarding tenure in the current position and the direct manager's authorization to participate in the hiring process were eliminated.

Equitable and transparent hiring process

To strengthen the meritocracy, the minimum requirements are stated at the start of the process; applicants' CVs are anonymous, so that hiring decisions are made on the basis of skills, experience, and knowledge; and feedback is given to all participants in the final round.

Programs

Updated employer branding strategy

Talent attraction is not just about finding the right talent, but also about positioning Bci as the best place to work. In this context, under the slogan #LoMejordetrabajarenBci (the best part about working at Bci), the organization has internally and externally positioned its value offer, culture, corporate style, and opportunities. The initiatives implemented to further this objective include the use of new digital channels, such as TikTok; the evolution from employer branding to talent branding; and positioning in specialized digital talent events and job fairs.

These initiatives complement other programs that aim to find the right talent for the right position at the right time.

Professional practices

For the early attraction of young digital talent, Bci offers professional internships as part of a program that reviews and evaluates all experiences in this stage.

In 2022, over 120 internships were offered in all areas of the corporation, and 105 young professionals worked as interns in the bank.

Corporate trainee

This program offers a one-year training opportunity for young talent with up to two years of work experience. During the year, they have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for facing the current challenges, and they are guided by different leaders in the corporation, who orient their professional and personal development at Bci.

Technological tools

New technologies and enablers have been incorporated as part of the hiring process and talent attraction ecosystem, such as Linkedin Recruiter and Get on Board Pro, in order to maintain a constant flow of candidates and increase the precision of the internal and external talent search.

Indicators

Talent attraction and retention		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Nota
New hires							
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	n.º	1,875	2,218	1,029	1,265	1,274	
Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	238	257	
Internal hires							
Share of vacant positions filled by internal candidates							
Bci and subsidiaries, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	%	33	33	37	43	45	
Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47	
Average hiring cost / FTE							
Bci and subsidiaries, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	$	313.448	366.264	369.539	387,990	395,516	
Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	$	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	881,350	323,578	
Employee turnover rate							
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros							
Turnover rate of employees under 30 years of age	%	5.00	4.30	2.30	3.81	3.74	
Turnover rate of employees between 30 and 50 years of age	%	8.00	8.50	4.60	8.22	8.74	
Turnover rate of employees over 50 years of age	%	0.60	1.30	0.50	1.18	1.08	
Turnover rate of women	%	7.30	6.80	3.50	5.50	6.30	
Turnover rate of men	%	6.40	7.40	3.90	7.70	7.30	
Total turnover rate	%	13.70	14.10	7.40	13.20	13.56	1
Total voluntary turnover rate	%	3.79	3.48	1.85	5.19	5.37	
Lider Bci Servicios Financieros							
Turnover rate of employees under 30 years of age	%	n.a.	1.30	8.74	1.10	0.5	
Turnover rate of employees between 30 and 50 years of age	%	n.a.	1.60	16.17	0.90	1.30	
Turnover rate of employees over 50 years of age	%	n.a.	0.10	1.64	0.20	0.10	
Turnover rate of women	%	n.a.	1.70	16.37	0.80	1.11	
Turnover rate of men	%	n.a.	1.40	10.17	0.90	0.85	
Total turnover rate	%	n.a.	3.10	26.54	1.60	2.40	
Total voluntary turnover rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.80	

Employee engagement		2019	2020	2021	2022	Meta 2022
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros						
Share of actively engaged employees	%	87	90	89	93	90
Data coverage	%	90	92	91	93	90
Lider Bci Servicios Financieros						
Share of actively engaged employees	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93.4	93.2
Data coverage	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98.4	96.9

Notes
1: In the last three years, there have been no massive layoffs at Bci (10% of staff or 1,000 employees).

Diversity and inclusion

Challenges and opportunities

- Promote a culture of diversity and inclusion and a work environment that values and respects each person's individuality.
- Continue positioning and strengthening, especially the following segments:
- Women in leadership positions
- People with disabilities

Corporate policies and guidelines

Diversity and Inclusion Policy

- Approved by the Board
- Current version in force since 29 March 2021
- Objective: To provide a strategic and regulatory framework for a fundamental aspect of Bci's culture and history.

In the framework of this policy, the Bci Diversity and Inclusion Plan is directly aligned with the people-centered culture strategic pillar and with the Corporate Ethics Plan. Bci's aspiration in this area is "to be a diverse and inclusive organization for everyone, which promotes trust, respect, and the integration of differences in decision-making, building a culture that promotes and values authenticity in different work contexts, through teams that are capable of challenging paradigms, addressing complex problems, and creating innovative solutions that add value to the business."

Programs

Bci Unlimited

The objective of this program is to incorporate and retain people with disabilities in the corporation. It addresses inclusion comprehensively, through the execution of employment intermediation programs and procedures, with expert consultants, from recruitment through hiring; follow-up processes and technical adaptations; and a value offer that includes scholarships, insurance, and specific leave for addressing health needs.

Women in Leadership Program

Developed in partnership with the Catholic University of Chile. The program objective is to support and train high-performance women in order to strengthen their career development, impact, and positioning within Bci.

In 2022, 41 employees participated as part of a representative group from all the areas of the organization.

Bci Seniors Program

The Bci Seniors program was created in 2007 to maintain the bond with former Bci managers and assistant managers who worked at the bank for over 20 years. Their participation as facilitators in ethics workshops helps to convey Bci's culture and strategy, through personal experience.

133 executives are Bci Seniors

Partnerships to promote diversity and inclusion

Bci participates in multiple initiatives and events with experts, academics, and other organizations to share learning and good practice on diversity and inclusion in companies.

In 2022, the bank sponsored the Women Open Innovation, an event that promotes the participation of women in innovation areas. Bci representatives led one panel and participated in three others, sharing experiences in technology, innovation, and diverse cultures.

Additionally, the bank participated in the AmCham Mentorship series on disability and inclusion of older adults; the Diversity Fair organized by Trabajando.com; and various activities promoted by organizations such as ProHumana, the Inclusive Companies Network, and the Ronda Foundation.

Indicators

Bci and subsidiaries in Chile, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Gender diversity indicators							
Share of women in the total workforce	%	53.0	52.6	51.9	50.5	49.51	
Share of women in management positions (junior and senior)	%	n.a.	n.d	35.8	37.1	37.0	
Share of women in junior management positions	%	n.a.	n.d	n.d	43.0	42.5	1
Share of women in senior/executive management positions	%	n.a.	n.d	n.a.	19.0	17.7	2
Share of women in management positions with income-generating functions	%	n.a.	n.d	41.8	42.2	42.0	
Women in STEM positions as a percentage of total STEM positions	%	n.a.	n.d	n.d	22.3	22.4	3
Female labor participation (strategic indicator for Bci Human Resources Division)	%	n.a.	n.a.	13.00	15.1	15.53	
labor participation: Annual target	%	n.a.	n.a.	12.00	15.00	17.00	4
Number of people by sex							
Women	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,612	4,474	
Men	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,520	4,563	
Share of total workforce. by gender							
Senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	2.5	
Women	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.5	15.8	
Men	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84.5	84.2	
Non-senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.9	12.2	
Women	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.3	41.4	
Men	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.7	58.7	
Professionals	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.0	57.5	
Women	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49.9	48.5	
Men	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50.1	51.5	
All other employees	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.8	27.9	
Women	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.0	58.1	
Men	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42.0	41.90	
Nationality							
Chilean	n.º	9,205	9,201	8,940	8,714	8,535	
Foreign	n.º	246	323	322	418	502	
Venezuelan	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	260	318	
Peruvian	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	56	
Colombian	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29	37	
Argentine	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	23	
Cuban	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	12	
Brazilian	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	11	
Ecuadorian	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	10	
Other	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	35	

Notes
1: Non-senior management.
2: Top and senior management, maximum of two levels below the CEO.
3: STEM: Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. STEM workers use their knowledge of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics in their daily tasks. To be classified as a STEM worker, the employee must have a STEM educational background and must use these skills in their job. At Bci, the Information Technology and Digital Transformation Division is considered to be the STEM area, both in Bci and subsidiaries in Chile and in Lider Bci Servicios Financieros.
4: The plan considers the following female labor participation targets for the three levels below the CEO: 23% in 2023 and 30% in 2025.

Bci and subsidiaries in Chile, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unite	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Age							
Under 30 years	n.º	1,565	1,514	1,206	1,128	992	
31 to 40 years	n.º	4,047	3,860	4,152	4,117	4,082	
41 to 50 years	n.º	2,552	2,647	2,530	2,565	2,619	
51 to 60 years	n.º	1,096	1,233	1,141	1,143	1,165	
61 to 70 years	n.º	188	266	229	179	177	
Over 70 years	n.º	3	4	4	0	2	
Tenure in the company							
Less than 3 years	n.º	3,259	2,704	2,858	2,901	2,932	
Women	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,200	
Men	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,732	
3 to 6 years	n.º	1,178	1,814	1,165	1,101	1,023	
Women	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	521	
Men	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	502	
6 to 9 years	n.º	1,713	1,672	1,543	1,402	1,301	
Women	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	706	
Men	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	595	
9 to 12 years	n.º	865	928	1,159	1,333	1,285	
Women	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	750	
Men	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	535	
Over 12 years	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,395	2,496	
Women	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,297	
Men	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,199	
Average tenure in the company							
Women	años				9,0	9,2	
Men	años				9,1	8,9	
Personas en situación de discapacidad	n.º	70	94	92	84	87	

Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gender diversity indicators						
Share of women in the total workforce	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67.0	65.7
Share of women in management positions (junior and senior)	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52.2	53.3
Share of women in junior management positions	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.0	50.5
Share of women in senior/executive management positions	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62.2	62.5
Share of women in management positions with income-generating functions	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.3	P
Women in STEM positions as a percentage of total STEM positions	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.3	24.3
Number of people by sex						
Women	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	816
Men	n.º	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	428
Share of total workforce, by gender						
Senior management						
Women	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62.5
Men	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37.5
Non-senior management						
Women	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.8
Men	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.2
Professionals						
Women	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47.3
Men	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52.7
All other employees						
Women	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72.8
Men	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.2

Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nationality						
Chilean	n.º	n.a.	1,453	1,268	1,237	1,123
Foreign	n.º	n.a.	167	155	142	121
Age						
Under 30 years	n.º	n.a.	294	343	279	213
30 to 40 years	n.º	n.a.	841	710	711	630
41 to 50 years	n.º	n.a.	338	266	278	289
51 to 60 years	n.º	n.a.	126	92	99	98
61 to 70 years	n.º	n.a.	20	11	11	14
Over 70 years	n.º	n.a.	1	1	1	0
Tenure in the company						
Less than 3 years	n.º	n.a.	903	620	409	334
Women	n.º					178
Men	n.º					156
3 to 6 years	n.º	n.a.	334	410	523	462
Women	n.º					325
Men	n.º					137
6 to 9 years	n.º	n.a.	231	185	209	190
Women	n.º					143
Men	n.º					47
9 to 12 years	n.º	n.a.	91	133	152	154
Women	n.º					105
Men	n.º					49
Over 12 years	n.º	n.a.	61	75	86	104
Women	n.º					65
Men	n.º					39
People with disabilities	n.º	n.a.	12	14	14	16

Human capital development

Challenges and opportunities

- Create a value offer that attracts and retains digital talent.
- Contribute to achieving objectives, through the development of strategic capacities.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Employee Experience Model

Objective: To contribute to the construction of a harmonious life that allows each employee to achieve their personal objectives and dreams while also contributing to the corporate purpose of "daring to make a difference."

The revision of this model was based on systematic listening to employees, through surveys and focus groups, and the analysis of the labor market.

Area	Focus	Main initiatives
Work with purpose	Connection of personal purpose with the organization's purpose, through a comprehensive, humane, social, and different experience.	• Corporate recognition program • Corporate volunteering • Recognition for years of service
Connections and leadership	Genuine, horizontal, long-term relationships that generate mutual trust.	• Bci Leadership Academy • Women Leadership Program • Leadership ecosystem and continuous training
Personal growth	Generation of opportunities that allow people to develop personally and professionally and to achieve their dreams.	• Atrévete: New Personal Growth Experience • Internal Development Opportunities Program • Talent Development Programs: Coaching, Mentoring, Young Professionals, and Digital Ops Trainee • Bci University
Integral well-being	Promotion of one's own well-being and that of others, in four areas: physical, emotional, social, and financial.	• Integral Well-being Week • Integral Well-being Self-assessment • Benefits: Gympass; pet insurance with copay; complementary insurance for spouse or civil partner; extended maternity leave, with an early start date and a gradual return to work.
360 Flexibility	Achieve an experience that allows people to fulfill their dreams, strengthening their quality of life and work.	• Hybrid work models depending on the nature of the position • Remote work from anywhere in Chile • Work abroad • Time for your dreams (unpaid leave for up to one year) • Flexible schedule (staggered entry and exit)
Total remuneration	Give appreciation and recognition, through a comprehensive compensation package that is not just about the money, but about contributing to Bci's success.	• Minimum wage increase to CLP 900,000 a month (gross) • CPI adjustments in March and September
Work-life compensation	Support our employees so that they can develop fully in their personal and professional life.	• Day care facilities or contribution for childcare for children under the age of 2 years. • 1 hour a day for feeding children under the age of 2 years. • Full monthly pay during maternity leave, with no cap. • In addition to the 5 days required by law, Bci gives employees an extra 10 days for the birth of a child. • Childbirth Support Bonus • Support Bonus for employees who become a father • Paid leave and special bonuses for caring for family members with physical or mental health problems.

Programs

Bci Leadership Academy

This support and training program for company leaders was designed especially to develop a unique, distinctive leadership style that strengthens the culture, values, and profile of Bci. The objective is to generate the conditions to unleash employees' talent and thus to spur business growth and sustainability.

A new program was implemented in 2022, after being redesigned in 2021 to incorporate the challenges of agility and the new work models. The program, which offers both remote and in-person options, is available to the bank's more than 1,200 leaders and over 300 employees who, despite not holding a formal management position, face challenges in motivating teams.

Participants

1,000 leaders

Sessions

40

Assessment

98%

Atrévete Program

With a call to "Go for it!" the Atrévate program introduced initiatives designed to move people toward a new way of learning, growing, inspiring, and thinking.

Six months after the launch of this new growth experience (July 2022), at the organizational level, employees had exchanged more than 17,000 feedback comments and completed 20,000 hours of voluntary training, and 800 employees had assumed new positions and roles within Bci.

Bci University

Launched in 2022 as part of the Atrévete program, Bci University is a training solution based on artificial intelligence and machine learning, which integrates the full training offer. The content is organized into three departments: digital talent; business; and culture, leadership, and mentality. This initiative unifies a training ecosystem that includes 10 platforms, more than 40,000 courses, and the first training app: Cornerstone Learn.

Indicators

Bci and subsidiaries, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Training							
Average hours of training per employee	h	35	35	55	37	53	
Amount invested in training and development	MM CLP	2,745	2,524	2,340	2,376	2,523	
Amount invested in education and professional development	MM CLP	3,715	3,297	3,113	3,230	3,306	1
People trained	nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,695	2
Share of staff that received training	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95.6	3
Return on human capital investment							
(a) Income	MM CLP	1,839,336	2,206,557	2,088,604	2,359,133	4,380,593	
(b) Total operating expenses	MM CLP	864,277	957,731	1,035,861	1,041,020	1,292,314	
(c) Employee-related operating expenses	MM CLP	464,558	483,886	522,080	540,053	638,989	
Return on human capital investment (HC ROI) (a – (b-c)) / c	Times	3.0989	3.58083	3.01644	3.44071	5.8330	
Total FTE	nº	12,083	12,172	11,675	11,599	11,514	4
Lider Bci Servicios Financieros							
Training							
Average hours of training per employee	h	n.a.	35	32	65	96.5	
Average amount invested in training and development	MM CLP	n.a.	161	135	376	246	
People trained	nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	727	
Share of staff that received training	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54	

Notes
1: Includes investment in training and scholarships for continuing education and specialized training.
2: 8,695 unique ID numbers have finished at least one course. (The training programs cover all employees, but not external personnel.)
3: As of 30 December, 8,695 unique ID numbers have finished at least one course, out of a total of 9,089 people.
4: FTE: Full-time equivalent. This indicator is used to convert the hours worked by various part-time employees into hours worked by full-time employees.

Labor practices

Challenges and opportunities

- Guarantee a fair work environment
- Position Bci as the best place to work

Corporate policies and guidelines

Corporate strategy

One of Bci's strategic pillars is a people-centered culture. Progress on this pillar is measured annually via an engagement index.

Human Rights Policy

With regard to employees, this policy establishes the following commitments:

- Protect people from sexual and workplace harassment.
- Safeguard occupational health and safety, and prevent work-related risks.
- Guarantee the right to collective bargaining.

Programs

Sexual and workplace harassment prevention

Through the channel Bci Te Escucha, the Human Resources Division receives complaints related to the work climate, such as abuse of power and workplace harassment. In 2022, a special procedure was created, called Climate and Leadership, to investigate and sanction, as needed, all conducts that are not allowed in the company, even when the incident does not fully meet the conditions for being classified as workplace or sexual harassment.

In the last two years, the bank has trained around 1,100 employees online, and in 2023 new capsules will be added to update the legal and administrative interpretations in relation to these issues.

Indicators

Bci and subsidiaries. excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Sexual and workplace harassment							
Share of total workforce that received training in sexual and workplace harassment in the year	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.58	
Number of complaints about sexual harassment in the year, in accordance with Law N°20,005	nº	n.a.	n.a.	4	5	0	
Submitted to Bci	nº	n.a.	n.a.	4	5	0	
Submitted to the Chilean Labor Board	nº	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	
Number of complaints about workplace harassment in the year, in accordance with Law N°20,607	nº	n.a.	n.a.	12	15	10	
Submitted to Bci	nº	n.a.	n.a.	12	15	10	
Submitted to the Chilean Labor Board	nº	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	
Freedom of association							
Share of employees represented by an independent union or covered by collective agreements	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	7.9	
Labor formality							
Permanent contracts							
Women with a permanent contract	n.º	4,876	4,813	4,720	4,462	4,295	
Men with a permanent contract	n.º	4,286	4,326	4,352	4,362	4,411	
Total employees with a permanent contract	n.º	9,162	9,139	9,072	8,824	8,706	
Fixed-term contracts							
Women with a fixed-term contract	n.º	172	194	91	150	179	
Men with a fixed-term contract	n.º	117	191	99	158	150	
Total employees with a fixed-term contract	n.º	289	385	190	308	329	
Project contracts	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Women with a project contract	n.º	0	0	0	0	0	
Men with a project contract	n.º	0	0	0	0	0	
Total employees with a project contract	n.º	0	0	0	0	0	

Bci and subsidiaries in Chile, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Notes
Labor formality indicators							
Women with a permanent contract as a percentage of total employees	%	51.59	50.54	50.96	48.86	47.54	
Men with a permanent contract as a percentage of total employees	%	45.35	45.42	46.99	47.77	48.82	
Women with a fixed-term contract as a percentage of total employees	%	96.94	95.96	97.95	1.64	1.98	
Men with a fixed-term contract as a percentage of total employees	%	1.82	2.04	0.98	1.73	1.66	
Women with a project contract as a percentage of total employees	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Men with a project contract as a percentage of total employees	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Work adaptability							
Employees in any of the flexible work modes	n.º	712	1,101	6,613	6,438	5,222	
Remote work	n.º	347	698	6,169	6,032	2,215	
Flexible schedule	n.º	365	403	444	406	407	
Women with a full-time contract	n.º	5,024	4,990	4,804	4,608	4472	
Men with a full-time contract	n.º	4,394	4,501	4,447	4,518	4559	
Total employees with a full-time contract	n.º	9,418	9,491	9,251	9,126	9031	
Women with a part-time contract	n.º	24	17	7	4	2	
Men with a part-time contract	n.º	9	16	4	2	2	
Wage gap							
Median (base)							
Top management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98.42	1
Senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.11	2
Non-senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.96	3
Total	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.93	4
Median (total)							
Top management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	97.12	1
Senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.11	2
Non-senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	99.18	3
Total	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98.97	4
Average (base)							
Top management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93.38	1
Senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.33	2
Non-senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.08	3
Total	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.08	4
Average (total)							
Top management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93.35	1
Senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.45	2
Non-senior management	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	99.65	3
Total	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	99.17	4

Notes
Flexible schedule: Employees who are remote at least one day, as well as employees who are totally remote as a benefit or by decree in the case of a public health alert.
Remote work: Employees who are remote five days, as well as employees who are totally remote as a benefit or by decree in the case of a public health alert.
Wage gap: Women's salary as a percentage of men's salary.
Base: Base wage.
Total: Total compensation, including fixed and variable components.

1. FTE: 206
2. FTE: 1,101
3. FTE: 7,710
4. FTE: 9,017

Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sexual and workplace harassment						
Share of total workforce that received training in sexual and workplace harassment in the year	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.7
Number of complaints about sexual harassment in the year, in accordance with Law N°20,005	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Submitted to Bci	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Submitted to the Chilean Labor Board	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Number of complaints about workplace harassment in the year, in accordance with Law N°20,607	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3
Submitted to Bci	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Submitted to the Chilean Labor Board	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Freedom of association						
Share of employees represented by an independent union or covered by collective agreements	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75.0
Labor formality						
Permanent contracts						
Women with a permanent contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	769
Men with a permanent contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	381
Total employees with a permanent contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,150
Fixed-term contracts		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Women with a fixed-term contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47
Men with a fixed-term contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47
Total employees with a fixed-term contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	94
Project contracts		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Women with a project contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Men with a project contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Total employees with a project contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Labor formality indicators		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Women with a permanent contract as a percentage of total employees	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.8
Men with a permanent contract as a percentage of total employees	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30.6
Women with a fixed-term contract as a percentage of total employees	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8
Men with a fixed-term contract as a percentage of total employees	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8
Women with a project contract as a percentage of total employees	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
Men with a project contract as a percentage of total employees	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
Work adaptability						
Employees in any of the flexible work modes	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	425
Remote work	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156
Flexible schedule	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	425
Women with a full-time contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	774
Men with a full-time contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	423
Total employees with a full-time contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,197
Women with a part-time contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42
Men with a part-time contract	Nº	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5
Wage gap						
Women's gross salary as a percentage of men's gross salary	%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88

Occupational health and safety

Challenges and opportunities

- Consolidate a culture of a safe and healthy lifestyle, consistent with the corporate mission and values.
- Optimize employees' productivity and well-being in the workplace.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Occupational Health and Safety Management System

- Based on the Occupational Health and Safety Policy, published in December 2008 and updated in May 2021.
- Objective: To prevent and control work-related risks (physical, biological, psychosocial, ergonomic), ensuring continuous improvement to minimize the risks and strengthen management procedures and processes.

Programs

Employee Experience Model

One of the strategic priorities of talent management at Bci is the promotion of one's own and others' well-being, in four areas: physical, emotional, social, and financial.

Integral well-being

In 2022, the bank celebrated Integral Well-being Week to instill a sense of the concept of integral well-being, strengthen its relevance, and raise awareness of the tools that Bci delivers. During the week, activities were held around the four aspects of well-being (physical, emotional, social, and financial).

In this framework, the Integral Well-being Self-assessment was launched, including recommendations and information on the alternatives offered by Bci to work on identified gaps.

Indicators

Bci and subsidiaries, excluding Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accident rate (number of work-related accidents with lost time, per 100 workers)	%	0,8	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,4
Lost-day rate (number of days lost due to work-related accidents and illnesses, per 100 employees)	n,º	18	20	18	19	22,7
Frequency rate (accidents in the workplace as a share of hours worked, excluding vacations, leave, sick days, etc.)	%	5,2	5,2	1,6	1,5	1,9
Absentee rate (number of days absent in the year / total scheduled workdays in the year)	%	7,2	6,6	6,8	8,2	7,4
Number of work-related illnesses (illnesses directly caused by the employee's work)	n,º	5	3	35	21	11
Number of fatal accidents (work-related accidents resulting in death)	n,º	0	0	0	0	0
Average days lost due to accidents (days lost / number accidents)	n,º	14	17	27	38	23
Days lost due to commuting accidents	n,º	1,581	2,322	1,047	725	982
Days lost due to work-related accidents	n,º	1,321	1,219	824	713	1,476
Days lost due to work-related illnesses	n,º	487	890	916	1,177	583
Maternity leave						
Number of workers who took maternity leave	n,º	307	270	221	271	238
Average days of maternity leave taken in the year, by gender and position	n,º	84	84	84	84	84
Joint health and safety committees						
Percent of employees with representation on formal joint occupational health and safety committees	%	75	76	77	68	65

Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accident rate (number of work-related accidents with lost time, per 100 workers)	%	0.3	0.48	2.4	0.3	3.5
Lost-day rate (number of days lost due to work-related accidents and illnesses, per 100 employees)	n.º	14	6.7	19.5	14	39.2
Frequency rate (accidents in the workplace as a share of hours worked, excluding vacations, leave, sick days, etc.)	%	1.3	1.92	39.4	1.3	3.4
Absentee rate (number of days absent in the year / total scheduled workdays in the year)	%	n.d.	0,01	0,1	n.d.	0,2
Number of work-related illnesses (illnesses directly caused by the employee's work)	n.º	3	0	13	3	6
Number of fatal accidents (work-related accidents resulting in death)	n.º	0	0	0	0	0
Average days lost due to accidents (days lost / number accidents)	n.º	4	14	6	4	10
Days lost due to commuting accidents	n.º	112	91	183	112	246
Days lost due to work-related accidents	n.º	13	69	156	13	38
Days lost due to work-related illnesses	n.º	119	0	188	119	377

Corporate citizenship

Challenges and opportunities

- Align philanthropic activities with the strengths of the business in order to maximize the positive impact of the initiatives on the lives of the beneficiaries

Corporate policies and guidelines

Social contribution policy

The objective is to guide decisions with relation to Bci's contribution and participation in society in general, and to consistently channel contributions so that they benefit the action areas, communities, and countries where the corporation does business.

Programs

Corporate citizenship strategy

Objective: To increase Bci's positive social impact on the community, through the coordination, promotion, or execution of initiatives that narrow the social gaps of the most vulnerable groups.

Innovation, collaboration, and sustainability are the foundations of this strategy.

In deploying this strategy, Bci focuses its social investment on four areas, with the collaboration of more than 40 institutions.

Education	Chilean culture	The elderly	Children
Objectives			
Help students from vulnerable schools improve the skills they need to get ahead in the 21st century.	Bring Chilean culture and heritage closer to people who do not have access due to economic or geographic factors.	Improve the quality of life of vulnerable elderly people.	Transform the quality of life of children and adolescents whose rights have been severely violated and who live in residential care centers for children.
Main partnerships			
• Enseña Chile • Kodea • Universities • Educational corporations	• Santiago Municipal Theater • Cultural Heritage Corporation of Chile • Adelanto Amigos de Panguipulli Corporation • Cultural corporations	• Las Rosas Foundation • Hogar de Cristo • Chilean Food Network	• Crecer Mejor Corporation (CCM) • Center for Innovation and Research (CIE)
Scope (number of beneficiaries)			
94,774	2,181,191	310,285	937
Leverage (amount contributed by others thanks to Bci's initiative)			
CLP 1,251,875		CLP 87,501,422	CLP 25,446,311
Impacts			
• 60% of the projects submitted in Kodea's The Creators award had participated in the training program. • Students of Enseña Chile saw an 8% increase in their academic performance.	• More than 2 million people had access to culture and heritage.	• 88% of participant's in the PADAM program, run by Hogar de Cristo, gained minimum conditions of material well-being.	• The children and adolescents who live at the Crecer Mejor residential care center have a 73% satisfaction with their physical well-being, education, recreation, psychosocial intervention, and family work.

Indicators

Lider Bci Servicios Financieros	Unit	2021	2022	Notes
Cash contributions	CLP	4,101,222,455	4,733,417,588	
Time	CLP	16,905,930	38,585,400	1
In-kind donations	CLP	10,243,153	33,538,032	2
General management costs	CLP	214,496,578	99,960,333	
Total	CLP	4,342,868,116	4,904,301,352	

Notes
1: Employee volunteer work during paid working hours
2: Donations of products or services, projects/associations, etc.

In accordance with current legislation, the Code of Ethics guidelines, and the corporation's anti-corruption policy, there are donations and sponsorships that comply with the stipulations of the Social Contribution Policy and the bank's other policies and guidelines to prevent corruption and bribery, but that do not fall under the four priority areas of the corporate citizenship strategy. These contributions, which totaled CLP 459,300,000 in 2022, are included in the table presented above. In 2022 Bci did not make any contributions to political parties or political or electoral campaigns in any of the jurisdictions in which it operates.

Other contributions	Unit	2020	2021	2022
Memberships	$	186,000,788	262,091,941	171,283,867
Research institutions	$	382,828,254	335,864,913	267,600,902
Total	$	568,829,042	597,956,854	438,884,769
Main topics addressed in memberships				
Promotion of free trade, international investment, and business partnerships between companies from different countries.	$	61,507,265	55,490,017	89,094,068
The promotion of sustainable development and corporate social and environmental responsibility has been an important issue for Bci in the last decade.	$	45,146,417	37,412,167	82,189,799
Main contributions				
Latin American Center for Economic and Social Policies, Catholic University of Chile (Clapes UC)	$	150,000,000	150,000,000	159,638,027
National Entrepreneurs Association	$	-	80,000,000	68,649,280
Guillermo Subercaseux Institute of Banking Studies	$	57,347,080	58,988,260	64,312,620

Supplier management

Challenges and opportunities

- Supply chain sustainability
- Mitigation of the risks associated with the procurement process

Corporate policies and guidelines

Bci Purchasing and Supplier Policy

Bci Bank seeks to generate sustainable value through its supply chain and to establish mutually beneficial relationships, with high standards of quality, compliance, and transparency.

Management

The main priorities of the Corporate Purchasing Department are efficiency and the mitigation of the risks inherent in the purchasing process. This unit manages supplier relationships with a focus on sustainability, strengthening Bci's positioning vis-à-vis its different stakeholders and regulatory compliance.

To ensure responsible supplier management, Bci has a governance structure that involves all the areas that participate in the relationship and in the supervision of suppliers and outsourced services. The Suppliers and Outsourced Services Committee is responsible for controlling and monitoring suppliers and outsourced services. This committee is made up of the Corporate Purchasing, Information Security, and Retail Banking Operations department managers; Corporate Counsel; the Operational Risk and Information Security assistant manager; the head of Business Continuity and Supplier Risk; and Operational Risk officers. Their main responsibilities are the coordination between steering committees, senior management, and the operating units; and the definition of guidelines to ensure compliance with commercial agreements, legal requirements, and financial conditions and the construction of a base of qualified suppliers who fit the profile defined in the Purchasing Policy.

Supplier payments

Bci has established the objective of paying at least 95% of invoices within 7 business days of the time of reception.

2022

Paid within 7 days

96.4%

of invoices

Average payment time

1.82 days

Programs

Bci Suppliers Program: Be Differents

Objective: This program, implemented for the fourth consecutive year in 2022, uses the B Impact Assessment methodology to identify challenges and opportunities and support the improvement of the social and environmental performance of the bank's regular suppliers.

Main results of the Bci supplier sustainability assessment

- 44.12% of Bci suppliers perform better in terms of their ESG practices than the benchmark provided by B Lab for the B Impact Assessment.
- SMEs have a lower performance (36.25% over benchmark) than corporate suppliers (51.11% over benchmark).
- Corporate suppliers perform best on the governance and community assessments.
- SMEs, in turn, perform best on the employee assessment.
- Opportunities for improvement by corporate suppliers: strengthen work on cybersecurity and customer satisfaction management.
- Opportunities for improvement by SME suppliers: calculate carbon emissions and establish measures for their reduction.

Indicators

Supplier profile	Unit	2020	2021	2022	Notes
Total number of suppliers	n.º	1,109	1,249	1,331	
Number of critical suppliers, in accordance with RAN 20-7	n.º	38	44	50	1
Number of local suppliers	n.º	1,067	1,163	1,255	
Number of international suppliers	n.º	42	86	76	
Number of SME suppliers	n.º	620	695	759	
Number of suppliers that are monitored by public sources	n.º	815	930	1,007	
Number of suppliers with an integrated risk assessment	n.º	142	145	126	

Expenditures on suppliers	Unit	2020	2021	2022	Notes
Total expenditures on suppliers	MM CLP	326,612	334,787	368,003	
Expenditures on critical suppliers, in accordance with RAN 20-7	MM CLP	83,215	72,504	85,516	
Expenditures on local suppliers	MM CLP	300,855	308,246	332,849	
Expenditures on international suppliers	MM CLP	25,757	26,541	35,154	
Expenditures on SME suppliers	MM CLP	81,113	84,639	91,196	
Share of expenditures on national suppliers	MM CLP	92%	92%	90%	
Share of expenditures on international suppliers	MM CLP	8%	8%	10%	

Notes
1: RAN 20-7: Chapter 20-7 (Outsourcing of services) of the Chilean Financial Market Commission (FMC) banking regulations.

Supplier payments	Unit	2020	2021	2022	Notes
Number of invoices paid, by time to payment					
Up to 30 days					
National suppliers	n.º	29,648	28,344	29,523	
Foreign suppliers	n.º	859	1,072	1,094	
31 to 60 days					
National suppliers	n.º	18	13	56	
Foreign suppliers	n.º	0	1	0	
Over 60 days					
National suppliers	n.º	14	4	34	
Foreign suppliers	n.º	0	0	0	
Total value of invoices paid, by time to payment					
Up to 30 days					
National suppliers	MM CLP	285,353	297,094	377,455	
Foreign suppliers	MM CLP	27,075	29,328	44,296	
31 to 60 days					
National suppliers	MM CLP	49	35	54	
Foreign suppliers	MM CLP	0	8	0	
Over 60 days					
National suppliers	MM CLP	462	27	119	
Foreign suppliers	MM CLP	0	0	0	
Interest on late payment of invoices					
Total amount of interest on late payment of invoices	MM CLP	0	0	0	

Supplier payments	Unit	2020	2021	2022	Notes
Number of suppliers in each time-to-payment range					
Up to 30 days					
National suppliers	n.º	1,273	1,207	1,261	
Foreign suppliers	n.º	100	146	142	
31 to 60 days					
National suppliers	n.º	13	12	21	
Foreign suppliers	n.º	0	1	0	
Over 60 days					
National suppliers	n.º	12	3	12	
Foreign suppliers	n.º	0	0	0	
Total number of suppliers	n.º	1,374	1,347	1,403	
Share of invoices paid in less than 7 days	%	95.90	97.21	96.4	
Average time to payment	días	1.58	1.41	1.82	
Suppler assessment					
Number of assessed suppliers with sustainability criteria					1
Total	n.º	70	98	85	
National suppliers	n.º	70	98	85	
Foreign suppliers	n.º	0	0	0	
Assessed suppliers as a percentage of total suppliers					2
Total	%	41	57	50	
National suppliers	%	41	57	50	
Foreign suppliers	%	0	0	0	
Purchases from assessed suppliers as a percentage of total purchases					3
Total	%	40	63	53	
National suppliers	%	40	63	53	
Foreign suppliers	%	0	0	0	

Notes

1: (a) The target group for measurement is critical suppliers and tactical suppliers, per RAN 20-7, and national suppliers with significant invoicing, per internal regulations. (b) The sustainable assessment used is the "B Impact Assessment", from Sistema B Chile, and it is considered valid by Bci for two years after the assessment.

2: The percentage of suppliers with a current sustainability assessment relative to the target group defined in point 1 above.

3: The percentage of suppliers with a current sustainability assessment relative to the target group defined in point 1 above.

Ethics

Challenges and opportunities

- Promote a culture of compliance in line with the ethical values that define Bci.
- Build customer trust and protect value for the shareholder, reducing losses from legal proceedings to a minimum.
- Guarantee regulatory compliance, through solid internal control systems.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Code of Ethics

Bci has had a Code of Ethics in place for more than 25 years, which defines the principles and guidelines that orient the actions of employees and the Board. This code is based on the values that lie at the heart of the Bci culture: integrity, respect, and excellence.

Issues covered by the Code of Ethics

- Corruption and bribery
- Discrimination
- Information confidentiality
- Conflicts of interest
- Antitrust/anti-competitive practices
- Money laundering and/or insider trading
- Environment, health, and safety
- Whistleblowing

Self-regulation Code

Approved by the Board of Directors of Bci Asset Management in 2019, this self-regulation code contains the standards of conduct that the Bci subsidiary has established to self-regulate the company, in compliance with the provisions of Decree Law 3,538 and FMC regulation NCG 424. This code is applicable to all the directors and employees of the fund management company.

Issues covered by the code

- Customer relationships: treatment, commercialization, and publicity; safeguarding the confidentiality of customer information; delivery of important information to customers; customer service; complaint management.
- Third-party relationships: fair competition; sustainable development of the entity; fraud, market abuse, or other crimes or infractions.
- Internal relationships: corporate governance; conflicts of interest; internal fraud or other crimes or infractions; observance of the code of conduct.

Compliance policies

- Policy on the Bci Corporation’s Regulatory Framework
- Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Policy
- Criminal Risk Prevention Policy
- Free Competition Policy

Ethics management

Mechanisms for ensuring integrity

- Training plan from the first day with the organization, including induction on the code of ethics, case analysis workshops, and culture and ethics modules in the Bci Leadership Academy for people who take on leadership roles.
- Case Verdict: Dynamic debates in which Bci employees apply the code of ethics. This activity is moderated by participants in the Bci Seniors program (executives who worked with the corporation for over 20 years). In 2022, there were 18 sessions, attended by 15 Bci Seniors and over 300 employees.
- Quarterly ethics newsletter, with information on contingent topics.

Confidential channels

Bci has four channels designed to receive information, questions, or complaints, confidentially and at any time. Contacts are handled by the Ethics Committee or the respective manager.

Training on the code of ethics*

89.52%

of employees

*completed the existing module in the Bci Risk School

Bci listens

This channel for reporting problems related to the work environment, such as abuse of power or harassment, is managed by the Human Resources Division.

Contacts

2022: 31
2021: 42
2020: 39
2019: 48
2018: 38
2017: 56
2016: 33

What should I do?

This is a mechanism for employees to contact the Ethics Committee with questions or reports.

Contacts

2022: 52
2021: 66
2020: 77
2019: 100
2018: 49
2017: 82
2016: 46

Fraud prevention

This channel for reporting bad practices, control weaknesses, and potential internal and external fraud is managed by the Nonfinancial Risk Management Unit.

Contacts

2022: 82
2021: 62
2020: 55
2019: 123
2018: 245
2017: 126
2016: 72

Criminal risk prevention and free competition

This channel receives complaints and inquiries from employees, customers, and suppliers regarding any breach of the Criminal Risk Prevention Policy.

Contacts

2022: 151
2021: 41
2020: 52
2019: 27
2018: 47
2017: 47
2016: 107

Internal control

Internal auditing

The Audit and Compliance Office functions at the corporate level, including Bci and its subsidiaries in Chile and abroad. Its central objective is to provide an independent and timely opinion on the quality and efficiency of the main internal control systems and on compliance with internal and external regulations and current policies and procedures, with a focus on identifying present and potential risks.

The general objective of the reviews carried out by the Audit and Compliance Office is to identify potential risks in the strategy adopted by the bank and the controls that mitigate them, so that the corporation operates in an environment of limited risk. To this end, the office must evaluate the degree of efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control systems installed in the different areas of Bci Bank and its subsidiaries.

The audit approach considers the evolution of end-to-end processes, using an agile methodology and multidiscipllinary teams made up of professionals from different areas: IT, lending, operations, accounting, and finance. Consequently, the team can deliver a timely, comprehensive, high-quality, in-depth conclusion on the project, process, or unit under review, and not just a partial conclusion.

Compliance programs

The Nonfinancial Risk Division is in charge of providing independent reasonable assurance that both the bank and its employees operate with the highest ethical standards and in accordance with the relevant regulations, policies, procedures, organizational standards, and codes of conduct adopted by the bank. This unit is part of the Bci Corporate Risk Division. The nonfinancial risk manager also acts as the compliance and crime prevention officer. In this capacity, the nonfinancial risk manager leads the Bci Crime Detection and Prevention Model, implemented in the framework of Law 20,393 on the criminal responsibility of legal persons; sits on the Corporate Compliance Committee; and reports directly to the Directors Committee.

Anti-corruption policy for supplier management

To comply with the modifications to Law 20,393, which incorporated the crimes of inappropriate business dealings and private-to-private corruption, Bci updated its master contract and commercial agreements with suppliers to include crime prevention clauses. Additionally, suppliers received training on the scope and implications of these new legal provisions. At year-end 2022, over 80% of the supplier base with a current contract had signed these contract addendums.

Cybersecurity and data privacy

Challenges and opportunities

- Manage data security in an environment of increasing use of mobile banking and cloud data storage.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Business Continuity Management Policy

Objective: To formalize the establishment of a Business Continuity Management Policy, whose methodological support is aligned with the guidelines of the ISO 22301 and ISO 27001 standards.

This policy establishes that the business continuity and disaster recovery plans—including a cyber attack that significantly affects the integrity or availability of customers' or the bank's information—are reviewed and tested at least annually by the people responsible for their execution, with the objective of incorporating any relevant changes in the structure of the organization, the technology platforms, facilities, buildings, and especially the business strategies.

Information Security and Cybersecurity Policy

The objective of this policy is to define the essential criteria and guidelines for data management, storage, and use and the required media for its treatment, in order to safeguard its availability, confidentiality, and integrity.

This policy was prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by the Board, based on Bci's philosophy and governance principles for risk management, information security, and cybersecurity. It is in line with internationally accepted technical standards and the specific guidelines of the Financial Market Commission (FMC). The latter include Chapter 20-10 on information security and cybersecurity management, in the FMC banking regulations.

Bci adheres to best practices, with varying scopes, in accordance with the following existing standards in this area:

- ISO-IEC 27001, for the information security management system;
- FFIEC Cybersecurity Assessment Tool (CAT), for measuring the maturity of cybersecurity controls;
- CSP SWIFT, for international payment transactions; and
- PCI-DSS, for processing payment card transactions.

These guidelines provide the foundation for the Bci Information Security Management System.

Privacy Policy

The Privacy Policy establishes the scope and responsibility of Bci in the management and administration of the personal data of people who either temporarily or regularly interact with the bank; together with the associated procedures.

Security Policy

In relation to personal data, this policy states that "Bci will not sell, transfer, or allow third-party access to customers' personal information without their express consent."

Internal Data Protection Regulation

The internal regulation considers several measures for the protection of data in use or data in process. These include:

- physical safeguards;
- confidentiality agreements;
- monitoring of privileged users;
- disk encryption;
- limited Internet access;
- USB port blocking; and
- access controls.

Supplier contract clauses

Supplier contracts include clauses establishing the obligation to maintain the data privacy of Bci's customers.

Management

The verification of the effectiveness of and compliance with the policies, procedures, controls, and codes implemented to manage cybersecurity is assigned to a specific unit (the first line of defense) and the Nonfinancial Risk Division (the second line of defense). Both teams have monitoring procedures and controls for evaluating adherence to the established control environment. Additionally, the Audit and Compliance Office, as the third line of defense, has specialized executives who perform independent assessments of the effectiveness of the internal control systems for this risk. On the Board, Hernán Orellana Hurtado has experience in this area and is a member of the Innovation and Technology Committee. The responsibilities of this committee include reviewing and approving the technological security strategy and plan.

Cybersecurity governance at Bci is led by the Board and executed by the Operational Risk and Information Security Committee, the Information Security and Cybersecurity Committee, and the aforementioned three lines of defense.

In the first line of defense, the Chief Technology Officer (CTO) is responsible for:

- Building, maintaining, and implementing software to satisfy the needs of bank and its different business lines, its customers, and its employees, under strict standards of cybersecurity, technology architecture, and quality, to ensure the resilience of the company's activities of and tolerable levels of availability.

- Implementing and continuously monitoring the cybersecurity control mechanisms and collaborating with the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) to ensure information technology protection.

The CISO is responsible for aligning the business objectives with information security; and implementing and maintaining the Information Security and Cybersecurity Management System, through which information technology, security, and cybersecurity risks are known, evaluated, and adequately managed, in order to quickly identify deviations in risk levels and make the necessary decisions for their control.

Every year, the Retail and Wholesale digital channels are certified by an external international agency. This system allows the detection and management of risks that could have a negative impact on the organization or its customers.

Cybersecurity culture

To strengthen the cybersecurity culture, Bci formulates an annual plan that includes initiatives aimed at employees, customers, and suppliers.

Customers

Purpose

To give our customers the necessary information and skills so that they can use our products safely.

Prevention measures

- Precavidos, a page on the Bci website
- Social media publication of information on fraud prevention.
- Periodic emails to customers on the safe use of ATMs

Employees

Purpose

To train our employees and raise awareness on cybersecurity, so that they incorporate these skills in their day-to-day work.

Prevention measures

- Training, through e-learning courses
- Talks and events to raise awareness
- Messages on internal channels
- Simulated phishing exercises
- Measure of the cybersecurity culture and awareness level

Suppliers

Purpose

To have suppliers whose cybersecurity knowledge and skills are in line with the standards defined by Bci.

Prevention measures

- Cybersecurity training program for suppliers, mainly for those with links to technology
- Training for service providers

Indicators

Information security	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Number of data leaks	nº	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Percentage involving personally identifiable information	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Number of account owners affected	nº	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Coverage of employee training on data privacy and security	%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	80.11	85.4	1

Notes
1: Corresponds to two courses in the Bci Risk School: Cybersecurity and Digital Transformation; and Introduction to Information Security.

Financial protection

Challenges and opportunities

- Ensure transparency and sustainability in customer relationships.
- Help customers manage their finances robustly.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Sustainability strategy

With regard to financial and digital enablement, Bci has taken on the long-term commitment of "generating social development through solutions that promote inclusion, health, and financial and digital empowerment" of people and SMEs.

Management

On the Board, the Corporate Sustainability and Social Responsibility Committee is responsible for reviewing the business practices of the bank and its subsidiaries, as well as their impact on the corporation's reputation, image, and prestige.

Since 2021, Bci has an Experience and Marketing Center of Excellence aimed at extending the design skills for creating differentiating experiences online to other customer service areas, in order to develop an integral experience—starting with the first contact with the brand—in coordination with all the bank's teams.

The first phase of the customer experience design process involves deep research on opportunities to add value for customers. The results obtained in this phase determine the development of digital solutions, which are then put to the test in a prototype or minimum viable product (MVP) to confirm early on whether they are truly valued by customers.

The assessment and approval process for new products or services centers on the preparation of the so-called Product Program. This document is a tool that uniformly structures the new products or services that Bci will offer its customers. The objective is to confirm that during development, the analysis covered key aspects to provide reasonable assurance that the product or service is viable. This process is carried out by the Strategy, Product Development, and Customer Experience divisions.

The management of customer complaints is overseen by Bci's Board and senior management, using the parameters established in the FMC regulatory requirements. At the executive level, the Regulatory Compliance Division is in charge of leading the compliance program related to consumer financial protection, with a focus on the personal and SME banking segments.

In 2022, the Board reviewed the draft of the revised corporate policy on this issue.

There is a formal complaint review committee that meets weekly. The group's objective is to analyze indicators, find root causes, and manage solutions to complaints that are received through the customer service channels (including the Consumer Protection channel) and the regulators (National Consumer Service and the FMC).

This working committee is composed of executives from the Experience, Service Center, and Marketing areas, as well as the Servicios Financieros manager, a representative of the MACH platform, and special guests, depending on the issues addressed. Additionally, the main complaint indicators are reported to the Board monthly for awareness and monitoring.

Programs

Con Letra Grande

This financial education program was launched in 2017 and is open to both customers and non-customers. The objective is to advise the target audience (men and women age 16 to 20 in Chile) on issues related to the stability of their finances.

Today, Con Letra Grande is positioned as one of the largest financial education sites in the country: it receives more than 200,000 monthly visits, and more than 50% is organic traffic, that is, the users access the blog directly.

Con Letra Grande provides reading material as part of its content. The most-viewed topics in 2022 included the following:

- How to get the most out of saving accounts for children
- Online fraud and scams
- Free vacations without leaving the house
- 6 key tips for buying a used car
- Downloadable template for planning monthly expenses

Financial health features

On the Bci digital channels (Bci app and Bci.cl), customers can easily monitor their accounts and make saving decisions, through two specially designed features: My Finances and Piggy Bank.

My Finances

This dashboard lets users monitor their monthly purchases, credit card use, payments, and transfers, review their debt burden, and get a diagnosis of their personal finances or financial health.

Piggy Bank

This menu option helps customers generate saving dynamics, establishing rules for automatically transferring money from the main account to a secondary account, which accumulates savings.

2022

130,036

customers using My Finances

CLP 544,875

average savings balance in Piggy Bank

Indicators

Customer satisfaction	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
NPS: Bci							1
Annual target, NPS: Bci	%	n.a.	n.a.	50.0	55.0	60.0	
Actual	%	53.0	38.9	52.0	52.8	58.4	
Snex: Bci Bank							2
Annual target, Snex: Bci		n.a.	n.a.	70.0	75.0	86.0	
Real	%	81.1	74.1	80.1	83.7	83.6	
Snex: banks and channels							
Retail (personal, preferential, investment, and SMEs)	%	82.6	68.7	83.6	83.3	85.7	
Large and medium-sized companies	%	92.5	91.3	92.2	90.6	90.5	
Wholesale (large and medium-sized companies, corporate banking)	%	95.0	92.5	91.7	92.1	92.1	
Personal (personal, preferential banking)	%	80.1	64.7	82.5	82.2	82.0	
Personal banking website	%	n.a.	77.7	82.2	82.9	61.5	
SME banking website	%	n.a.	73.0	78.2	76.1	69.2	
Personal banking app	%	n.a.	86.0	93.2	95.1	94.8	
SME banking app	%	n.a.	32.0	40.4	85.3	90.0	
360 Connect	%	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	79.4	

Notes

1. Net Promoter Score: Bci Bank. This indicator is obtained with the question, "How likely are you to recommend this company to a friend or family member?" Customers choose an answer on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is "not at all likely" and 10 is "very likely." Based on their responses, customers fall into three categories: if they choose between 0 and 6, they are called "detractors"; if they choose 7 or 8, they are "neutral;" and if they choose 9 or 10, they are "promoters." The NPS is equal to the percentage of promoters minus the percentage of detractors. In 2018, the indicator was obtained via telephone surveys. Starting in 2019, it is calculated from email surveys taken in the fourth quarter of the year.
2. The Snex is the customer satisfaction indicator for users of Bci's digital channels: the Personal Banking website and app, the SME banking website and app, and 360 Connect (corporate banking website). It is obtained from a post-interaction survey, on a scale of 1 to 5 (lower to higher satisfaction). The Snex score is the sum of percentages of answers 4 and 5 minus the sum of the percentages of answers 1 and 2.

Consumer financial protection	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Number of customer complaints	Nº	37,661	30,458	25,554	26,077	1
Share of complaints relative to the number of customers	%	5.3	4.2	3.4	3.1	2

1: The bank also considers the number of customer complaints submitted to the National Consumer Service.
100% of complaints receive a response in the corresponding SLA.
2: Calculated as the number of checking account customers (including natural and legal persons).

Human rights

Challenges and opportunities

- Avoid negative impacts on human rights in business activities.
- Prevent or mitigate negative impacts on human rights in commercial relations.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Bci Human Rights Policy

Approved by the Board on 5 April 2021.

Bci is committed to respecting internationally recognized human rights, as established in:

- the International Bill of Human Rights, which, in turn, considers:
  - the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
  - the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
  - the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; and
  - the International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

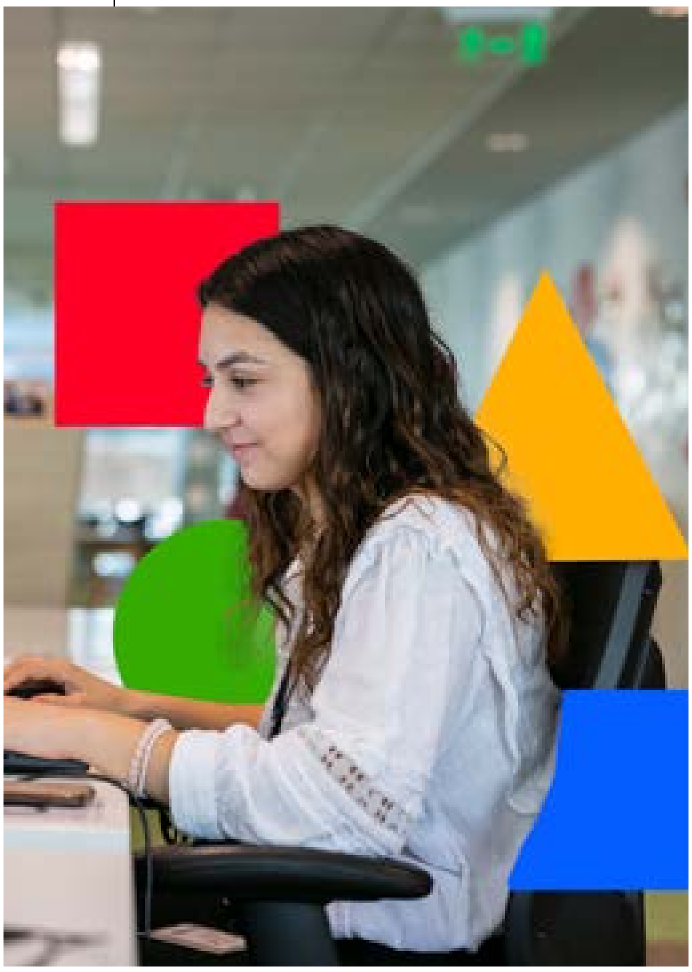
Furthermore, the corporation reiterates its adhesion to voluntary standards and initiatives that promote the respect for human rights, such as:

- United Nations Global Compact
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), signed by Bci Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S.A.
- Green Agreement promoted by the Chilean Ministry of Finance, signed by Bci Corredor de Bolsa.
- Chilean National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights.

Programs

Human Rights Management System

In the framework of its Human Rights Policy, Bci designed a management system comprising processes based on the basic principles of continuous improvement and involving specific responsibilities for each participant.



Fiscal strategy

Challenges and opportunities

- Ensure the creation of value for all stakeholders, defining a tax strategy that complies with the legal requirements in the different countries.

Corporate policies and guidelines

Bci Tax Policy

The Bci Tax Policy is based on the objective of contributing to the progress and well-being of the people and businesses in the countries where the bank operates.

Management

The policy establishes commitments and objectives in three areas:

- Regulatory compliance;
- Tax transparency, promotion, and control; and
- External relations.

Indicators

Tax policy	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Note
Reporte financiero							
Utilidad después de impuestos	MM$	395,847	402,739	317,533	520,545	821,024	
Impuestos declarados	MM$	128,437	123,802	24,665	201,483	90,879	1
Tasa efectiva de impuestos	%	24.50	23.51	7.21	27.91	9.97	
Impuestos pagados en efectivo	MM$	103,436	163,790	123,972	170,171	309,643	
Tasa de impuestos pagados en efectivo	%	38.68	58.72	42.33	53.33	33.96	

Notes
1: Consolidated tax expense (deferred tax+current tax)

As of 31 December 2022	Bci Consolidated	CHILE	UNITED STATES	PERU
Total assets (CLP MM)	78,049,119	51,747,780	26,177,218	124,120
Loans and accounts receivable (CLP MM)	45,299,132	29,333,858	15,917,704	47,570
Income after tax (CLP MM)	911,903	648,139	269,765	-6,001
Tax (CLP MM)	-90,879	-32,054	-60,017	1,192
Net income (CLP MM)	821,024	616,085	209,748	-4,809
Number of employees	11,514	10,301	1,171	34

Note: The number of employees at the consolidated level includes people in representative offices that are not listed in this table.

Indexes

SASB Index

Commercial banks and Investment banking and brokerage

Topic	Code	Indicator	Page
Diversity and inclusion among employees	FN-IB-330a.1	Percentage of gender and racial/ethnic group representation for (1) executive management, (2) nonexecutive management, (3) professionals, and (4) all other employees	118
Business ethics	FN-CB-510a.2	Description of whistleblower policies and procedures	133
Financial inclusion and capacity building	FN-CB-240a.1	1. Number and 2. amount of loans outstanding qualified to programs designed to promote small business and community development	114
	FN-CB-240a.2	1. Number and 2. amount of past due and non-accrual loans qualified to programs designed to promote small business and community development	114
	FN-CB-240a.3	Number of no-cost retail checking accounts provided to previously unbanked or underbanked customers	114
Incorporation of environmental, social, and governance factors in investment banking and brokerage activities	FN-IB-410a.3	Descripción del enfoque para la incorporación de factores ambientales, sociales y de gestión corporativa(ESG) en las actividades de banca de inversión y corretaje	106
Incorporation of environmental, social, and governance factors in credit analysis	FN-CB-410a.1	Commercial and industrial credit exposure, by industry	102
	FN-CB-410a.2	Description of approach to incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in credit analysis	107
Professional integrity	FN-IB-510b.4	Description of approach to ensuring professional integrity, including duty of care	133
Data security	FN-CB-230a.1	1. Number of data breaches, 2. Percentage involving personally identifiable information (PII), and 3. Number of account holders affected	136
	FN-CB-230a.2	Description of approach to identifying and addressing data security risks	135

TCFD Index

TCFD Recommendation	Recommended disclosure	Page
Governance		
Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	(a) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	100
	(b) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	100
Strategy		
Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on businesses, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	(a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.	101
	(b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	101
	(c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into account different climate scenarios, including a 2°C or less scenario.	101
Risk management		102
Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks.	(a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	
	(b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	103
	(c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	103
Metrics and targets		
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	(a) Disclose the metrics used by to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	104
	(b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks.	105
	(c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	104

04

Additional Information

- Ownership
- Subsidiaries
- Essential facts
- External assurance letter

Ownership

The share capital of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones is

CLP 4,225,332,300,059

divided into

168,837,345

registered shares with no par value, in a single series.

Number of shareholders

1,621

Voting rights

1 share = 1 vote

Main shareholders. as of 31 December 2022	Number of shares	Ownership interest
EMPRESAS JUAN YARUR SPA	93,467,212	55.36%
BANCO DE CHILE. ON BEHALF OF NONRESIDENT THIRD PARTIES	10,677,630	6.32%
BANCHILE CORREDORES DE BOLSA S.A.	6,256,340	3.71%
BANCO SANTANDER. ON BEHALF OF FOREIGN INVESTORS	4,299,178	2.55%
AFP HABITAT S.A.	4,204,591	2.49%
BCI CORREDOR DE BOLSA S.A.	3,997,804	2.37%
AFP PROVIDA S.A.	3,289,875	1.95%
AFP CAPITAL S.A.	3,086,939	1.83%
LARRAIN VIAL S.A. CORREDORA DE BOLSA	2,968,443	1.76%
INVERSIONES CERRO SOMBRERO FINANCIERO SPA	2,872,748	1.70%
IMSA FINANCIERA SPA	2,520,016	1.49%
INVERSIONES NUEVA ALTAMIRA SPA	2,229,718	1.32%
INVERSIONES VYR SPA	1,924,556	1.14%
AFP CUPRUM S.A.	1,831,166	1.08%
INVERSIONES TARASCONA CORPORATION AGENCY IN CHILE	1,721,399	1.02%
YARUR BASCUÑÁN. JORGE JUAN	1,624,031	0.96%
YARUR REY. LUIS ENRIQUE	1,125,267	0.67%
AFP MODELO S.A.	1,086,439	0.64%
BTG PACTUAL CHILE SA CORREDORES DE BOLSA	1,035,947	0.61%
EMPRESAS JY S.A.	928,693	0.55%
BOLSA DE COMERCIO DE SANTIAGO BOLSA DE VALORES	862,462	0.51%
BOLSA ELÉCTRONICA DE CHILE BOLSA DE VALORES	789,698	0.47%
INVERSIONES COLIBRÍ FINANCIERA S.A.	788,452	0.47%
CREDICORP CAPITAL SA CORREDORES DE BOLSA	770,064	0.46%
AFP PLANVITAL S.A.	662,643	0.39%
Main shareholders	**155,021,311**	**91.82%**
Other shareholders	**13,816,034**	**8.18%**
Total shareholders	**168,837,345**	**100.00%**
Total subscribed and paid-in shares	**168,837,345**	

Shareholders' Agreement

On 7 October 2015, the shareholders related to the Yarur family—which, on 31 December 2022, held 63.557% of the duly subscribed and paid-in shares issued by Bci—signed a new shareholders' agreement, which replaced the agreement in effect since 30 December 1994. In the new agreement, the signing shareholders reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining their traditional coalition and control of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and reiterated their intention to preserve the current management principles.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Chilean Corporations Law, the aforementioned shareholders' agreement is kept in the Bank's Shareholders Register, which is available to the other shareholders and interested third parties.

Empresas Juan Yarur SpA is the principal shareholder of Bci with 93,467,212 shares, equivalent to 55.359% of the total shares issued. Given that Luis Enrique Yarur Rey is the controlling shareholder of Empresas Juan Yarur SpA, he is therefore also the controlling shareholder of Bci.

The 7 October 2015 shareholders' agreement and its later modifications were signed by the following natural and legal persons. In the case of corporations, the majority owners are identified:

Shareholders' Agreement	Shareholder	Tax ID	Ownership (direct and/ or indirect) (1)
EMPRESAS JUAN YARUR SpA	Luis Enrique Yarur Rey	5.196.456-K	26.7%
INVERSIONES CERRO SOMBRERO FINANCIERO SpA	Carlos Juan Yarur Ready	12.069.987-3	29.0%
	Gonzalo Ignacio Yarur Ready	7.517.825-5	29.0%
	Patricia Andrea Yarur Ready	6.378.077-4	18.4%
	Virginia Yarur Ready	6.378.078-2	18.4%
IMSA FINANCIERA SpA	María Paulina Yarur Chamy	7.010.880-1	19.1%
	José Luis Yarur Chamy	7.010.879-8	19.1%
	Rodrigo Alberto Yarur Chamy	9.578.628-6	19.1%
	Sebastián Andrés Yarur Chamy	9.604.685-5	19.1%
INVERSIONES NUEVA ALTAMIRA SpA	Luis Enrique Yarur Rey	5.196.456-K	25.0%
INVERSIONES VYR SpA	Victoria Inés Yarur Rey	4.131.984-4	97.8%
LUIS ENRIQUE YARUR REY		5.196.456-K	100.0%
INVERSIONES COLIBRI FINANCIERA S.A.	María Paulina Yarur Chamy	7.010.880-1	19.8%
	José Luis Yarur Chamy	7.010.879-8	19.8%
	Rodrigo Alberto Yarur Chamy	9.578.628-6	19.8%
	Sebastián Andrés Yarur Chamy	9.604.685-5	19.8%

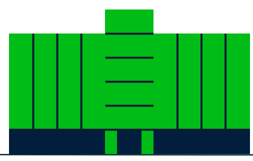
Shareholders' Agreement	Shareholder	Tax ID	Ownership (direct and/ or indirect) (1)
MEYAR UNO S.A.C. MEYAR SEIS S.A.C.	María Eugenia Said Yarur	Domiciled in Peru	100.0%
MEYAR UNO S.A.C. MEYAR SEIS S.A.C.	Luis Alberto Said Yarur	Domiciled in Peru	100.0%
MEYAR CUATRO S.A.C.	Pablo Horacio Said Yarur	Domiciled in Peru	100.0%
NUEVA CHOSICA UNO SpA	María Eugenia Yarur Rey	Domiciled in Peru	19.7%
	María Eugenia Said Yarur		80.3%
NUEVA CHOSICA DOS SpA	María Eugenia Yarur Rey	Domiciled in Peru	19.7%
	Luis Alberto Said Yarur		80.3%
NUEVA CHOSICA TRES SpA	María Eugenia Yarur Rey	Domiciled in Peru	19.7%
	Andrés Ignacio Said Yarur		80.3%
NUEVA CHOSICA CUATRO SpA	María Eugenia Yarur Rey	Domiciled in Peru	19.7%
	Pablo Horacio Said Yarur		80.3%
RECOMSA S.A.	Carlos Juan Yarur Ready	12.069.987-3	19.3%
	Gonzalo Ignacio Yarur Ready	7.517.825-5	19.3%
INVERSIONES LOS CORRALES SpA	Carlos Javier Massu Yarur	6.376.768-9	54.0%
	María Cecilia Massu Yarur	6.376.769-7	36.8%
SUCESIÓN JUAN CARLOS YARUR REY			100.0%

(1) Participaciones superiores a 15%

Credit rating

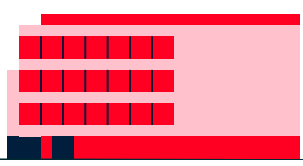
Bci has received national credit ratings from Feller Rate and Fitch Ratings and international ratings from Fitch Ratings, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's (S&P). In 2022, all the rating agencies maintained their ratings of the previous year.

International rating



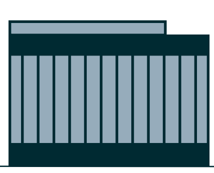
Standard & Poor´s

Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Senior Unsecured	A-
Commercial Paper	A-2



Fitch Ratings

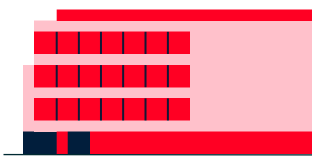
Foreign and local currency long-term IDRs	A-
Outlook	Stable
Foreign and local currency short-term IDRs	F2
Viability Rating	a-
Long-term foreign currency senior unsecured bonds	A-



Moody´s

Outlook	Stable
Bank Deposits	A2/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Senior Unsecured	A2
Commercial Paper	P-1

Rating local



Fitch Ratings

Long term	**AAA (cl)**
Short term	N1+ (cl)
Mortgage bonds	AA + (cl)
Bond series	AA + (cl)
Bonds	AAA (cl)
Subordinated bonds	AA (cl)
Shares	Primera Clase Nivel 1 (cl)

Feller Rate

Solvency	AAA
Outlook	Stable
Time deposits up to 1 year	Nivel 1+
Time deposits over 1 year	**AAA**
Mortgage bonds	AAA
Bond series	AAA
Subordinated bonds	AA+
Shares	1st class level 1

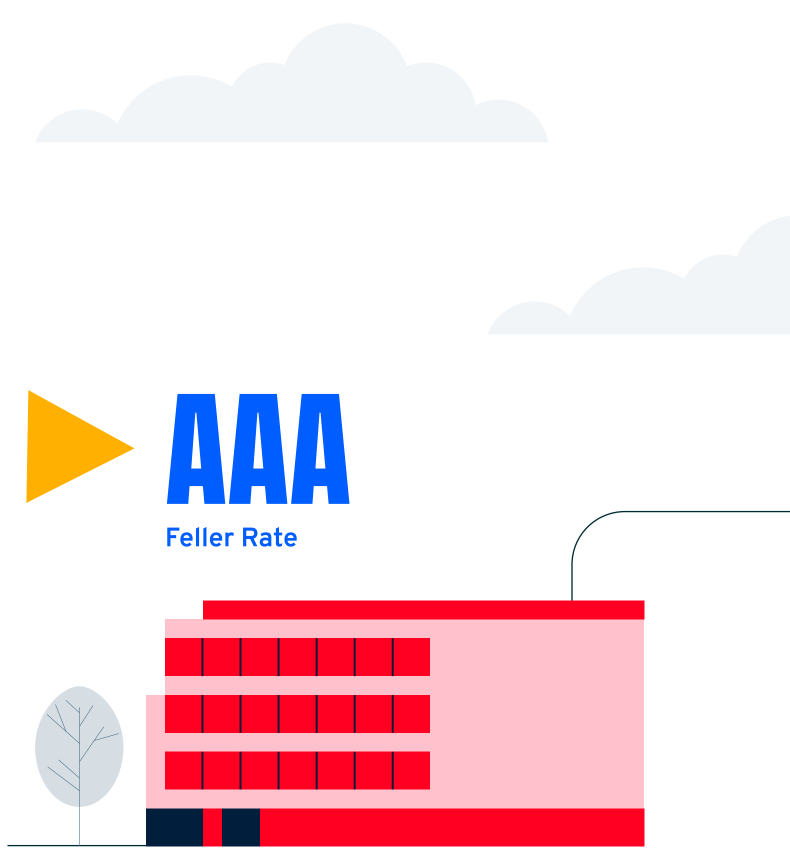
Principal Grounds

In the local market, Feller Rate maintained its credit rating of Bci's long-term deposits, mortgage bonds, bank bonds, and bond series at AAA, with a stable outlook. The confirmation of the rating is based on “a very strong business profile, income generation capacity, funding, and liquidity; a strong risk profile; and adequate capital backing.” The stable outlook reflects "a solid income generation capacity; highly diversified assets and funding sources; and conservative credit risk management with healthy loan loss provisions, which is advantageous for operating in an economic environment that presents diverse challenges."

Additionally, Feller pointed out that “Bci is a large universal bank, with highly diversified businesses supported by a commercial presence in the United States. The strategic initiatives have been complemented by the digital transformation plan, which has been a key pillar for deepening customer relationships and generating efficiency in the various internal processes."
Fitch Ratings, in turn, held Bci's national solvency rating at AAA, with a stable outlook. At the international level, Fitch maintained Bci's A– rating, also with a stable outlook. As explained in the agency's report, these decisions are based on Bci's intrinsic financial strength, reflected in its viability rating, and are influenced by the bank's "business profile and risk profile, considering that a significant share of Bci's business and risk exposures are in a highly rated market outside its main country of operations. This supports a higher operating environment score." In Fitch's opinion, "the U.S. operations and the bank's diversified business profile and sound risk profile will have a positive impact on Bci's financial metrics over the long term."

Similarly, Moody's maintained Bci's credit rating at A2, but it changed the bank's outlook to stable, in line with the credit rating for Chile. These ratings are based on the bank's adequate profitability, "which is supported by its diversified business mix, efficient operations, and commitment to maintaining stable capitalization. Moody's expects—according to the report—that the deterioration in asset quality and profitability related to the recent economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic will be limited by proactive and effective risk management and monitoring.
The bank benefits from a strong retail deposit franchise, although reliance on market funding remains high against modest liquidity buffers." According to Moody's, the stable outlook for Bci's deposit and senior debt ratings "are in line with the assessment of potentially higher government support for the bank, due to its substantial customer acquisition in the last four years."

Standard & Poor's (S&P) affirmed Bci's long-term credit rating of A–, with a stable outlook. This rating is based on "the bank's well-established brand in the Chilean financial system and its diversification strategy outside the country. In the last five years, Bci has strengthened its presence in the U.S. market, mainly in Florida, through its subsidiary, City National Bank of Florida, and its Bci Miami branch. These operations in the United States confer business stability by giving Bci exposure to a lower-risk economy that is highly diversified, depends less on commodities, and has a different business cycle than that in Chile." The stable outlook on Bci reflects the opinion that the bank “will maintain the current portfolio mix and that its business operations in the United States should offset the increasing risks of operating in Chile." Furthermore, the rating agency believes that Bci "will maintain its high systemic importance in the Chilean financial system, giving additional cushion to the rating." Additionally, the outlook considers that "the bank will maintain its adequate capitalization, given the single-digit credit growth, most of which is occurring overseas, although Chile will see moderate growth."



Subsidiaries

CHILE

Registered name	Bci Asesoría Financiera S. A.
Date established	23 October 1992
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	Provision of advisory services on the study, analysis, evaluation, and search for alternative sources of funding; liability restructuring; negotiations to acquire, capitalize, sell, or merge companies; the issuance and placement of bonds and debentures; and the placement of funds in the capital market.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 113,939,153
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.00%
Share in Bci's assets	15%
Board of Directors	Eugenio von Chrismar Carvajal, Gerardo Spoerer Hurtado, Alejandro Enrique Alarcón Pérez, Luis Antonio Raul Le Feuvre V., Patricio Sandro Rojas Ramos, Mario Arturo Farren Risopatrón
CEO	Luis Felipe Gonzalez Holmes

Registered name	Bci Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S. A.
Date established	7 January 1988
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	Management of all types of mutual funds, investment funds, and individual portfolios regulated by Law 20,712, including the development of voluntary pension savings plans (APV and APVC), other complementary activities authorized by the FMC through Circular No. 1,566 of 2001, and the management of third-party investment funds and portfolios, authorized by Circular No. 1,897 of 2008.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 20,408 MM
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.90%
Share in Bci's assets	0.27%
Board of Directors	Gerardo Spoerer Hurtado, Abraham Romero Pequeño, Álvaro Emilio Pezoa Bissieres, Cristian Andrés Fabres Ruiz, Jorge Farah Taré, José Alberto Isla Valle, Jorge Barrenechea Parra.
CEO	Claudia Torres Brickell

Registered name	Bci Corredor de Bolsa S. A.
Date established	24 July 1987
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	Securities intermediation and brokerage and, in general, all activities that are legally permissible for stock brokers.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 4,994 MM
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.95%
Share in Bci's assets	0.25%
Board of Directors	José Luis de la Rosa Muñoz (Chairman), Pedro Pablo Del Favero Valdes, Roberto Guerrero Valenzuela, Hernán Díaz Peñafiel, José Miguel Ried Undurraga.
CEO	Juan Pablo Monge Farcuh

Registered name	Bci Corredores de Seguros S. A.
Date established	15 January 1997
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	General and life insurance intermediation with any insurance company located in the country, and the provision of advisory and other services related to insurance contracting.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 1,052 MM
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.00%
Share in Bci's assets	36%
Board of Directors	Abraham Romero Pequeño (Chairman), Rodrigo Corces Barja, José Isla Valle, Ignacio Yarur Arrasate, Sergio Germán Acevedo Campos
CEO	Maria Alejandra López Acuña

Registered name	Bci Factoring S. A.
Date established	13 December 1994
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	Provision of all kinds of factoring services, including acquiring and discounting invoices and receivables and, in general, developing and exploiting the factoring business in all its forms; investing, reinvesting, and acquiring equity shares or rights in all types of tangible or intangible movable property, real estate, and corporations, whether civil, commercial, community, or takeovers, and in all kinds of movable securities; and managing and exploiting said assets in whatever capacity so as to perceive the benefits.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 51,895,816,077
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.97%
Share in Bci's assets	0.41%
Board of Directors	José Alberto Isla Valle, Antonio Le Feuvre Vergara, Carlos Budnevich Le Fort, Diego Yarur Arrasate, Eugenio von Chrismar Carvajal, Juan Pablo Stefanelli Dachena, Patricio Canales Lardiez
CEO	Víctor Aguilar Zaforas

Registered name	Bci Securitizadora S. A.
Date established	1 March 2001
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	Acquisition of the credits covered under Article 135 of Law 18,045 or any associated future regulations or amendments, and the issuance of short- or long-term debt securities, in each case originating an asset pool from the common equity of the corporation, which is under the supervision of the Chilean Financial Market Commission (FMC).
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 417,753,999
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.90%
Share in Bci's assets	5%
Board of Directors	Eugenio Leonardo von Chrismar Carvajal, Gerardo Spoerer Hurtado, Alejandro Enriques Alarcon Perez, Felipe Gonzalez Holmes, Fernando Basil Carmash.
CEO	Juan Pablo Donoso Cocq

Registered name	Servicios de Cobranzas y Normalización, Normaliza S. A.
Date established	8 June 1990
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	Provision of extrajudicial collection services, directly by the company or by contracted third parties, for any type of debt, as well as background checks on natural or legal persons, the preparation of commercial reports, and any other business that the partners agree to execute.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 146 MM
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.90%
Share in Bci's assets	4%
Board of Directors	Antonio Le Feuvre Vergara (Chairman), Juan José Valenzuela, Rodrigo Corces Barja, Juan Pablo Stefanelli, Francisco Mendoza
CEO	Paula García Cuesta

Registered name	Bci Corredores de Bolsa de Productos S. A.
Date established	16 April 2015
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	Brokerage operations for agricultural products, covered under Articles 4 and 5 of Law No. 19,920, in its capacity as an agricultural commodity broker, including the purchase or sale of agricultural commodities on the Chilean receivables exchange (Bolsa de Productos), on its own account with intention to transfer the rights, and the complementary activities authorized by the Financial Market Commission, for which it may perform all actions and enter into all contracts and transactions permissible for agricultural commodity brokers, in accordance with current for future regulations.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 1,290 MM
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.00%
Share in Bci's assets	2%
Board of Directors	Andrés Maturana Alvarado (Chairman), Sergio Benavente Riobo, Sergio Germán Acevedo Campos
CEO	Francisco García Pinochet

Registered name	SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Limitada
Date established	17 November 2004 (acquired by Bci in December 2018)
Legal nature	Limited liability company
Corporate purpose	General and life insurance intermediation with any national insurance entity located in the country, and the provision of advisory services inherent to this type of contract, for all classes of natural and legal persons. The company may also develop products such as home assistance, road and travel assistance, legal and medical assistance, extended warranty on goods and services sold or provided by third parties, etc.; and provide pension advisory services, in accordance with the provisions of Decree Law No. 3,500, subject to Article 70 bis of the General Banking Law or subsequent legislation. To meet its objective, the company may enter into any and all contracts necessary for performing the above activities, developing its business or trade, and investing the company's available funds.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 30,000,000
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.00%
Share in Bci's assets	16%
Board of Directors	Fernando Carmash Cassis, Luis Felipe Hirane Sarkis, Eduardo Nazal Saca
CEO	Pilar Pérez Carmona

Registered name	Sociedad de Servicios de Comercialización y Apoyo Financiero y de Gestión SSFF Limitada
Date established	6 April 2005 (acquired by Bci in December 2018)
Legal nature	Limited liability company
Corporate purpose	Provision of administration, after-sales, and customer services, related to the granting, operation, and maintenance of products contracted with banks, banking affiliates, and banking support services corporations. Provision of product marketing and distribution services for banks, banking affiliates, and banking support services corporations. All activities outlined in the corporate purpose may be carried out directly by the company or by contracted or delegated third parties. In general, the company may also carry out any other commercial activity that the partners determine, to complement or enhance the corporate object.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 30,000,000
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.99%
Share in Bci's assets	~9%
Board of Directors	Rodrigo Corces Barja, Eduardo Nazal Saca, Fernando Carmash Cassis
CEO	Michel Awad Bahna

Registered name	Administradora de Tarjetas Servicios Financieros Limitada
Date established	6 August 1998 (acquired by Bci in December 2018)
Legal nature	Limited liability company
Corporate purpose	Provision of services and the performance of all activities related to the operation of debit, credit, and prepaid cards, issued in accordance with the Compendium of Financial Regulations of the Central Bank of Chile and other applicable regulations, including but not limited to (i) the provision of services related to physical card issuance or any other material or immaterial support for all types of payment cards. Provision, maintenance, and administration of computer systems and channels for the issuance and operation and all other types of related, complementary, necessary, or convenient activities for the issuance or operation of payment cards, to the extent that said services and activities do not involve settlement and/or payment of the debt owed to affiliated entities for the use of the cards.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 12,849,049,905
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	100.00%
Share in Bci's assets	~7%
Board of Directors	Fernando Carmash Cassis, Rodrigo Corces Barja, Jerónimo Ryckeboer Rovaletti
CEO	Michel Awad Bahna

Registered name	Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales S. A.
Date established	4 November 1997, as a limited liability company (acquired by Bci in December 2018)
Legal nature	Closed corporation
Corporate purpose	Issuance of credit cards and the performance of complementary activities related to this line of business, as authorized under the general regulations for credit card issuers published and maintained by the Financial Market Commission or any future supervisory body, and the granting of bulk credit in its capacity as a bank affiliate.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	CLP 95,676,753,125
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.9842%
Share in Bci's assets	158%
Board of Directors	Eugenio Von Chrismar Carvajal, Ignacio Yarur Arrasate, Rodrigo Corces Barja, Jerónimo Ryckeboer Rovaletti, Eduardo Nazal Saca, Mario Farren Risopatrón, Diego Peralta Valenzuela
CEO	Michel Awad Bahna

UNITED STATES

Registered name	BCI Financial Group, Inc.
Date established	Parent company of City National Bank (CNB), acquired in 2015. CNB is a banking financial institution established in 1946, with headquarters in the city of Miami.
Legal nature	Financial institution
Corporate purpose	Provision of a wide range of financial products, including real estate, commercial, and consumer banking, to over 22,000 customers, with 26 branches located in four counties in the state of Florida.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	USD 927 million
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	100%
Share in Bci's assets	3.01%
Board of Directors	Charles C. Papy, Diego Yarur, Eugenio von Chrismar, Fernando A. Capablanca, Grisel Vega, Jorge Becerra, Patricia Menéndez, Neisen O. Kasdin, Ronald Lindhart, Jaret Davis, Jorge J. Gonzalez
CEO	Jorge González Echazabal

Registered name	Bci Securities Inc
Date established	6 July 2011. Start of operations: 1 March 2016
Legal nature	Subsidiary established in the state of Florida, in the United States of America
Corporate purpose	Trading of assets, mutual funds, corporate debt, U.S. Treasury bonds, sovereign debt, and put/call options for clients residing mainly in South America. The corporation can establish network agreements with banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations. This investment was authorized by the Financial Market Commission on 10 January 2013 and by the Central Bank of Chile on 21 February 2013.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	USD 18 MM
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	100%
Share in Bci's assets	3%
Board of Directors	Grisel Vega, Juan Segundo, Juan Martinez-Lejarza
CEO	Andrew Q. Barrett

PERU

Registered name	Bci Peru
Date established	30 September 2021
Legal nature	Subsidiary established in Lima, Peru
Corporate purpose	Recently constituted subsidiary, waiting for approval of banking license to operate in Peru.
Subscribed and paid-in capital	PEN 50 million
Direct and indirect ownership by Bci	99.99%
Share in Bci's assets	0.04%
Board of Directors	Diego Yarur Arrasate, Eduardo Javier Nazal Saca, Gerardo Spoerer Hurtado, Mario Arturo Farren Risopatron, Rafael Enrique Llosa Barrios
CEO	Gonzalo Camargo Cárdenas

Essential facts

Date	Topic	Document
22 Feb 2022	Notice of Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting	Download PDF
22 Feb 2022	Proposition to increase share capital through the capitalization of retained earnings from the 2021 fiscal year, which were not distributed as dividends.	Download PDF
07 Apr 2022	Election of the Bci Board of Directors	Download PDF
03 May 2022	Authorization for Banco Bci Perú (BCI Perú) to operate as a multiple bank.	Download PDF
14 Jul 2022	Start of operations of Bci Perú as a multiple bank in Peru.	Download PDF
09 Sep 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 17,000,000,000.	Download PDF
13 Sep 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 15,000,000,000.	Download PDF
23 Sep 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 7,500,000,000.	Download PDF
26 Sep 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 4,500,000,000.	Download PDF
30 Sep 2022	Sale of the banking support services corporation Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A.	Download PDF
13 Oct 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of UF 180,000.	Download PDF
27 Oct 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 17,000,000,000.	Download PDF
04 Nov 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 15,000,000,000, with a maturity date of 1 December 2026 and an average placement rate of 7.39%.	Download PDF
22 Nov 2022	Placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 4,000,000,000.	Download PDF
29 Nov 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 9,000,000,000.	Download PDF
01 Dec 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 12,000,000,000.	Download PDF
07 Dec 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 20,000,000,000.	Download PDF
09 Dec 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of CLP 18,000,000,000.	Download PDF
20 Dec 2022	Placement of bonds for a total of UF 3,750,000.	Download PDF
27 Dec 2022	Partial placement of bonds in the local market for a total of UF 2,550,000.	Download PDF

Independent Assurance of selected sustainability indicators in the 2022 Integrated Report of Bci

CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP | PART OF SLR

ISAE 3000 (2020) Statement

Prepared for Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci)

The nature of the assurance

This is a report by Corporate Citizenship for the Sustainability and Communications Department of Banco de Credito e Inversiones ("Bci").

Corporate Citizenship has undertaken limited assurance of selected sustainability indicators reported in Bci's Integrated Report 2022 against the GRI principles of Accuracy, Clarity, Comparability, Completeness, Timeliness, and Verifiability. The carbon emissions data has been prepared in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (where relevant), in addition to appropriate GHG conversion factors.

Our work has involved reviewing the following selected indicators:

- Absenteeism rate (%)
- Level of employee engagement (%)
- Wage equity indicators (%)
  - Female to male salary ratio (mean)
  - Female to male salary ratio (median)
- Average hours of training per employee (hours)
- Total employee training and development expenditure ($)
- Financial inclusion metrics:
- Number and amount ($) of loans for small and micro businesses
- Share of total business banking loans delivered to small and micro businesses (%)
- • Number and amount ($) of loans for small and micro businesses in regions
- Share of small and micro business loans directed to businesses in regions (%)
- Total water consumption (m^3) and water intensity (m3/m^2)
- Total waste eliminated (kg) and share of total waste sent to landfill (%)
- Energy consumption (kWh) and energy intensity (electricity) (kWh/m^2)
- Total Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO_2e)
- Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO_2e), market-based and location-based
- Total Scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO_2e) from non-financing activities
- Financed GHG emissions of the Wholesale & Investment Banking division (tCO_2e) and emissions intensity (tCO_2e per million pesos) [2021]

The financed emissions indicators assured represent the portfolio of the Bank on December 31st, 2021. For all other indicators, the assurance covers the period from 1st January 2022 – 31st December 2022.

The data relates to operations in Chile where Bci has a majority stake. It excludes the operations of the subsidiary Bci Servicios Financieros in Chile, and international operations in countries other than Chile. The financed emissions data represents only the portfolio of the Wholesale & Investment Banking division of the Bank.

Bci is entirely and solely responsible for the production and publication of the data assured, Corporate Citizenship for its assurance.

GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty due to factors such as incomplete scientific knowledge about the global warming potential of different GHGs and uncertainty around the models and parameters used in estimating GHG emissions.

This engagement was performed in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagement (ISAE) 3000 (Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) and the relevant subject-matter specific ISAE for GHG data (ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements).

Corporate Citizenship has complied with the requirements for independence, professional ethics and quality control as stipulated by ISAE 3000 (2020) Requirement 3a and 3b.

1. Outside of the capital city, Santiago.
2. In other words, excluding category 15 of the GHG Protocol, with the Bank's financed emissions reviewed separately as under the corresponding indicator described.

Assurance work performed

The assurance work was commissioned in December 2022 and was completed on 8th March 2023. Detailed records were kept of meetings and correspondence relating to the assurance. The assurance process was led by a Managing Consultant, with support from two Researchers and a Director acting in a supervisory capacity.

The assurance engagement was undertaken to a limited level, and involved the following activities:

1. Management interviews and follow-up meetings with employees responsible for the different relevant areas of Bci's sustainability performance (operational ecoefficiency, sustainable finance, financial inclusion, human resources), to understand internal management processes, and the preparation, validation, and reporting of the indicators.
2. Reviews of the procedures and systems used to record and analyse sustainability performance data to assess robustness.
3. Checks on to a sample of underlying records and evidence to check for consistency and accuracy of the consolidated indicators.
4. A review of year-on-year performance trends to identify any significant changes and investigate the reasons behind these.
5. A review of GHG calculations for accuracy and consistency with the GHG Protocol and the PCAF financed emissions guidelines, including a detailed interrogation of Excel-based calculators, methodological decisions, and conversion and emissions factors.
6. Examination of the 2022 Integrated Report to assess the presentation of the selected sustainability indicators, and associated claims, against the Global Reporting Initiative's Principles for Accuracy, Clarity, Comparability, Completeness, Timeliness, and Verifiability, as well as corresponding guidance for reporting from the GHG standards considered.

Our experience and independence

Corporate Citizenship is a specialist management consultancy, advising corporations that seek to improve their economic, social, and environmental performance around the world and is a leading assuror of corporate responsibility and sustainability reports.

This is the sixth year that Corporate Citizenship has provided independent assurance services in relation to Bci's corporate sustainability reporting. During the period under review, Corporate Citizenship also provided support to Bci with their 2022 submission to the Dow Jones Sustainability Index CSA questionnaire, analysis of their MSCI ESG rating, and support with their Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) reporting

Conclusion

Based on the scope of work and assurance procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the sustainability data described above is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the GRI Principles of Accuracy, Clarity, Comparability, Completeness, Timeliness, and Verifiability, and, where relevant, the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised) and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry.

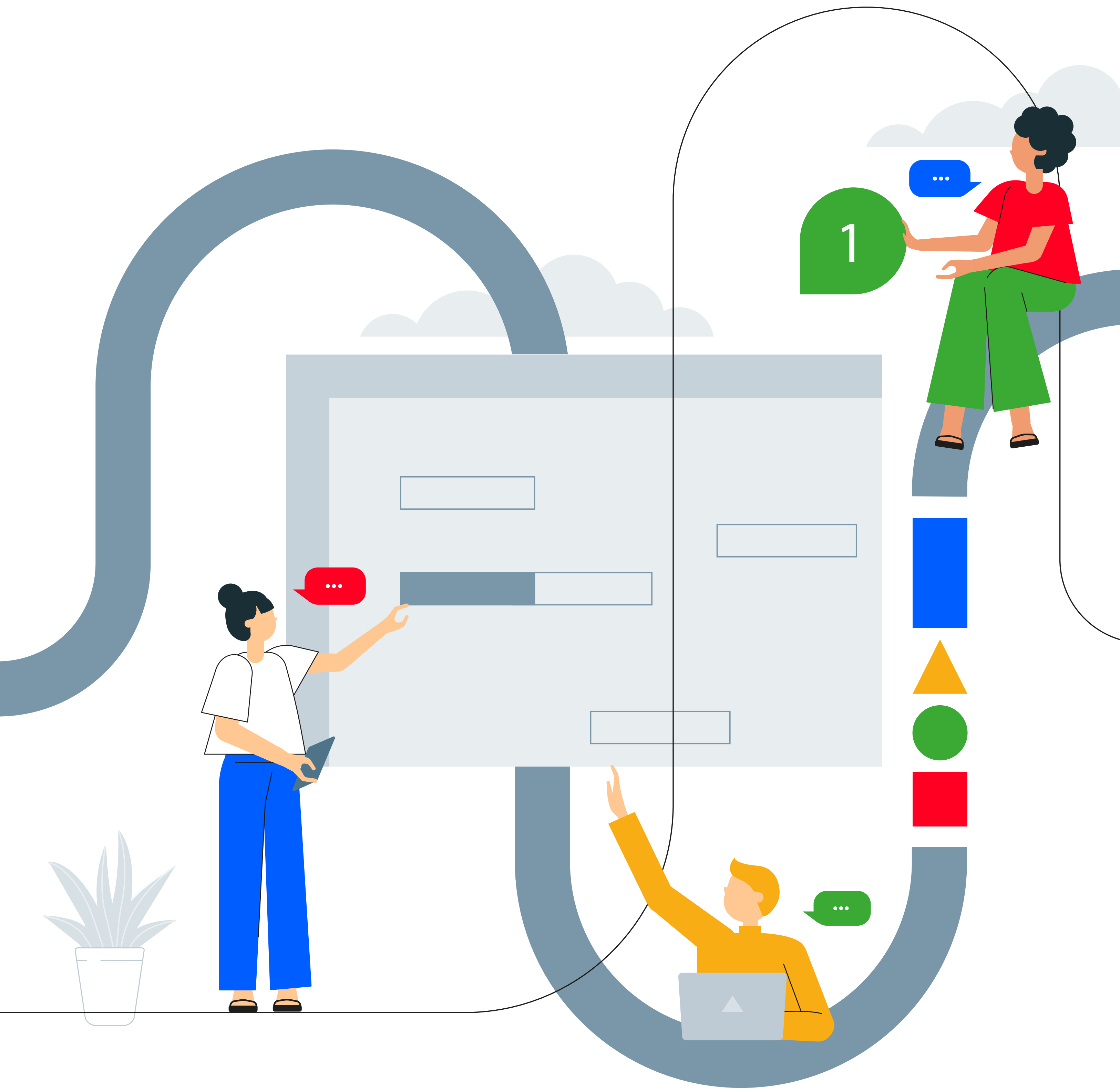
Corporate Citizenship Limited

Santiago, Chile

9th March 2023

05

Financial Statements



Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021

CONTENT

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and its Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards and instructions provided by the Chilean Financial Market Commission; this responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Santiago
Av. Presidente Riesco 5685,
piso 15, Las Condes

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Chilean Financial Market Commission.

Other matters

a) Implementation of the new compendium of accounting standards for banks

As indicated in Note 4 to these consolidated financial statements, the Bank has implemented the changes established by the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF) in the consolidated financial statements beginning on January 1, 2022. In addition, the comparative consolidated financial statements as of December 31 and as of January 1, 2021 are presented with retrospective effect to such changes in the Compendium.

b) Other auditors

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020, used as a basis for the opening balances as of January 1, 2021, and before the retroactive adjustments required by the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, were audited by other auditors whose report thereon dated January 26, 2021, expressed an unmodified opinion, including an emphasis of matter paragraph for the acquisition and merger of Executive National Bank by City National Bank of Florida (CNB), a subsidiary of BCI. As part of our audit of the 2022 financial statements, we also audited the adjustments described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements that were applied to provide retrospective recognition to the opening balances of the financial statements as of January 1, 2021. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied. We were not engaged to audit, review or perform any other procedures on the financial statements as of January 1, 2021, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the financial statements as of January 1, 2021, taken as a whole.

Ernesto Guzmán V. KPMG Ltda.

Santiago, February 27, 2023

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BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and January 1, 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Note	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
ASSETS				
Cash and bank deposits	7	**4,256,396**	**3,960,498**	**4,597,868**
Transactions in the course of collection	7	**404,209**	**350,072**	**236,710**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss		**7,680,615**	**6,066,335**	**5,567,454**
Financial derivative contracts	8	6,770,653	5,192,467	4,420,175
Debt financial instruments	8	770,101	717,058	1,049,848
Other	8	139,861	156,810	97,431
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	**71,282**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**10,477,361**	**10,813,647**	**7,691,869**
Debt financial instruments	11	10,477,361	10,813,647	7,691,869
Other	11	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	**1,788,851**	**1,589,058**	**1,031,722**
Financial assets at amortized cost		**49,830,891**	**43,730,731**	**35,589,133**
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	13	182,061	186,753	190,248
Debt securities	13	3,581,998	2,296,066	25,145
Loans and advances to banks	13	767,700	639,533	356,669
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	13	29,276,944	26,686,186	23,005,506
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	13	12,809,381	10,699,056	8,897,472
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumer	13	3,212,807	3,223,137	3,114,093
Investments in companies	14	**175,736**	**115,414**	**109,057**
Intangible assets	15	**411,009**	**440,958**	**395,276**
Property and equipment	16	**249,105**	**252,734**	**251,217**
Right-of-use assets	17	**152,886**	**189,026**	**204,807**
Current tax assets	18	**138,066**	**19,572**	**36,270**
Deferred tax assets	18	**482,714**	**253,552**	**209,626**
Other assets	19	**1,895,064**	**1,319,963**	**1,198,442**
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	**34,934**	**45,718**	**32,281**
TOTAL ASSETS		**78,049,119**	**69,147,278**	**57,151,732**

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and January 1, 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Note	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
LIABILITIES				
Transactions in the course of payment	7	**330,138**	**258,686**	**201,437**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	**6,584,736**	**5,094,231**	**4,530,724**
Financial derivative contracts	21	6,584,736	5,094,231	4,530,724
Other	21	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	**-**	**-**	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	**2,590,468**	**1,492,815**	**1,262,629**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		**59,760,444**	**54,086,905**	**44,271,211**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	22	24,122,165	27,653,442	19,726,574
Deposits and other term deposits	22	18,245,965	10,865,149	10,839,610
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	22	384,883	141,178	350,314
Bank borrowings	22	6,661,071	6,970,837	6,270,698
Debt financial instruments issued	22	8,107,260	7,428,196	6,172,971
Other financial liabilities	22	2,239,100	1,028,103	911,044
Lease liabilities	17	**136,448**	**173,726**	**186,293**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	**1,499,299**	**1,332,936**	**1,258,653**
Provisions for contingencies	24	**227,716**	**138,611**	**130,964**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interests and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	25	**246,247**	**156,117**	**95,236**
Special provisions for credit loss	26	**491,055**	**412,065**	**208,497**
Current taxes	18	**17,493**	**141,535**	**9,073**
Deferred taxes	18	**1,612**	**926**	**22,189**
Other liabilities	27	**1,386,662**	**1,364,510**	**1,077,804**
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	20	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**73,272,318**	**64,653,063**	**53,254,710**
EQUITY				
Share capital	28	**4,225,332**	**3,862,386**	**3,655,828**
Reserves	28	**(26,640)**	**(23,100)**	**(26,722)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	28	**2,211**	**289,255**	**51,371**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	28	(182)	-	-
items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	28	2,393	289,255	51,371
Retained earnings from prior years	28	**-**	**-**	**(6,758)**
Profit for the year	28	**820,822**	**520,391**	**317,454**
Less: Provisions for dividends, payment of interests and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	28	(246,247)	(156,117)	(95,236)
Owners of the bank	28	**4,775,478**	**4,492,815**	**3,895,937**
Non-controlling interests	28	**1,323**	**1,400**	**1,085**
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,776,801**	**4,494,215**	**3,897,022**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**78,049,119**	**69,147,278**	**57,151,732**

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Note	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Interest income		2,903,692	1,709,828
Interest expenses		(1,343,274)	(349,599)
Net interest income	30	**1,560,418**	**1,360,229**
Inflation-indexation income		1,476,901	655,232
Inflation-indexation expenses		(727,603)	(315,057)
Net inflation-indexation income	31	**749,298**	**340,175**
Fee income		508,328	483,505
Fee expense		(141,417)	(127,875)
Net fee income	32	**366,911**	**355,630**
Finance income for:			
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading		23,774	135,809
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		(24,090)	-
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		8,399	-
Foreign currency changes, inflation-indexation, and hedge accounting		(56,135)	(85,472)
Reclassification of financial assets due to change in business model		-	-
Other finance income		-	-
Net finance income	33	**(48,052)**	**50,337**
Income from investments in companies	34	7,404	2,290
Income from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not admissible as discontinued operations	35	9,702	11,637
Other operating income	36	53,406	36,759
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**2,699,087**	**2,157,057**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	37	(638,989)	(540,053)
Administrative expenses	38	(422,520)	(333,896)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(113,643)	(106,931)
Impairment of non-financial assets	40	(21,009)	(23)
Other operating expenses	36	(96,153)	(53,000)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(1,292,314)**	**(1,033,903)**
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		**1,406,773**	**1,123,154**
Credit loss expense for:			
Provisions for credit loss of loans and advances to banks and loans and receivables from customers		(484,580)	(287,367)
Special provisions for credit loss		(81,910)	(192,403)
Recovery of written-off credits		78,217	78,646
Impairment due to credit loss of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(6,597)	-
Credit loss expense	41	**(494,870)**	**(401,124)**
OPERATING PROFIT		**911,903**	**722,030**
Profit from continuing operations before tax		**911,903**	**722,030**
Income tax	18	(90,879)	(201,484)
Profit from continuing operations after tax		**821,024**	**520,546**
Profit from discontinued operations before tax		**-**	**-**
Discontinued operations tax	42	-	-
Profit from discontinued operations after tax		**-**	**-**
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED		**821,024**	**520,546**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Bank		820,822	520,391
Non-controlling interests		202	155
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings		5,664	3,657
Diluted earnings		5,664	3,657

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Note	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED		**821,024**	**520,546**
Other comprehensive income from the year ended:			
ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset) and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	28	(132)	-
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	(50)	-
Movements in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability		-	-
Other		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME BEFORE TAX		**(182)**	**-**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX	**28**	**(182)**	**-**
ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS			
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	(384,996)	(350,104)
Translation differences for foreign operations	28	(19,997)	325,380
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations		-	-
Cash flow hedges	28	(36,129)	353,329
Undesignated items of accounting hedge instruments		-	-
Other		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX	**28**	**(441,122)**	**328,605**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**28**	154,260	(77,521)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX	**28**	**(286,862)**	**251,084**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED		**(287,044)**	**251,084**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE CONSOLIDATED YEAR ENDED		**533,980**	**771,630**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Bank		533,778	771,475
Non-controlling interests		202	155

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Equity attributable to owners														
			Accumulated other comprehensive income							Retained earnings					
	Share capital	Reserves	Re-measurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	Net changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation differences for foreign operations	Cash flow hedges	Income tax	Total	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Provision for minimum dividends	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Closing balance as of December 31, 2020	3,655,828	110	-	-	77,966	79,987	(176,292)	40,562	22,223	(6,758)	317,454	(95,236)	**3,893,621**	1,085	**3,894,706**
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	(26,832)	-	-	29,148	-	-	-	29,148	-	-	-	**2,316**	-	**2,316**
Opening balances as of January 1, 2021	**3,655,828**	**(26,722)**	**-**	**-**	**107,114**	**79,987**	**(176,292)**	**40,562**	**51,371**	**(6,758)**	**317,454**	**(95,236)**	**3,895,937**	**1,085**	**3,897,022**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,454	(317,454)	-	-	-	-
Other equity movements		(85)	-	-	85	-	-	-	**85**	-				160	**160**
Additions to share capital for capitalization without issuance of fully paid ordinary shares	206,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(206,558)	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of ordinary share dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,138)	-	95,236	(8,902)	-	**(8,902)**
Provision for payment of ordinary share dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(156,117)	(156,117)	-	**(156,117)**
Subtotal of transactions with the owners in the period	**3,862,386**	**(26,807)**	**-**	**-**	**107,199**	**79,987**	**(176,292)**	**40,562**	**51,456**	**-**	**-**	**(156,117)**	**3,730,918**	**1,245**	**3,732,163**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520,391	-	520,391	155	520,546
Other comprehensive income	-	-			(350,104)	325,380	353,329	(77,521)	251,084	-	-	-	251,084	-	251,084
Subtotal comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(350,104)**	**325,380**	**353,329**	**(77,521)**	**251,084**	**-**	**520,391**	**-**	**771,475**	**155**	**771,630**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2021, before re-expression as of January 1, 2022	3,862,386	(26,807)	-	-	(242,905)	405,367	177,037	(36,959)	**302,540**	**-**	520,391	(156,117)	**4,502,393**	1,400	**4,503,793**
Effects of changes in accounting policies		3,707			(13,285)				**(13,285)**	**-**	-	-	**(9,578)**	-	**(9,578)**
Closing balance as of December 31, 2021	**3,862,386**	**(23,100)**	**-**	**-**	**(256,190)**	**405,367**	**177,037**	**(36,959)**	**289,255**	**-**	**520,391**	**(156,117)**	**4,492,815**	**1,400**	**4,494,215**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520,391	(520,391)	-	-	-	-
Other equity movements	-	(3,540)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(3,540)**	(279)	**(3,819)**
Additions to share capital for capitalization without issuance of fully paid ordinary shares	362,946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(362,946)	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of ordinary share dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(157,445)	-	156,117	**(1,328)**	-	**(1,328)**
Provision for payment of ordinary share dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(246,247)	**(246,247)**	-	**(246,247)**
Subtotal of transactions with the owners in the period	**4,225,332**	**(26,640)**	**-**	**-**	**(256,190)**	**405,367**	**177,037**	**(36,959)**	**289,255**	**-**	**-**	**(246,247)**	**4,241,700**	**1,121**	**4,242,821**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820,822	-	**820,822**	202	**821,024**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(132)	(50)	(384,996)	(19,997)	(36,129)	154,260	(287,044)	-	-	-	**(287,044)**	-	**(287,044)**
Subtotal comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(132)**	**(50)**	**(384,996)**	**(19,997)**	**(36,129)**	**154,260**	**(287,044)**	**-**	**820,822**	**-**	**533,778**	**202**	**533,980**
Closing balance as of December 31, 2022	**4,225,332**	**(26,640)**	**(132)**	**(50)**	**(641,186)**	**385,370**	**140,908**	**117,301**	**2,211**	**-**	**820,822**	**(246,247)**	**4,775,478**	**1,323**	**4,776,801**

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

		December 31,	
		2022	2021
	Note	MCh$	MCh$
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT BEFORE TAX FOR THE YEAR ENDED		**911,903**	**722,030**
Debit (credit) to profit or loss that do not represent movements in cash flows			
Depreciation and amortization	39	113,643	106,931
Impairment of non-financial assets	40	21,009	23
Provisions for credit loss		566,490	479,770
Adjustment to market value of financial instruments		(8,837)	(47,275)
Net loss on investment in companies	34	(7,404)	(2,290)
Net loss on sale of assets received in payment	35	(186)	(91)
Net loss on sale of property and equipment	35	(96)	(1,113)
Net gain on sale of property and equipment	35	312	54
Write-off of assets received in payment	35	1,160	135
Net interest income	30	(1,560,418)	(1,360,229)
Net inflation-indexation income	31	(749,298)	(340,175)
Net fee income	32	(366,911)	(355,630)
Other debit (credit) that do not represent movements in cash flows		94,640	33,409
Changes due to increases/decreases in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in loans and advances to banks		(120,952)	(283,534)
(Increase) decrease in loans and receivables from customers		(3,819,805)	(5,427,172)
(Increase) decrease in financial investments		(614,208)	(3,045,280)
Increase (decrease) in other on-demand liabilities		(3,536,163)	7,925,933
Increase (decrease) in repurchase agreements and securities lending		289,954	(236,469)
Increase (decrease) in deposits and other term deposits		6,899,121	1,793
Increase (decrease) in bank borrowings		(7,932)	(838,270)
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities		1,209,421	116,965
Loans from the Central Bank of Chile (long-term)		-	637,053
Repayment of loans from the Central Bank of Chile (long term)		(25,812)	-
Long-term foreign loans		-	2,013,264
Repayment of long-term foreign loans		(281,741)	(1,111,380)
Income tax		(309,643)	(39,101)
Interest and inflation-indexation received		4,380,594	2,365,060
Interest and inflation-indexation paid		(2,070,876)	(664,656)
Fees received	32	508,328	483,505
Fees paid	32	(141,417)	(127,875)
Total net cash from operating activities		**1,374,876**	**1,005,385**
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of investments in companies	14	(55,990)	(2,395)
Sale of investments in companies	14	1,319	-
Dividends received from investments in companies	14	3,668	710
Acquisition of property and equipment	16	(19,002)	(15,286)
Sale of property and equipment		1,745	877
Acquisition of intangible assets	15	(71,957)	(135,965)
Sale of intangible assets		-	-
Sale of goods received in payment or awarded		7,269	12,074
Net (increase) decrease in other assets and liabilities		(293,969)	184,184
Total net cash (used in) from investing activities		**(426,917)**	**44,199**

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

		December 31,	
		2022	2021
	Note	MCh$	MCh$
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Attributable to interest of the owners:			
Issue of letters of credit		-	-
Redemption and payment of interest / principal of letters of credit		(2,493)	(2,871)
Issuance of current bonds		1,196,446	1,282,489
Redemption and payment of interest / principal of current bonds		(1,433,026)	(729,671)
Issue of mortgage bonds		-	-
Redemption and payment of interest / principal of mortgage bonds		-	-
Payment of interest / principal of lease liabilities		(2,897)	(3,348)
Issue of subordinated bonds		-	-
Payment of interest and principal of subordinated bonds		(59,127)	(86,905)
Issue of bonds with no fixed maturity date		-	-
Redemption and payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity date		-	-
Issue of preferred shares		-	-
Redemption of preference shares and payment of preference share dividends		-	-
Increase in share capital for the issuance of ordinary shares		-	-
Payment of ordinary shares dividends		(157,445)	(104,138)
Attributable to non-controlling interests:			
Dividend payment and/or withdrawals of share capital related to subsidiaries corresponding to non-controlling interest		-	-
Total net cash (used in) from financing activities		**(458,542)**	**355,556**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED		**1,091,210**	**533,387**
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS		**(601,793)**	**871,753**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		**6,820,120**	**5,414,980**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**7**	**7,309,537**	**6,820,120**

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

a) The Bank

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (hereinafter "BCI" or "the Bank") is a company incorporated in Chile, regulated by the Financial Market Commission, hereinafter the "CMF", in accordance with the amendments to the General Banking Law under Law No. 21.130, which defines this commission as regulatory entity from June 1, 2019 (Official Gazette Publication No. 42.343 of Thursday, May 2, 2019). Its registered office is at Avenida El Golf 125, in the municipality of Las Condes. The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and for the years ended, include the Bank and its subsidiaries detailed in the following paragraph, as well as the Miami Branch. The Bank is involved in all the businesses and operations that the General Banking Law allows it, as personal, corporate, and real estate banking, large and medium-sized companies banking, private banking, and asset management services.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

a) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks (CNCB) and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission (hereinafter "CMF"), a regulatory body that in accordance with Law No. 21.000 that " Creates the Financial Market Commission", provides in number 6 of article 5 that the Financial Market Commission may "set the standards for the preparation and presentation of the annual reports, balance sheets, statements of financial position and other financial statements of the regulated entities and determine the principles to which they must keep their accounting and in everything that is not treated by it if it does not contradict their instructions, they must adhere to the generally accepted accounting policies, which correspond to the technical standards issued by Colegio de Contadores de Chile AG, matching the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) agreed upon by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). In case of discrepancies between the accounting principles and the accounting policies issued by the CMF in its Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks and Instructions, the latter will prevail.

The notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contain additional information to that presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statements of Income, the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

During fiscal year 2021, the Financial Market Commission issued Circular No. 2,295, through which it updates the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, which makes changes to the accounting regulations that remained in force until December 31, 2021 According to Chapter E of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, the first application of this updated version is from January 1, 2022, with a transition date of January 1, 2021 for the purposes of comparative Financial Statements report. These modifications incorporate a greater convergence to IFRS, as well as an improvement in the disclosures of financial information and, on the other hand, improvements are incorporated to matters associated with Basel III that will facilitate its full implementation.

Note 4 of "Accounting changes" details the main amendments of this new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, as well as a reconciliation according to the balances of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the beginning and end of the year ended December 31, 2021.

b) Controlled entities (subsidiaries)

The Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and January 1, 2021 include the financial statements of the Bank and the controlled companies (subsidiaries). Control is obtained when the Bank is exposed, or has the right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to influence those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Bank controls an investee only if it meets the following elements:

I. Power over the investee (that is, it has rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
II. exposure, or right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
III. ability to use its power over the investee to influence the amount of the investor's returns.

When the Bank has less than most of the voting rights over an investee; but such voting rights are sufficient to have the practical ability to direct the relevant activities unilaterally, then it will be concluded that the Bank has control. The Bank considers all relevant factors and circumstances in assessing whether the voting rights are sufficient to obtain control, these include:

- The size of the Bank's voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders.
- The potential voting rights held by the investor, other vote holders or other parties.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate the investor has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time those decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

The Bank reassesses whether it has control over an investee when the facts or circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the control elements listed above.

Loss of control generates de-recognition of assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and the recognition of the loss or gain associated with the loss of control.

The Consolidated Financial Statements consider the separate (stand-alone) financial statements of the Bank and of the companies included in the consolidation and include the necessary adjustments and reclassifications to standardize the accounting policies and valuation criteria applied by the Bank, together with the elimination of all balances and transactions between the consolidated companies.

Additionally, the participation of third parties in the equity of the consolidated Bank is presented as "non-controlling interest" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Their share of profits for the period is presented as "Profit attributable to non-controlling interest" in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period.

The following table shows the composition of the entities over which the Bank can exercise control, therefore, they are part of the scope of consolidation:

Entities controlled by the Bank:

Entity	Interest %			
	Direct		Indirect	
	2022 %	2021 %	2022 %	2021 %
BCI Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S.A.	99.90	99.90	0.10	0.10
BCI Asesoría Financiera S.A.	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00
BCI Corredor de Bolsa S.A.	99.95	99.95	0.05	0.05
BCI Corredores de Seguros S.A.	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00
BCI Factoring S.A.	99.97	99.97	0.03	0.03
BCI Securitizadora S.A.	99.90	99.90	-	-
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones Sucursal Miami	100.00	100.00	-	-
Servicio de Normalización y Cobranza, Normaliza S.A.	99.90	99.90	0.10	0.10
BCI Securities INC.	99.90	99.90	0.10	0.10
BCI Corredores de Bolsa de Productos S.A.	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00
BCI Financial Group, INC., and Subsidiaries	100.00	100.00	-	-
Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales S.A.	99.98	99.98	0.02	0.02
Administradora de Tarjetas Servicios Financieros Limitada.	99.99	99.99	0.01	0.01
SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Limitada.	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00
Servicios y Cobranzas SEYCO Limitada.	99.00	99.00	1.00	1.00
BCI Perú S.A.	99.99	99.99	-	-

The lines of business of the entities controlled by the Bank are as follows:

BCI Asset Management Administradora de Fondos SA, incorporated via public deed dated January 7, 1988. Its line of business is the management all types of mutual funds, investment funds and individual portfolios regulated by Law 20.712, including the development of plans voluntary pension savings and collective voluntary pension savings, other supplementary activities authorized by the CMF through Circular No. 1.566 of 2001, and the administration of third-party investment funds and portfolios, authorized by Circular No. 1.897 of 2008.

BCI Asesoría Financiera SA, was incorporated as a closely held shareholder's corporation via public deed dated October 23, 1992. Its line of business is the provision of advisory on the study, analysis, evaluation, and search for alternative sources of financing, the restructuring of liabilities, the negotiations to acquire, capitalize, sell, or merge companies, the issuance and placement of bonds and debentures, and the placement of funds in the capital market.

BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA, was incorporated via public deed dated July 24, 1987. Its line of business is the intermediation and brokerage of securities, and in general all those activities permitted by law in its capacity as stockbroker.

BCI Corredores de Seguros SA, was incorporated via public deed dated January 15, 1997. Its line of business is the remunerated brokerage of general and life insurance contracts with any insurance company located in the country, and the provision of advice and services related to contracting insurance policies.

BCI Factoring SA, was incorporated via public deed dated December 13, 1994. Its lines of business is the provision of all types of factoring services, being able to purchase and discount documents, bills of exchange and, in general, develop and exploit the factoring business, under its different forms and types, invest, reinvest and acquire quotas, shares or rights, in all types of movable, tangible or intangible property, real estate and in companies, whether civil, commercial, communities or absorptions and in all class of titles or transferable securities, manage and exploit said goods in any capacity and receive their benefits.

BCI Securitizadora SA, was incorporated as a shareholders' corporation, as stated in a public deed dated March 1, 2001. Its line of business is the acquisition of credits referred to in Article No. 135 of Law No. 18.045 or the regulations that substitute, replace, or complement it, and the issuance of debt securities, short or long term, originating for each issue, the formation of equity separate from the common equity of the company, which is under the supervision of the Financial Market Commission.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones Miami Branch., is a branch of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, incorporated in the state of Florida in the United States of America. The company was initially authorized to operate as an international banking agency by the Department of Banking and Finance of the State of Florida on May 10, 1999. The Branch is not a separate legal entity, it conducts banking activities that provide a full range of banking services to national and foreign individuals and legal entities, mainly from Latin America.

Servicio de Normalización y Cobranza, Normaliza SA, is a closely held shareholder's corporation, incorporated via public deed dated June 8, 1990 and its line of business is the provision of out-of-court collection services, on its own or on behalf of third parties, of any document representing liabilities, as well as the background check of natural persons or legal entities and the delivery of commercial reports and any other business that the partners agree to perform.

BCI Securities INC., a subsidiary incorporated in the state of Florida in the United States on July 6, 2011. The company's line of business is the purchase and sale of shares, mutual funds, corporate debt, United States government bonds, sovereign debt and call and put options for its clients residing primarily in South America. The Company may establish network agreements with banks, savings banks or savings and credit cooperatives. This investment was authorized by the Financial Market Commission on January 10, 2013, and by the Central Bank of Chile on February 21, 2013. It began operations on March 1, 2016.

BCI Corredores de Bolsa de Productos SA, was incorporated via public deed on April 16, 2015. The company's primary purpose is the intermediation of agricultural products, understanding as such, what is stated in articles 4th and 5th of Law No. 19 .920, in his capacity as a stockbroker of agricultural products, including the purchase or sale of products on the stock market on its own with the intention of transferring rights over them and the supplementary activities authorized by the Financial Market Commission, for which it may perform all acts and enter into all contracts and transactions typical of brokers of agricultural products, in accordance with the current regulations or those that will be put into force in the future.

BCI Financial Group, INC. and Subsidiaries, parent company of City National Bank (CNB), acquired in 2015. CNB is a financial institution incorporated in 1946 based on the city of Miami, which offers a wide range of financial products, including real estate, commercial and retail banking to more than 61,000 customers, with 32 branches distributed in four Florida counties. Also, during 2017, the Financial Market Commission approved the lease transaction operations through a new subsidiary of CNB on March 10, 2017, through letter No. 02751 issued by this regulatory body. The new subsidiary of CNB is a corporation that started operations on June 28, 2017, under the business name City National Capital Finance, Inc. (CNCF). On August 1, 2018, the subsidiary City National Capital Finance, Inc. (CNCF) changed its business name to BCI CAPITAL, INC.

Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales SA, acquired in December 2018**,** was incorporated as a limited liability company via public deed dated November 4, 1997, and has been subject to various modifications. Its current line of business is /i/ the issuance of credit cards and the performance of activities complementary to said specific line of business authorized by the Financial Market Commission, or the body that succeeds it in its attributions and competences, by means of a general standard to credit card issuers, and /ii/ the granting of general loans as a subsidiary of a bank.

Administradora de Tarjeta Servicios Financieros Limitada, acquired in December 2018, was incorporated as a shareholders' corporation via public deed dated August 6, 1998, and has been subject to various modifications. Its current line of business is the provision of services and the development of all type of activities related to the operation of debit, credit and payment cards with provision of funds, issued in accordance with the Compendium of Financial Regulations of the Central Bank of Chile and other applicable regulations, including but not limited to: /i/ the provision of services linked to the physical issuance of credentials or any other material and immaterial support of all types of payment cards; /ii/ the provision, maintenance and administration of computer channels and systems for the issuance and operation and /iii/ all other types of related, supplementary, required or convenient activities for the issuance or operation of payment cards, to the extent that said services and activities do not involve settlement and/or payment of benefits owed to affiliated entities for the use of said instruments.

Servicios y Cobranzas SEYCO Limitada., acquired in December 2018, was incorporated as a limited liability company via public deed dated December 31, 2010, and has been subject to various modifications.

Its current line of business is: /a/ the provision of prejudicial and judicial collection services regarding all types of payment obligations, whatever their cause or origin; /b/ the provision of collection and payment services in general, including, but not limited to, the collection and payment on behalf of third parties of the payment of all types of accounts and obligations; /c/ the provision of custody services for all types of documents and administrative procedures in general; / d / the provision of marketing services, programming or execution of campaigns, preparation of databases, in all its forms and by all existing means or that in the future will be created for that purpose, all insofar as it is conducive , necessary or recommended for the proper provision of credit collection services; /e/ the provision of services for the collection, storage, custody, administration, processing, studies and analysis of data, background and/or information of any type that is related, comes from, has been provided or is necessary for the development of the services of credit collection, whatever the element or support material of the same, and /f/ acquire or acquire interest in other companies, subject to the requirements and limitations established in the current regulations.

All the activities outlined in the line of business may be performed by the company, by itself or through third parties, by contracting or subcontracting them. For the fulfillment of its purpose, the company may execute all the necessary contracts for the indicated purposes or for the development of its business.

SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Limitada., acquired in December 2018, was incorporated as a limited liability company via public deed dated November 17, 2004, and has been subject to various modifications. Its current line of business is /a/ the remunerated intermediation of general and life insurance policies with any national insurance company based in the country and the advisory services inherent to this type of contract with respect to all types of natural persons and legal entities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the company may perform activities such as home assistance, route and travel assistance, legal and medical assistance, extended warranty regarding goods and services sold or provided by third parties and of a similar nature; /b/ provide pension advisory service, in accordance with the provisions of Decree Law No.3.500, subject to the provisions of article 70 bis of the General Banking Law, or the one that succeeds or replaces it. For the fulfillment of its purpose, the company may execute all the necessary contracts for the indicated purposes, the development of its business or trade or the investment of the funds available to the company.

Banco BCI Perú SA was incorporated via public deed dated September 14, 2021, in the Republic of Peru and registered with the Registry of Legal Entities of Lima and Callao on September 28, 2021. Likewise, on August 20, 2021, the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators through SBS Resolution No. 02454-2021 authorized the incorporation of the banking company called Banco BCI Perú. The line of business of Banco BCI Perú will be operating as a bank in accordance with the provisions of the General Laws of the Financial System (LGSF) and other applicable regulations.

The Bank may carry out all operations and provide all services through the corresponding modalities and forms that are applicable, as established in the legal provisions that regulate banking companies in Peru.

And without this reference being limiting, it may carry out the operations and provide the services indicated in articles 221 and 283 of the LGSF, as well as in the amending or substituting provisions of said rule. Likewise, it may perform all those operations and services authorized or that may be developed according to its uses, practices and customs that are applicable to banking companies in Peru, including operations of derivative financial products for hedging and/or negotiation purposes, with the prior authorization of the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators (SBS).

Additionally, the Bank may enter into other acts and supplementary and related contracts related to the operations it enters into or in which it participates, as well as all acts and contracts that are required for its proper functioning and operation.

i. Entities consolidated by the Bank through other considerations:

Despite not holding the majority of the voting rights and/or not having any interest, the following companies have been consolidated on the basis that the Bank, directly or through some of its subsidiaries, has some type of influence over them:

Entity	Interest %			
	Direct		Indirect	
	2022 %	2021 %	2022 %	2021 %
BCI Activos Inmobiliarios Fondo de Inversión Privado (1)	40.00	40.00	-	-
Fondo de Inversión Privado BCI LMV II (2)	100.00	100.00	-	-
Incentivos y Promociones Limitada (3)	EE	EE	EE	EE

(1) Fund in which the subsidiary BCI Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos SA has influence and/or control.
(2) Fund that has been organized and constituted by the subsidiary BCI Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos SA, which manages it in its entirety.
(3) Structured Entity (EE) in charge of promoting credit and debit card products. The Bank has no interest in said company and does not exercise control; however, its revenue depends on the Bank.

c) Associates and joint arrangements

Associates are those entities in which the Bank has significant influence, but no control. Significant influence is the power to participate in financial and operating policy decisions, but not control or joint control over those policies.
A joint arrangement is an arrangement in which there is joint control, which exists only when the strategic decisions of the activities, both financial and operating, require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investments in joint arrangements may be classified as a business or as a joint operation.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e., joint ventures) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, related to the arrangement.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e., participants in a joint venture) have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost, and their carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the corresponding share of profit or loss for the period and in comprehensive income. The dividends received are recognized by reducing the investment.

If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired associate, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss and is presented under Other Gains (Losses). Investments in associates and joint ventures are presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position under the item “Investment in companies”. Only if the investor has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate or the joint venture, should recognize a liability, otherwise, leaving the investment at zero until the moment it generates profits that reverse the negative equity generated previously as a result of the losses generated. Otherwise, a liability is not recognized, but the investment is also left at zero.

The following entities are considered “Associates”:

Company	Interest %	
	2022 %	2021 %
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	33.33	33.33
AFT S.A.	20.00	20.00
Nexus S.A. (*)	-	14.81
Redbanc S.A.	12.71	12.71
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	13.61	13.61
Combanc S.A. (**)	11.74	11.74
Transbank S.A. (***)	8.72	8.72
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	7.03	7.03
Pagos y Servicios S.A.	49.00	49.00

(*) On September 30, 2022, the Bank sold its entire interest in Nexus S.A. See note 5 d) for additional detail.
(**) On November 10, 2021, 151 shares were purchased from Banco Scotiabank Chile for an amount of Ch$101 million as a result of the review of the shareholding structure.
(***) During 2021, capital increases of Ch$872 million were made on May 5 and Ch$1,744 million on August 30.

The following entities are considered “Joint Ventures”:

Company	Interest %	
	2022 %	2021 %
Artikos Chile S.A.	50.00	50.00
Servipag Ltda.	50.00	50.00

For companies in which they have less than 20% interest, the Bank appoints a director on the board of such companies, which is why Management has concluded that it has significant influence over them.

d) Equity instruments for minority investments in companies

This caption includes those entities in which the Bank has no control or significant influence. Includes minority permanent investments in companies in the country and abroad that are recorded and presented subsequent to the initial recognition at fair value, with the variations recognized in Other Comprehensive Income in accordance with IFRS 9.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Bank presents shares in BLADEX.

Additionally, the Bank presents other equity instruments for minority investments at their acquisition cost less any impairment in accordance with IFRS 9, considering that the cost is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Bank presents the following investments in other companies: SWIFT shares, and other shares.

e) Basis of consolidation

These Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Financial Statements of the Bank and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022, and 2021.

The Financial Statements of the subsidiaries (including the structured entity controlled by the Bank) have been standardized in accordance with the standards established in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks and Instructions issued by the CMF.

The uniformity of accounting policies also includes investments recognized under the equity method.

Intra-group balances and unrealized gains or losses arising from intra-group transactions between entities included in the consolidation are eliminated during the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Bank's interest in these companies.
The translation of the financial statements of the companies with a functional currency other than the Chilean peso is performed as follows:

a. Assets and liabilities, using the exchange rate effective at the reporting date.
b. Items in the statements of income and comprehensive income, using the average monthly exchange rate (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the exchange rates existing on the dates of the transactions, in which case the exchange rate at the date of each transaction is used).

c. The equity is maintained at the historical exchange rate at the date of its acquisition or approval, and the retained earnings according to letter b above.
d. The exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements are recorded in the caption "Profit (loss) on accumulated adjustment for translation difference" in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for the Period.
e. Non-controlling interest

The non-controlling interest represents the portion of gains or losses and net assets, of which, directly or indirectly, the Bank does not own. The non - controlling interest is presented separately in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Year Ended, Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended and the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

f. Functional currency

The Bank has determined the Chilean Peso (Ch$) as its functional and presentation currency, as well as all the Group entities, except for the subsidiaries BCI Financial Group, INC., and Subsidiaries and BCI Securities INC., which have determined the US dollar as their functional currency.

All information presented in Chilean pesos has been rounded to the nearest million.

g. Foreign currency transactions

Balances and transactions in currencies other than the Chilean peso are considered "foreign currency". Transactions carried out by each entity in a currency other than its functional currency are recorded at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. During the period, differences between the exchange rate accounted for and that effective at the following collection or payment date are recognized as exchange differences in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Year Ended.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's foreign currency assets and liabilities are presented at their equivalent value in Chilean pesos, calculated at the exchange rate of Ch$849.25 as of December 31, 2022 and $854.40 as of December 31, 2021.

h. Business segments

The Bank's business segments are determined based on the different business units, considering the following:

(i) That it engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses (including transactions with other components of the same entity);

(ii) whose operating income (loss) is reviewed on a regular basis by the unit's highest authority in making operating decisions, to decide on the resources that should be assigned to the segment and evaluate its performance; and

(iii) in relation to which differentiated financial information is available.

These business units deliver products and services subject to different risks and returns and, therefore, the Bank's key decision-making bodies evaluate their performance separately.

i. Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and measured in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS 9) – Financial Instruments, which established a guide for financial information on financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of the financial statements for its evaluation of the amounts, timing, and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows.

j. Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified into a measurement category based on both the Bank's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the business models are:

a) Holding assets to collect contractual cash flows: Financial assets held in the business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows are managed to produce cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. The business model may be to hold assets to collect cash flows, even if the entity sells financial assets whether there has been an increase in the assets' credit risk; and for sales made to manage credit concentration risk.

b) Holding assets to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets: Financial assets under this business model achieve the objective by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, which implies a higher frequency and value of sales than the previous business model.

c) Other business models: the financial assets held in this business are intended to generate cash flows through the sale of the assets. The Bank makes decisions based on the fair values of the assets and manages the assets to realize those fair values.

The evaluation of the contractual cash flows determines if the cash flows of the financial asset meet the SPPI criterion (solely payments of principal and interests), i.e., if the contractual terms of the financial asset generate, on specific dates, cash flows of cash that are solely payments of principal and interest. Principal is the fair value of financial assets at initial recognition, and interest is consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the outstanding principal, and may also include liquidity risk, administrative expenses, and profit margin.

For the classification process, the Bank performs the SPPI test, which assesses the contractual term to identify if it meets the SPPI criteria, i.e., the contract is a basic lending arrangement. The Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set.

The business model refers to how the Bank manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The Bank determined its business model in the initial application of IFRS 9 at the level that best reflects how it manages the groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Banks' business model is not assessed instrument by instrument, but at a higher level of aggregate portfolio and is based on observable factors such as: the performance of financial assets, the risk that affects performance and the expected frequency, value, and time of sales.

ii. Classification of financial liabilities

The Bank classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for derivatives that are liabilities, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

iii. Reclassification

The reclassification of financial assets is required when, and only when, the objective of the Bank's business model to manage these financial assets changes. Financial liabilities cannot be reclassified.

IV. Initial Measurement

At initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received (IFRS 13). In the case of financial instruments that are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

v. Subsequent measurement of financial assets

After initial recognition, the Bank shall measure a financial asset at:

a) Financial assets at amortized cost (CA)

Financial assets that are held in a business model to collect contractual cash flows and contain contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on specific dates, are measured at amortized cost.

The effective interest method is used in calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and in allocating and recognizing interest income or interest expense in profit or loss during the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected useful life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortized cost of a financial liability.

The caption financial assets at amortized cost presents the following:

- Rights for repurchase agreements and securities lending
- Debt financial instruments
- Loans and advances to banks
- Loans and receivables from customers

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

- Debt financial instruments

Financial assets that are debt instruments held in a business model that is achieved through collection of contractual cash flows and sale, and that contain contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on specific dates, are measured at FVOCI. Subsequently, they are re-measured at fair value and changes in them (except those related to impairment, interest income and foreign currency gains and losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income, until the assets are sold. At the time of disposal, the accumulated gains, and losses in OCI are recognized in the statements of income.

- Equity financial instruments

For certain equity instruments, the Bank may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of the instrument, except for dividend income that is recognized in profit or loss. Gains or losses on the derecognition of these equity instruments are not transferred to profit or loss.

c) Financial asset held for trading at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Includes financial assets whose business model aims at generating benefits through purchases and sales or generate short-term profit or loss. Financial assets that do not contain contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on specific dates, or if the financial assets, is not held in a business model that is (i) a business to collect the contractual cash flows or (ii) a business model that is achieved by collecting the contractual cash flows and selling them.

Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income under financial income for financial assets held for trading at fair value.

- Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are also classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which include foreign currency forwards and Unidades de Fomento, interest rate futures, currency and interest rate swaps, currency options and interest rate and other derivative financial instruments, are initially recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at their fair value (including transaction costs), except for those classified as level 3 of the hierarchy (when applicable), and subsequently measured at its fair value. The fair value is obtained from market quotations, cash flow discount models and option valuation models, as appropriate. Derivative contracts are reported as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when it is negative, in the line "Financial derivative contracts" under the caption financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.

The purpose of the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is to determine the expected losses due to counterparty risk in OTC derivative contracts. The CVA of a derivative is defined as the difference between the value of the derivative free of counterparty risk (equivalent to the original derivative but without risk of default by any of the parties) and the value of the risky derivative (which corresponds to the original derivative, which has an inherent risk) that considers the possibility of default by the counterparty. In this way, the CVA of a client can be obtained from the expected exposure (EE) due to counterparty risk (how much is expected to lose) and the expected loss rate (EP) associated with the default of the counterparty.

The valuation adjustment due to the existence of the bid-offer spread in the financial instrument markets that is applied to all financial instruments that are recognized at their market value both under normal market conditions and under financial stress conditions, is based on the best practices, the recommendations of the Basel Committee and the requirements of the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile.

In order to carry out the bid-offer adjustment to the valuation of financial instruments belonging to Banco de Crédito e Inversiones own portfolios, the following methodology was established:

i. Define condition of market makers or customer of the Bank

On an annual basis, the condition of the Bank will be redefined to be considered market makers (the Bank must be among the 4 main market operators) or clients in each of the financial products that it operates.

This will be done with information from the two main brokers in the national market: Tradition and ICAP.

ii. Condition of market makers

For products (markets) where the Bank is a liquidity provider, they will be valued at mid-price and no bid-offer adjustment will be made to their valuation.

iii. Condition of customer

For products (markets) where the Bank is considered that the Bank is a requestor of instruments of a different nature, they will be valued at mid-price and the bid-offer adjustment will be made to their valuation or they will be valued at bid if there are liquid peaks.

The Bank also makes an adjustment associated with the FVA (Funding Valuation Adjustment) financing risk was added, which captures the financing differential of unsecured derivatives above the risk-free rate and other technical considerations.

vi. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial liability at amortized cost.

vii. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when, and only when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset expire, or

- The Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and therefore the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and separately recognizes the rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

In some cases, the Bank enters into transactions for which it retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes the contractual obligation to pay the cash flows in an agreement that meets all the required conditions, that is, the Bank only transfers amounts collected from original assets, the sale or pledge of original assets is prohibited, and the Bank is required to remit the cash flows collected without significant delay.

When a financial asset is sold and the Bank agrees to buy it (or an asset that is substantially the same) at a fixed price at a future date, the Bank continues to recognize the financial assets in full in the statements of financial position, because it retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The cash consideration received is recognized as a financial asset, and a financial liability is recognized for the obligation to pay the repurchase price.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, they are discharged, canceled, or expire.

viii. Impairment of a financial asset according to IFRS 9

As of January 1, 2022, the Bank applied the value impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance to financial assets according to the model of "expected credit losses" (ECL) to assets financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FROCI), excluding loans ("Loans and advances to banks" and "Loans and receivables from customers commercial, residential and consumer "), of the caption "Financial assets at amortized cost", or on “Contingent Loans”, since the criteria for these issues are dealt with in accordance with Chapters B-1 on provisions for credit loss B-3 on contingent loans of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, respectively.

The new model uses a dual measurement approach, whereby the loss margin is measured as:

- 12-month expected credit losses.
- Lifetime expected credit losses.

The measurement basis depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In accordance with changes in credit quality since initial recognition, IFRS 9 describes a "three-stage" impairment model according to the following table:

Change in credit quality since initial recognition		
Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Initial recognition	Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Credit-impaired assets
12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank assessed whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered credit-impaired and, consequently, is classified as a financial instrument at the respective stage:

- Stage 1: Financial assets that have not significantly increased their credit risk with respect to their assessment at origination. 12-month ECL are recognized.

- Stage 2: When a Financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for lifetime ECL. Loans in this stage also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been returned to stage 2.

- Stage 3: Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to stage 2, the allowance for credit losses is made on the basis of the expected credit losses over the life of the instrument.

The Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that may affect the credit risk in a financial instrument, including forward-looking information to determine a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Forward-looking information includes past events, current conditions, and forecast of future economic conditions (macroeconomic data).

Credit risk assessment and forward-looking information (including macroeconomic factors), includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the Bank's historical experience, some examples are:

i. Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.
ii. An actual or expected internal credit rating downgrade for the borrower or a behavioral rating downgrade.
iii. An actual or expected significant change in the operating results of the borrower.
IV. Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.
v. Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.
vi. Reductions in financial support from a parent entity or other affiliate.
vii. Expected changes in loan documentation, including expected breach of contract that may lead to covenant waivers or amendments, interest rate step-ups, requiring additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes in the contractual framework of the instrument.

I. Measurement of expected credit losses

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, i.e., the present value of all cash shortfalls.
A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. The three main components for measuring the ECL are:

PD: The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a particular time horizon. A default can only occur at a certain time during the evaluated period if the operation has not previously been derecognized and is still in the portfolio.

LGD: The loss given default that arises in the event that a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, even from the realization of any collateral.

EAD: Exposure at default is an estimate of exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether contractually scheduled or otherwise, the expected withdrawal of the committed facilities, and accrued interest for late payments.

To measure 12-month and lifetime ECL, cash shortfalls are identified as follows:

- 12-month expected credit losses: the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represents expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

- Lifetime expected credit losses: the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events during the expected useful life of a financial instrument.

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Such asset is impaired if there is objective evidence that one or more events have had a future negative effect on the asset.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income is calculated by reference to its fair value.

All impairment losses are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period. Any accumulated loss in relation to a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income previously recognized in equity, is transferred to the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period.

An impairment loss is reversed only if it can be related objectively to an event occurring after it was recognized. The reversal of an impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying amount that could have been obtained had no impairment loss been recognized for that asset in prior periods. The reversal is recognized in profit or loss for the period, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, in which case the accumulated impairment loss recognized in other comprehensive income will be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment, even if the financial asset has not been derecognized.

k. Operations with reverse repurchase, repurchase and securities lending agreements

Reverse repurchase agreement operations are carried out as a form of investment. Under these agreements, financial instruments are purchased, which are included as assets in the caption "Repurchase agreements and securities lending", which are measured according to the agreed interest rate.

Repurchase agreements are also carried out as a form of financing. In this regard, investments that are sold subject to a repurchase obligation and that serve as collateral for the operation, are part of their respective captions "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" or "financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income".

l. Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges

The Bank has chosen to continue using the guidelines of IAS 39 for hedge accounting. If the derivative instrument is classified for hedge accounting purposes, it can be: (1) a fair value hedge of existing assets or liabilities or firm commitments, or (2) a cash flow hedge related to existing assets or liabilities or expected transactions. A hedging relationship for hedge accounting purposes shall meet all the following conditions: (a) at the inception of the hedge, there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship; (b) the hedge is expected to be highly effective; (c) the effectiveness of the hedge can be reasonably measured and (d) the hedge is highly effective relative to the hedged risk on a continuous basis throughout the hedging relationship.

When a derivative hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of an existing asset or liability, the latter is recognized at its fair value in relation to the specific hedged risk. The gain or loss from re-measuring the fair value, both hedged item and of the hedging derivative, are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

If the hedged item in a fair value hedge is a firm commitment, changes in the fair value of the commitment with respect to the hedged risk are recognized as an asset or liability with effect on profit or loss for the period. The gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value are recognized in profit or loss the period. When an asset or liability is acquired as a result of the commitment, the initial recognition of the acquired asset or liability is adjusted to incorporate the cumulative change in the fair value measurement of the firm commitment that was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

When a derivative hedge the exposure to changes in the cash flows of existing assets or liabilities or expected transactions, the effective portion of the changes in fair value with respect to the hedged risk is recognized in equity. Any ineffective portion is recognized directly in profit or loss for the period.
The amounts recognized directly in equity are accounted for in profit or loss in the same periods in which hedged assets or liabilities affect profit or loss.

When a fair value hedge of interest rates is made for a portfolio and the hedged item is a currency amount rather than individual assets or liabilities, the gains or losses from the fair value measurement of both the hedged portfolio and of the hedging derivative, are recognized with effect to profit or loss for the period, but the measurement at fair value of the hedged portfolio is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position under the captions "Other assets" or "Other liabilities", depending on the hedged portfolio position at a point in time.

m. Loans and receivables from customers (loans and advances)

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the short term.
Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value plus direct transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. These include commercial and foreign trade loans, consumer, and mortgage loans, among others.

i. Lease agreements:

Receivables from lease agreements, included in the caption "Loans and receivables from customers", correspond to the periodic rental payments of agreements that meet the requirements to be classified as finance leases and are presented at their present value.

ii. Factoring operations:

The Bank, through its subsidiary BCI Factoring SA, performs operations with its customers, whereby it receives invoices and other commercial papers representing the credit with or without recourse to the transferor, paying the transferor a percentage of the total amount's receivable from the debtor for the transferred documents.

n. Provisions for credit loss of loans and contingent loans

The allowances required to cover the risk of credit losses have been established following the standards and instructions issued by the CMF.

Loans are recorded net of such allowances or showing the deduction. In the case of contingent loans, they are presented as liabilities in the "Allowances" caption.

The Bank and its subsidiaries use models or methods, based on the individual and group analysis of the debtors, which were approved by the Board of Directors, to establish the loan allowances, indicated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards of the Financial Market Commission.

i. Allowances for individual assessment:

The individual assessment of debtors is necessary when dealing with clients that, due to their size, complexity, or exposure level, required to be known and analyzed in detail.

Naturally, the analysis of debtors should focus on their capacity and willingness to meet their credit obligations, through sufficient and reliable information, and must also analyze their credits in terms of guarantees, terms, interest rates, currency, adjustability, etc.

For establishing the allowance, debtors and their operations related to loans and receivables and contingent loans must be classified in the corresponding categories, with the prior assignment to one of the following three portfolio categories: normal, substandard, and non-performing.

- Regular and substandard performance portfolios:

The regular performance portfolio includes those debtors whose payment ability allows them to meet their obligations and commitments, and according to the assessment of their economic-financial situation, it is not expected that this condition will change. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories A1 to A6.

The substandard portfolio will include debtors with financial difficulties or a significant deterioration of their ability to pay and on which reasonable doubt exists as to the repayment of principal and interest in the contractual terms agreed, showing low margins to meet their short-term financial obligations.

This portfolio also includes debtors, which recently have shown delinquency (payments overdue) in excess of thirty days. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories B1 to B4 of the rating scale.

As a result of the individual analysis of these debtors, they must be classified in the following categories; subsequently assigning them the probability of default and loss given default percentages that result in the subsequent loss percentage:

Type of portfolio	Debtor rating	Probability of default (PD) (%)	Loss given default (LGD) (%)	Expected loss (%)
Regular portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.036000
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.082500
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.218750
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.750000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.275000
	A6	10.00	90.00	9,000000
Substandard portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.875000
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.350000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.175000
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.875000

Provision on regular and substandard performance portfolios:

To determine the amount of the allowances that must be established for the regular and substandard performance portfolios, the exposure subject to provisions should first be estimated, to which the respective loss percentages (expressed in decimals) will comprise the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) established for the category within which the debtor and/or its qualified co-debtor is included, as applicable.

The exposure subject to provisions corresponds to loans plus contingent loans, less amounts that would be recovered by means of executing guarantees. Likewise, placement is understood as the carrying amount of the loans and receivables from the corresponding debtor, while for contingent loans, the value resulting from the application of the provisions stated in No. 3 of Chapter B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards.

- Non-performing portfolio:

It includes debtors and their loans whose recovery is deemed to be remote, because their ability to pay is deteriorated or non-existent. Those debtors with clear indications of a possible bankruptcy are part of this portfolio, as well as those in which a forced restructuring of debts is necessary to avoid default and, in addition, any debtor whose repayment of principal and interest of a credit is overdue for a period equal or exceeding 90 days.

This portfolio comprises debtors from categories C1 to C6 of the classification scale established below and all loans, including 100% of the amount of contingent loans, held by those same debtors.

For purposes of establishing allowances on the non-performing portfolio, the use of allowance percentages that must be applied to the amount of the exposure is established, which corresponds to the sum of loans and contingent loans held by the same debtor. To apply this percentage, an expected loss rate must first be estimated, deducting from the amount of the exposure the amounts recoverable through the execution of the guarantees and, if there is specific background information that justifies it, also deducting the present value of the recoveries that can be obtained by exerting collection actions, net of the expenses associated with them. This loss rate must fall into one of the six categories defined according to the range of losses effectively expected by the Bank for all operations of the same debtor.

These categories, their range of loss as estimated by the Bank and the allowance percentages that should ultimately be applied on the amounts of the exposures, are indicated in the following table:

Type of portfolio	Risk Scale	Expected Loss Range	Allowance (%)
Non-performing portfolio	C1	Until 3 %	2
	C2	More than 3% up to 20%	10
	C3	More than 20% up to 30%	25
	C4	More than 30% up to 50%	40
	C5	More than 50% up to 80%	65
	C6	More than 80%	90

ii. Allowances for group assessment:

The group assessment is aimed at group commercial loan portfolios classified in the model of group, consumer, and home mortgage allowances.

For the determination of allowances of the group portfolio, groups of loans with homogeneous characteristics in terms of the type of debtor and agreed conditions are analyzed. In this way, allowances are established based on the expected losses derived from a certain probability of default (PD) and a percentage of severity of the loss, or loss given default (LGD), both parameters based on historical analysis and technically based estimates.

The amount of allowances to establish will be obtained by multiplying the total amount exposed in the respective group by the percentages of estimated default and loss given default.

a. Group commercial loans:

The Bank applies the standard model of allowances for commercial loans of the group portfolio, whether corresponds to commercial lease transactions, student loans or other types of commercial loans.

Commercial lease transactions

For these transactions, the allowance factor must be applied to the current value of the commercial lease transactions (including the purchase option) and will depend on the delinquency of each operation, the type of leased asset and the relationship, at the closing of each month, between the current value of each operation and the value of the leased asset (PVB), as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and type of asset (%)		
Past due days of the operation at the end of the month	Type of Good	
	Residential	Non residential
0	0.79	1.61
01-29	7.94	12.02
30-59	28.76	40.88
60-89	58.76	69.38
Non-performing portfolio	**100.00**	**100.00**

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PVB tranche and type of asset (%) PVB = Current value of the operation / Value of the leased asset		
PVB Section	Residential	Non residential
PVB <= 40%	0.05	18.20
40% < PVB <= 50%	0.05	57.00
50% < PVB <= 80%	5.10	68.40
80% < PVB <= 90%	23.20	75.10
PVB > 90%	36.20	78.90

PVB = Present value of the operation /Value of the leased asset

The determination of the PVB ratio will be made considering the appraisal value, expressed in UF for residential and in pesos for non-residential, recognized at the time they corresponding loan is granted, taking into account possible situations that at that time may be causing transitory increases in the prices of the good.

Student loans

For these transactions, the allowance factor must be applied on the student loan and the exposure of the contingent loan, when applicable. The determination of said factor depends on the type of student loan and the demand for payment of principal or interest, at the end of each month. When payment is due, the factor will also depend on its delinquency.

For loan classification purposes, a distinction is made between those granted to finance higher education in accordance with Law No. 20,027 (CAE) and, on the other hand, CORFO-guaranteed loans, or other student loans.

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to payment enforceability, delinquency, and type of loan (%)			
Presents enforceability of the payment of principal or interest at the end of the month	Days past due at the end of the month	Type of Student Loan	
		CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	**0**	5.20	2.90
	01-29	37.20	15.00
	30-59	59.00	43.40
	60-89	72.80	71.90
	Portfolio in Default	100.00	100.00
No	**n/a**	41.60	16.50

Loss given the Default (LGD) applicable according to payment enforceability and type of loan		
Presents enforceability of the payment of principal or interest at the end of the month	Type of Student Loan	
	CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	70.90	
No	50.30	45.80

Generic commercial loans and factoring

For factoring transactions and other commercial loans, the allowance factor, applicable to the amount of the loan and to the exposure of the contingent loan, will depend on the delinquency of each operation and the relationship that exists, at the end of each month, between the obligations that the debtor has with the bank and the value of the real guarantees that protect them (PTVG), as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and PTVG (%) tranche			
Days past due at the end of the month	With guarantee		Without guarantee
	PTVG<=100%	PGTV>100%	
0	1.86	2.68	4.91
01-29	11.60	13.45	22.93
30-59	25.33	26.92	45.30
60-89	41.31	41.31	61.63
Non-performing portfolio	100.00	100.00	100.00

Loss Given Default (PDI) applicable according to PTVG (%) tranche			
(With/without) guarantees	PTVG	Generic commercial transactions or factoring without recourse of the transferor	Factoring with recourse of the transferor
With guarantee	PTVG <= 60%	5.00	3.20
	60% < PTVG <= 75%	20.30	12.80
	75% < PTVG <= 90%	32.20	20.30
	90% < PTVG	43.00	27.10
Without guarantees		56.90	35.90

The guarantees used for purposes of calculating the PTVG ratio of this method may be specific or general, including those that are simultaneously specific and general.

A guarantee may only be considered if, according to the respective hedge clauses, it was established in the first place in favor of the bank and only guarantees the debtor's credits with respect to which it is debited (not shared with other debtors). The invoices assigned in the factoring transactions, or the guarantees associated with the residential loans of the mortgage portfolio, regardless of their coverage clauses, will not be considered in the calculation.

To calculate the PTVG ratio, the following should be considered:

I. Transactions with specific guarantees: when the debtor granted specific guarantees, for generic commercial loans and factoring, the PTVG ratio is calculated independently for each guaranteed transaction, as the division between the amount of the loan and the contingent loan exposure and the value of the actual guarantee that covers.

II. Transactions with general guarantees: when the debtor granted general or general and specific guarantees, the Bank calculates the corresponding PTVG, jointly for all generic commercial loans and factoring and not included in i) above, as the result of the sum of the amounts of the loans and exposures of contingent loans and the general, or general and specific guarantees that, according to the scope of the remaining hedge clauses, protect the credits considered in the numerator of the aforementioned ratio.

The amounts of the guarantees used in the PTVG ratio described above must be determined according to:

- The last valuation of the guarantee, whether appraisal or fair value, depending on the type of real guarantee in question.

To determine the fair value, the criteria indicated in Chapter 7-12 of the Updated Compendium of Standards must be considered.

- Eventual situations that could be generating transitory increases in the values of the guarantees.
- Limitations to the amount of hedge established in their respective clauses.
- Provisions for deductible amount related to FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees

To determine the specific provisions of the loans guaranteed by the FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantee, the expected losses shall be determined by estimating the risk of each operation, without considering the substitution of the credit quality of the guarantor, according to the corresponding individual or group analysis method, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards.

The loan amounts associated with such operations that had been written off must be added to the aforementioned expected losses, in accordance with the provisions established in Chapter B-2 of the Compendium.

Therefore, the total amount of expected losses resulting from the aggregate calculation of each group of operations, including the amounts written off for that group as indicated in the preceding paragraph, shall be compared to the corresponding total amount of deductible amount, and perform the following:

- Expected losses less than the deductible amount

When the expected losses of the operations of a group to which the same deductible amount percentage applies, determined according to the procedure indicated above, are less than or equal to the aggregate amount of the deductible amount, the provisions will be determined without considering the FOGAPE Covid-19 coverage. 19, i.e., without substituting the credit quality of the direct debtor for that of the guarantor.

- Expected losses greater than the deductible amount

When the expected losses of the operations of a group to which the same deductible amount percentage applies, determined according to the procedure indicated above, are greater than the aggregate amount of the deductible amount, the provisions will be determined using the substitution method provided in 4.1 letter a) of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards.

For these purposes, the proportion to be replaced will be the one that corresponds to the limits indicated in article 13 of the Regulations for the Administration of the Guarantee Fund for Small and Medium-sized Entrepreneurs, applicable to the COVID-19 Guarantee Lines.

Additionally, the ratio associated with the deductible amount resulting from multiplying the guaranteed amount of the corresponding group by the percentage of the applicable deductible amount shall be determined.

b. Consumer loans:

Group portfolio credit risk allowance model

According to chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by the CMF, the credit risk allowance models are based on a look at expected losses, following "through the cycle" approach and not "at a point in time" approach.

These expected loss (EL) models are used to estimate future portfolio losses and are based on three fundamental components: Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The final objective is to establish a sufficient level of allowances to cover future expected losses:

$$PE = Exposición * PI * PDI$$

The allowance models are organized according to segments, which are defined according to the types of debtors and the types of loans: Consumer, Commercial and mortgage. Reasonableness criteria prevail in this macro-segmentation, depending on how customers and products are managed from a commercial and risk point of view.

From these macro-segments, higher segmentation levels are generated to the extent that they improve the estimates of the parameters, and scores are given on these levels of segmentation to identify homogeneous groups of debtors, which allow better distribution of the risk in the customer portfolio.

Currently, the Bank makes an allowance using the maximum value between the result obtained by the standard matrix, the Compendium of Accounting Standards, chapter B-1, and the internal models.

The Bank adjusted its group portfolio credit risk models for calculating allowances on consumer loans in order to achieve greater precision in estimating the expected loss of this portfolio, in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Market Commission. These models were approved by the Board of Directors in December 2021. Putting in operation these models generated a debit to profit or loss for the year of Ch$10,026 million as of December 31, 2021.

c. Home mortgages:

The home mortgage loan portfolio includes loans that have the following characteristics: their destination is the financing of the acquisition, expansion, repair, or construction of a house. The debtor is the natural person who buys or owns the house, and the value of the mortgage guarantee covers all the loan.

The Bank uses the "Standard Method of Allowances for Mortgage Loans for Housing", which establishes the applicable allowance factors, represented by the expected loss on the amount of mortgage loans for housing, applied based on the delinquency of each loan and the ratio at the end of each month, between the amount of outstanding principal of each loan and the value of the mortgage guarantee (PVG) that covers it, as indicated in the following table:

Allowance factor applicable according to delinquency and PVG						
PVG Tranche	Concept	Days past due at the end of the month				Non-performing portfolio
		Current	01-29	30-59	60-89	
PVG≤ 40%	PD (%)	1.0916	21.3407	46.0536	75.1614	100.0000
	LGD (%)	0.0225	0.0441	0.0482	0.0482	0.0537
	EL (%)	0.0002	0.0094	0.0222	0.0362	0.0537
40%<PVG≤ 80%	PD (%)	1.9158	27.4332	52.0824	78.9511	100.0000
	LGD (%)	2.1955	2.8233	2.9192	2.9192	3.0413
	EL (%)	0.0421	0.7745	1.5204	2.3047	3.0413
80%<PVG≤ 90%	PD (%)	2.5150	27.9300	52.5800	79.6952	100.0000
	LGD (%)	21.5527	21.6600	21.9200	22.1331	22.2310
	EL (%)	0.5421	6.0496	11.5255	17.6390	22.2310
PVG>90%	PD (%)	2.7400	28.4300	53.0800	80.3677	100.0000
	LGD (%)	27.2000	29.0300	29.5900	30.1558	30.2436
	EL (%)	0.7453	8.2532	15.7064	24.2355	30.2436

Where:

PD = Probability of default
LGD = Loss given default
EL = Expected loss
LtV = Outstanding principal/Value of the mortgage guarantee

In the event that the same debtor maintains more than one home mortgage loan with the Bank and one of them is 90 days or more past due, all these loans will be assigned to the non-performing portfolio, calculating the allowances for each of them according to their respective percentages of PVG.

i. Loan write-off:

As a general rule, write-offs should be made when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire. In the case of loans, even if the foregoing does not occur, the corresponding asset balances will be written off in accordance with the provisions of title II of Chapter B-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by the CMF.

The write-offs in question refer to the derecognition in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position of the asset corresponding to the respective transaction, including, therefore, that part that may not be due if it were a credit payable in installments or payments, or a lease transaction (No partial write-offs exist).

Write-offs are always accounted for with a debit to the provisions for credit loss established, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, regardless of the reason for which the write-off is made. Subsequent payments obtained from written-off operations will be recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period as recoveries of written-off loans.

The write-offs of loans and receivables are carried out on overdue, past due and current installments, and the period must be considered from the beginning of their delinquency, that is, carried out when the delinquency period of an installment or portion of loan transaction reaches the write-off term, as provided below:

Type of loan	Term
Consumer loans – secured and unsecured	6 months
Other transactions - unsecured	24 months
Commercial loans - secured	36 months
Residential mortgage loans	48 months
Consumer lease agreement	6 months
Other non-real estate lease transactions	12 months
Real estate lease agreement (commercial or residential)	36 months

The term corresponds to the time elapsed from the date on which the payment of all or part of the past due liability became due.

ii. Recovery of written-off loans:

Recoveries of written-off loans are recognized directly as revenue, as recoveries of written-off loans.

o) Fee income and expense

Fee income and expense are recognized in revenue according to the 5-step approach established by IFRS 15:

Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer;
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
Step 3: Determine the transaction price;
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations of contracts;
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

p) Impairment

For the assets in the caption "Loans and receivables from customers", the impaired portfolio is defined according to Chapter B-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by the CMF as "loans from debtors for which there is evidence that they will comply with any of their obligations in the agreed payment conditions, regardless of the possibility of recovering the amount owed by resorting to guarantees, through the period of judicial collection actions or agreeing on different conditions”.

The policies on impairment measurement, assessed on a monthly basis, consider the following criteria:

i. Addition to impaired portfolio:

Transactions included by credit risk rating classified as substandard in categories B3 and B4, and the non-perform portfolio are recorded in individually classified transactions.

The rest of the transactions are classified in groups and are added when they are:

- Credit transactions that are past due for a period greater than or equal to 90 days.
- Renegotiated transactions.
- 100% of the transactions associated with the customer are carried over to the impaired portfolio.

Operations linked to residential mortgage loans or loans to finance higher education are not included in Law No. 20,027, which may be excluded as long as they do not present the conditions of non-compliance established in Circular No. 3.454 of December 10, 2008.

The behavior in the financial system is not considered to determine the addition to the impaired portfolio.

<u>Removal conditions</u>

- <u>Individual case</u>: for having improved their risk rating over the B3 category of the individual classification.

- <u>Group case:</u>

  a) Non-renegotiated transactions: credit transactions included in impaired portfolio may return to the normal portfolio, only if the transaction in question meets the following conditions:

     - Register at least six consecutive payments of principal and interest, paying them at maturity or within the next 30 days.
     - That it is up to date with all its obligations and has no other credit transaction in an impaired portfolio.
     - In any case, it must not record any delinquency in the rest of the financial system for the last 90 days (last three years reported to the CMF at the date of consultation).

  b) Renegotiated operations: may be removed from the impaired portfolio, only if the operation in question meets the following conditions:

     - Register at least six consecutive payments of principal and interest, paying them at maturity or within the next 30 days.
     - That it is up to date with all its obligations and has no other credit transaction in an impaired portfolio.
     - That it does not have another renegotiated transaction during the last nine months.
     - In any case, it must not record any delinquency in the rest of the financial system in the last 90 days (last three years reported in the CMF at the date of consultation).

  c) Renegotiated group portfolio from write-off: written-off commercial transactions that have been renegotiated, may be removed from the impaired portfolio, and added to the normal portfolio, only if the transaction in question meets the following conditions:

     - Payment of 30% of the originally renegotiated transaction (total balance of the renegotiated transaction) or that first six payments have been made, agreed in the renegotiated commercial transaction.
     - Be up to date with the principal and interest payments.
     - Have no other transaction in the impaired portfolio.
     - Register no delinquency in the rest of the financial system in the last 90 days.

II. Non-financial assets:

The carrying amount of the Bank's non-financial assets, other than investment properties and deferred tax assets, is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indications exist, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. In the case of goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use, the recoverable amounts are estimated at each presentation date.

In accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", the entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication of impairment of its intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, as well as of the goodwill acquired in a business combination. On the other hand, the Financial Market Commission (CMF) requires that "the valuations of goodwill and other non-amortizable intangible assets must be supported by two reports issued by professionals independent of the bank and its external auditors. Both reports support the initial value of intangible assets and valuations as of December 31 of each year.

An impairment loss in relation to goodwill is not reversed. In relation to other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting period whether there is any indication that the loss may have decreased or disappeared. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized.

The Bank performs quarterly monitoring of the intangible assets and goodwill acquired in the business combination of its subsidiaries BCI Servicios Financieros and City National Bank in Chile and the United States, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank made an assessment of whether there is any impairment of its assets, reaching the conclusion that impairment exists in the CGU of BCI Servicios Financieros. For further information see note 5 g).

q) Interest and inflation-indexation income and expense

Interest and inflation-indexation income and expenses are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period based on the accrual principle using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly matches the estimated cash flows receivable or payable over the expected life of the financial instrument (or, where appropriate, in a shorter period) with the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. To calculate the effective interest rate, the Bank determines the cash flows taking into account all the contractual conditions of the financial instrument. The calculation of said rate includes all commissions and other concepts paid or received that are part of it.

Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

However, in the case of past due loans and current loans with a high risk of irrecoverability, the prudent criterion of suspending the accrual of interest and inflation-indexation has been followed; and are recognized when received.

- Amount to be suspended:

The amount of income to be suspended on an accrual basis corresponds to that calculated between the date of suspension and the cut-off date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, which corresponds to the last day of the month.

- Suspension date:

The Bank will stop recognizing income on an accrual basis for the assets at amortized cost "Loans and advances to banks" and "Loans and receivables from customers" in the Statement of Income when the loan or one of its installments is 90 days past due.

The suspension of the recognition of income on an accrual basis implies that, from the date on which it must be suspended and until such loans are no longer in the impaired portfolio, the corresponding assets will not be increased with interest, inflation-indexation or fees in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Situation and no income will be recognized for these concepts in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period, unless they are actually received. In this regard, income actually received from interest, inflation-indexation or fees shall be recognized as indicated in Chapter C-3 of the CNCB.

For the determination of the gross assets on which the provisions for credit loss are calculated according to chapter B1, suspended interest, adjustments and commissions will not be included.

r) Intangible assets

i) Software

The software acquired by the Bank is recognized at cost, less accumulated amortization, and accumulated impairment losses.

Disbursements or expenses for internally developed software are recognized as assets when the Bank can demonstrate its intent and ability to complete its development and use it internally to generate future economic benefits, and the cost of completing its development can be measured reliably. The capitalization of internally developed software expenses includes all direct costs attributable to the development of the software and is amortized over its useful life. Internally developed software is recognized at capitalized cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The subsequent expenses of the recognized asset are capitalized only when the future economic benefits of the specific assets in the related areas increase. All other expenses are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period.

Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis in profit or loss considering the estimated useful life of the software from the date it is available for use, which is generally six years.

ii) Intangible assets acquired in business combinations

As a consequence of the purchase process of BCI Financial Group, INC. and Subsidiaries that was completed in October 2015, the merger between City National Bank of Florida and Total Bank completed on June 15, 2018, and the acquisition of the credit card business from Walmart (Financial Services) that was completed on June 4, December 2018, amortizable intangible assets with an indefinite useful life were recognized, which originated during the Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) process. The Bank permanently assesses its intangible assets for impairment. In this regard and, in accordance with the CMF regulations of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, Chapter A-2 number 7, two independent consultants of the Bank and different from the external auditors reviewed the basis of is valuation during the 2019 financial year.

According to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", for the acquisition of Total Bank the values were definitively determined on December 31, 2018, which were adjusted within the term established by the standard.

According to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", for the acquisition of BCI Servicios Financieros the values were definitively determined on December 4, 2019, which were adjusted within the term established by the standard.

Amortizable intangible assets recognized their portion of amortization on a straight-line basis according to the estimated useful life.

iii) Goodwill

The goodwill arising from a business combination will be allocated from the date of acquisition to each of the cash-generating unit (CGU) or group of CGUs of the acquirer, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, and when circumstances indicate that it is carrying amount may be impaired.

Impairment losses in respect of goodwill is not reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets, including goodwill, were subjected to impairment tests as indicated in IAS 36.

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank's management estimated the recoverable amount of its Financial Services CGU that record balances in intangible assets, resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss associated with the goodwill assigned to such CGU. For further information, refer to notes 5 and 40. As of December 31, 2021, there are no significant changes between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units that contain goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

s) Business combinations

Business acquisitions are accounted by applying the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, the liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

In a business acquisition, an independent specialist is used to determine the fair value of the net assets acquired and the identification of intangible assets is considered. For the valuation of these intangible assets identified in a business combination, cash flow projections are used based on the performance estimates of the acquiree.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed are recognized at fair value, except for the following:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit agreements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19, respectively.
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment agreements of the acquiree, or share-based payment agreements of the company entered to replace the share-based payment agreements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 at the date of acquisition; and
- the assets (or group of assets for disposal) that are classified as held for sale.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the equity interest previously held by the acquirer (if any) in the acquiree over the net amounts at the acquisition date of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If, after a reassessment, the acquisition-date net amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceed the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the fair value of the interest previously owned by the acquirer in the acquiree (if any), such excess is immediately recognized in profit or loss as a gain from a bargain purchase.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders a share to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be measured initially, either at fair value or the proportionate share of non-controlling interests, of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net asset.

The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

Remeasurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the "measurement period" (which may not exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

t) Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment, excluding real estate, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost includes expenses that have been directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other cost directly attributable to the process of bringing the asset to a working condition.

When part of an item of property and equipment has a different useful life, it is accounted for as a separate item (remodeling of real estate).

Depreciation is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period based on the straight-line depreciation method over the useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease period and their useful lives, unless it is certain that the Bank will obtain the property at the end of the lease period.

The estimated useful lives for the period as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Buildings	50 years	50 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 10 years	3 - 10 years
Facilities	7 - 10 years	7 - 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years	7 years
Computing equipment	36 years	36 years
Real estate improvements	10 years	10 years
Other property, plant, and equipment	36 years	36 years

u) Assets received in lieu of payment

They are classified under the caption "non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale", they are recorded at the lower of their foreclosure cost or the net realizable value, less regulatory write-offs required by the CMF and are presented net of allowances. Write-offs are required if the asset is not sold within 18 months of receipt.

v) Personnel benefits

i. Vacation:

The annual vacation cost is recognized on an accrual basis.

ii. Short term benefits:

The Bank contemplates an annual incentive plan for its employees for meeting objectives, consisting of a certain number or portion of monthly remuneration and is provisioned based on the estimated amount to be distributed.

iii. Severance indemnity payments:

The Bank and its subsidiaries have not agreed with their staff to make severance indemnity payments to all events, except for the subsidiaries BCI Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales SA and BCI Administradora de Tarjeta Servicios Financieros Limitada, which have defined benefit plans in a collective agreement with part of their employees. These plans correspond to contracts with severance indemnity payments to all events, whose obligation is recorded at its actuarial value.

These companies recognize a provision (see note 37) to reflect the obligation to pay severance indemnity to employees who are entitled to receive this benefit in any event. This provision has been calculated using an actuarial methodology that considers estimates of staff turnover, discount rate, salary increase rate and mortality. The liability for employee benefits is presented at present value using the projected unit credit method, in accordance with the provisions of "IAS 19 Employee Benefits". Actuarial gains or losses related to experience adjustments and changes in variables are recognized as Other Comprehensive Income and form part of the balance of Other Equity Reserves.

The cost of services for the current period is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, which occurs as a result of the services provided by employees in the current period.

The financial cost is the increase produced during a period in the present value of the obligations for defined benefits, as a result of the fact that such benefits are a period closer to their expiration.

A present obligation exists when, and only when, the Entity has no realistic alternative but to make the corresponding payments.

The assumptions used are the following:

Detail	Source
Mortality	Mortality tables "RV-2014" established by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) were used.
Employee turnover	The historical turnover for executives in the collective agreement, voluntary resignation or company needs is 1.11%
Discount rate	The discount rate used to discount benefit payment flows for severance indemnity corresponded to a real annual rate of 3.13%. This rate corresponds to the 20-year BCU as of December 31, 2022. (Source: Central Bank).
Salary increases rate	The increase in salaries used for the projections, both for increase of the base salary and for total remuneration and corresponds to a real annual rate of 3.0%
Retirement	The retirement ages used to make the payment projections correspond to the minimum legal ages for retirement in Chile (DL.3500), ages that are generally used in the market, except when the reality of the company indicates otherwise. These ages correspond to 65 years for men and 60 years for women.

As of December 31, 2022, due to changes in variables, an adjustment was made against other reserves of MCh$132. As of December 31, 2021, there are no experience adjustments or changes in variables; therefore, no adjustments have been made against other reserves.

w) Leases

On the commencement date of a lease, the Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 16.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Bank leases a number of office and branch premises, which are necessary to perform its activities. Contract terms are individually negotiated and comprise a wide range of terms and conditions.

Leases are recognized, measured, and disclosed in accordance with IFRS 16 "Leases". This requires that a right-of-use asset and its corresponding liability be determined at the date the asset is available for use. Each lease payment is distributed between the liability and interest. The financial interest is charged to the financial margin during the period of the lease, as well as the right-of-use asset, which is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

The lease term includes the non-cancellable period established in the lease agreements, and generally have an automatic renewal clause, which are not included in the calculation of the financial liability. Additionally, each of the parties can terminate the agreement early, prior notice. For both concepts, only the current contractual period has been considered to calculate the impact of this new regulation. For lease agreements with an indefinite useful life, the Bank has determined to assign a useful life equal to the longest non-cancellable period of its lease contracts.

The present value of the lease payments is determined using the discount rate that represents the Bank's incremental rate at the commencement of the contracts, based on the duration of each of them from the initial date of application.

At the initial measurement, the Bank measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The rent of the lease contracts is agreed in UF (inflation-adjusted unit) and paid in Chilean pesos. In accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 3,649 issued by the CMF, the monthly variation in UF that affects the contracts established in such monetary unit must be treated as a remeasurement, and therefore, the adjustments must be recognized as a modification to the obligation and at the same time the amount of the asset must be adjusted for the right of use assets.

Contracts whose non-cancellable period is equal to or less than 12 months are treated as short-term leases, and therefore the associated payments are recorded as a linear expense. Any modification in the terms or rental fee is treated as a remeasurement of the lease.

The Bank has not entered into lease agreements with residual value guarantee clauses or variable lease payments.

The Bank applies IAS 36 "Impairment of assets" to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any identified impairment losses.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Bank has not identified impairment in the value of assets for the right of use assets.

ii) Lease liability

The Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate could be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank shall use the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the measurement date, which include (a) fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; (b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date; (c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees; (d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (e) payments for penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability to recognize (a) interest on the lease liability; (b) lease payments made; and (c) remeasurements or modifications to the lease, and to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Bank remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments, if, among others, (a) there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee.

A lessee shall determine the lease payments to reflect the change in amounts expected to be payable under the residual value guarantee; (b) a change in future lease payments results from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments.

The Bank remeasures the lease liability to reflect those revised lease payments only when there is a change in the cash flows. The Bank shall determine the revised lease payments for the remainder of the lease term based on the revised contractual payments.

As of January 1, 2019, the date of implementation of the standard, the Bank measured the lease liability at the present value of discounted lease payments using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

x) Statements of cash flows

For the preparation of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the indirect method has been used, in which, whereby taking profit or loss before tax for the period non-cash transactions are included, as well as income and expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

For the preparation of the Consolidated Cash Flow Statements, the following terms are used:

- Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, understood as short-term, highly liquid investments with insignificant risk of changes in value, such as: deposits in the Central Bank of Chile, deposits in domestic banks and foreign deposits.
- Operating activities: are the principal revenue-producing activities of banks and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.
- Investing activities: are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- Financing activities: are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and liabilities that are not operating and investing activities.

y) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. These provisions are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when the following requirements are met collectively:

- A liability is a present obligation arising from past events. At the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, it is likely that the Bank or its subsidiaries will have to use an outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation and the amount of these outflows can be measured reliably.

A contingent asset or liability is any obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events occur not wholly within the control of the Bank.

The provisions (which are measured considering the best information available on the outcome of the event that gave rise to them and are remeasured at each period-end) are used to meet the specific obligations for which they were originally recognized, proceeding to their reversal, totally or partially, when said obligations cease to exist or decrease.

Provisions are classified according to the obligations hedged, and are as follows:

- Provisions for employee benefit obligations
- Provision for lawsuits and litigation
- Provisions for obligations of customer loyalty programs
- Provisions for operational risk
- Other provisions for other contingencies

Provisions for country risk for operations with foreign debtors

The Bank makes provisions for country risk in accordance with chapter B-6 of the CNCB to hedge the risk that has been assumed by maintaining or committing resources in a foreign country. Said provisions must be made based on the country ratings made by the Bank in accordance with the provisions of RAN 7-13 on country risk and country ratings.

Provisions for credit loss for contingent loans

Contingent loans correspond to transactions or commitments in which the Bank assumes a credit risk by committing itself to third parties in the event of a future event, to make a payment or disbursement that must be recovered from its customers.

To calculate the provisions as indicated in Chapter B-1 of the CNCB, the amount of the exposure to be considered shall be equivalent to the percentage of the amounts of the contingent loans and which is established in Chapter B-3 of the CNCB, as indicated below:

Type of contingent exposure:	FCC
Freely available, immediate payment revolving credit facility	10%
Contingent loans linked to the CAE	15%
Letters of credit for goods movement operations	20%
Other freely available revolving credit facilities	40%
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	50%
Transactions related to contingent events	50%
Co-debtor and guarantees	100%
Other credit commitments	100%
Other contingent loans	100%

Provisions for operational risk

The Bank constitutes provisions for operational risk in accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", in which losses due to operational risk events are recognized, including external costs and eventual pending losses with a direct relationship to the operational risk event as established by Chapter 21-8 of the RAN.

i. Additional allowances:

The CMF has defined those additional allowances are those not derived from the application of the portfolio assessment models of each bank or to compensate for their deficiencies and must be to protect against the risk of unpredictable economic fluctuations.

The additional allowances are established to protect against the risk of macroeconomic fluctuations to anticipate situations of reversal of expansionary economic cycles that, in the future, could result in a worsening of the conditions of the economic environment and, in this way, function as an anti-cyclical mechanism of accumulation of additional allowances when the scenario is favorable and the use or allocation to specific allowances when conditions deteriorate.

The Bank has formal criteria and procedures for their use and establishment for the determination of additional allowances, which are approved by the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2022, allowances have been established for additional amounts of Ch$415,022 million (Ch$350,143 million as of December 31, 2021), which have been established to anticipate the potential deterioration of loan portfolios derived from the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

These allowances are in accordance with the provisions of Number 10 of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by the Financial Market Commission, which will be presented in liabilities in the caption "Special provisions for credit loss" (see note 26).

ii. Minimum allowances required for the normal individual portfolio:

The CMF has defined that the Bank must maintain a minimum allowance percentage of 0.50% on loans and contingent loans of the normal individual portfolio in accordance with the provisions of number 2.1.3 of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of accounting Standards, which are presented in liabilities.

z) Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Bank's Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates, which Management periodically evaluates and monitors.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed by the Bank's Senior Management on an ongoing basis to quantify certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and uncertainties. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected.

Information about most significant areas of estimation of uncertainties and critical judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Consolidates Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

- Provisions for credit loss (notes 13 and 26)
- Impairment losses on certain assets (note 40)
- Valuation of financial instruments (notes 8,9, 10 and 11)
- Useful life of intangible assets and property and equipment (notes 15 and 16)
- Use of tax losses (note 18)
- Contingencies and commitments (note 29)
- Employee benefits (note 37)

aa) Income tax and deferred taxes

The determination of corporate income tax expense is made in accordance with IAS 12 and the Income Tax Law, whose legal rate is 27% for the general regime of art.14 letter A of the law, which both BCI and its subsidiaries in Chile follow.

The Bank recognizes, when appropriate, deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future estimates of the tax effects attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax base.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are measured, in accordance with current Chilean tax legislation, at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the year in which the asset and/or liability are realized or settle. Future effects from changes in tax legislation or income tax rate are recognized in deferred tax starting from the date in which the law approving such changes is enacted or substantially enacted.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Bank has recognized net deferred tax assets and liabilities, as Management has assessed that it expects to obtain taxable profit in the future that allow using existing temporary differences at each period-end.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the Statements of Financial Position, if there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and only if these deferred taxes are related to income taxes corresponding to the same tax authority.

bb) Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the year in which they were approved by the Bank's Shareholders' Meeting.

The Bank recognizes in liabilities the share of profits for the year that will be distributed in compliance with the Law on Corporations, which establishes that at least 30% of the net income for the year will be distributed as a dividend, or in accordance with its dividend policy.

cc) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted-average number of outstanding shares during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is determined similarly to basic earnings, but the weighted average number of current shares is adjusted to take into account the potential dilutive effect of share options, warrants and convertible debt.

dd) Collection operations and Separate Equity No. 27 performed by the subsidiary BCI Securitizadora SA

i) Collection operations:

Securitization companies can acquire assets on behalf of the separate equities that support the issuance of securitized bonds. These assets must have similar characteristics and each issue will form a separate equity.

These assets can be from future cash flows (a "business plan" or future cash flows to be obtained from a specific asset or group of assets or company are securitized) or from an existing asset (a portfolio of receivables, mortgage loans, etc.).

The above distinction is relevant on how the Bank's debt should be accounted for; in the first case of future cash flows, it must be accounted for in Separate Equity and to the originator, and in the case of existing assets only in Separate Equity.

These collection operations are part of the securitization process. In fact, the Securities Market Law itself, anticipating the practical difficulty that the formation of a Separate Equity means, includes the ability of acquiring the assets that form a separate equity even before the placement of the respective bonds.

Given there is a possibility that the respective Separate Equity will never be formed, or the securitized bond will not be placed for different reasons (legal, market, etc.), these operations contemplate a put option to resell the receivables back to the customer under certain circumstances (mainly if the securitized bond cannot prosper for the reasons stated above); this shall be recorded as a contingent obligation of the customer.

NOTE 3 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND ADOPTED, OR ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

Standards approved and/or modified by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

a. The following new standards and interpretations and/or amendments have been adopted in these financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS	Mandatory Application Date
Onerous Contracts – Costs to Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37).	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16).	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.
Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.

Onerous Contracts – Costs to Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

To clarify the types of costs a company includes as costs of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous, the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) issued in May 2020 the amendment to the IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. Because of this amendment, entities currently applying the "incremental cost" approach will need to recognize bigger and potentially more provisions for onerous contracts.

The amendments clarify that the costs of fulfilling a contract comprise both:

- The incremental costs – e.g., direct labor and materials; and
- an allocation of other direct costs – e.g., an allocation of the depreciation charge on an item of Property, Plant and Equipment used in fulfilling a contract.

At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognized as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate.

The application of these improvements had no significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

The annual improvements include amendments to three Standards:

- IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.* This amendment simplifies the application of IFRS 1 for a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter of IFRS Standards later than its parent – i.e., if a subsidiary adopts IFRS Standards later than its parent and applies IFRS 1.D16 (a), then a subsidiary may elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at amounts included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards.

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. This amendment clarifies that – for the purpose of performing the ''10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities – in determining those fees paid net of fees received, a borrower includes only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

- IFRS 16 *Leases.* The amendment removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. As currently drafted, this example is not clear as to why such payments are not a lease incentive. The amendments will help to remove the potential for confusion in identifying lease incentives in a common real estate fact pattern.

The application of these improvements had no significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

To provide guidance on accounting for the sales and costs that entities may generate in the process of making an item of Property, Plant and Equipment available for use, the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) issued in May 2020 amendment to IAS 16.

Under the amendments, proceeds from selling items before the related item of PPE is available for use should be recognized in profit or loss, together with the costs of producing those items. IAS 2 Inventories should be applied in identifying and measuring these production costs.

Entities will therefore need to distinguish between:

- costs associated with producing and selling items before the item of PPE is available for use; and
- costs associated with making the item of PPE available for its intended use.

The application of these improvements had no significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

In May 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) issued the Reference to the Conceptual Framework, which amends IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendment replaces a reference made to an old version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version issued in March 2018. Additionally, the Board added an exception to its requirement that an entity to refer to the Conceptual Framework to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The application of these improvements had no significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

b. The following new standards and interpretations have been issued but their application date is not yet effective:

New IFRS	Mandatory Application Date
IFRS 17, Insurance contracts.	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. This date includes the exemption of insurers from the application of IFRS 9 to allow them to implement IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 at the same time. Early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before that date.
Amendments to IFRS	
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (amendments to IAS 1).	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28).	Effective date deferred indefinitely.
Disclosures of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements).	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted and will be applied prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the changes.
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.
Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (Amendments to IFRS 17)	The amendment is applicable from the application of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.
Lease Liability on a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted.
Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 17, Insurance contracts

Issued on May 18, 2017, this Standard requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform presentation and measurement approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to generate consistent and principle-based accounting.

In March 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) decided to defer the effective date of IFRS 17 to January 1, 2023, allowing early adoption if IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 have been adopted. The Board also decided to extend the temporary exemption to IFRS 9, granted to insurers that meet the specified criteria, until January 1, 2023.

The Bank's Management estimates that the application of this new regulation will have no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements, given that the companies included in the consolidation issue no insurance contracts.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

To promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current, the International Accounting Standards Board has amended IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

As a consequence of this amendment, entities should revisit their loan agreements to determine whether the classification will change.

Amendments include the following:

- The right to defer settlement must has substance: under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the Board has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period

- The classification of revolving credit facilities may change: entities classify a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The Board has now clarified that a right to defer exists only if the company complies with conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

- Liabilities with equity-settlement features: the amendments state that settlement of a liability includes transferring a company's own equity instruments to the counterparty. The amendments clarify how a company classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could be recognized as either equity or a liability separately from the liability component under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. However, the companies will need to consider including the information to be disclosed in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* in their next annual financial statements.

The application of this new standard will have no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

On September 11, 2014, this amendment was issued requiring that when transfers are made from subsidiaries to an associate or joint venture, a full gain is recognized when the transferred assets meet the definition of "business" under IFRS 3 Combinations of Business. The amendment places strong pressure on the definition of "business" for recognition in profit or loss. The amendment also introduces new and unexpected recognition of transactions that consider partial maintenance in assets that do not constitute a business.

The effective date of application of this amendment has been deferred indefinitely.

The Bank's Management is awaiting the new effective date to evaluate the potential effects of this to evaluate the potential effects of this amendment.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Statement of Practice 2 Making Materiality Judgements)

In October 2018, the Board refined the definition of material to make it easier to understand and apply. This definition is now aligned across IFRS standards and conceptual framework. The refined definition of material complements the non-mandatory IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements*, issued by the Board in 2017, which outlines a four-step process that prepares can use to help them make materiality judgements in preparing the financial statements.

In February 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and an update to IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendments include the following:

- Require companies to disclose their *material* accounting policies rather than their *significant* accounting policies.
- Clarify that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
- Clarify that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The amendments to Practice Statement 2 include two additional examples on the application of materiality in accounting policy disclosures.

The Bank's management is evaluating the potential impact of the application of this amendment on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

In February 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates, with the main focus being the definition and clarification of accounting estimates.

The amendments clarify the relationship between policies and accounting estimates, specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective previously set out by an accounting policy.

The application of this amendment will have no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12 *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*, to clarify how companies should account for deferred tax on certain types of transactions where an asset and a liability is recognized, such as leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognize a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for all temporary differences arising, on initial recognition, of a lease and a decommissioning obligation.

The Bank's management is evaluating the potential impact of the application of this amendment on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17)

In December 2021, the Board issued the amendment to IFRS 17 *Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative information*, to alleviate the operational complexities between accounting for insurance contract liabilities and related financial assets on the initial application of IFRS 17.

The amendment allows presentation of comparative information about financial assets related to insurance contracts to be presented in a manner that is more consistent with the provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS 9) *Financial Instruments.*

Bank's Management estimates that this new regulation will have no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements, given that the companies included in the consolidation issue no insurance contracts.

Lease Liability on a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)

In September 2022, the Board issued amendments to IFRS 16 *"Leases – Lease liability on a Sale and Leaseback"*, which sets out the requirements for how an entity should account for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction.

While IFRS 16 includes requirements on how to account for a sale and leaseback at the date the transaction takes place, the Standard does not specify how the subsequent measurement of this transaction would be. The amendments issued by the Board are in addition to the requirements set out in IFRS 16 for leaseback sales and support the consistent application of the Standard.

The Bank's management has not determined the potential impact of the application of this amendment on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) issued in October 2022 the amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, in which it indicates that only the covenants that a company must comply with on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current.

Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e., future covenants) do not affect the classification of a liability at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to covenants, companies are now required to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities may become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Bank's management has not determined the potential impact of the application of this amendment on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

c. Standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission (CMF).

General rule No. 464: on January 31, 2022, the CMF modified NCG No. 460, which determined the insurance that can be contracted in accordance with the provisions of article 538 bis of the Commercial Code. Incorporating agricultural insurance associated with: Loss, damage, theft, or larceny of agricultural products and/or agricultural, livestock, forestry production and risks of agriculture in general, or universalities, covered by the Agricultural Insurance Programs, with grants from the Government or those who replace them.

The application of this standard will have no effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circular No. 2,305: on February 16, 2022, the Commission modified chapter C-1 on monthly financial statements of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks and has decided to replace table No. 2 of Annex No. 6 on solvency indicators and regulatory compliance indicators according to Basel III.

Bank's Management implemented these measures in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circular No. 2,312: dated April 27, 2022, the CMF modifies RAN 1-13 on "Classification of management and solvency" and RAN 12-21 on "Measurement and control of market risks" with the purpose of updating the regulations associated with the measurement of market risks, in accordance with the gradual repeal of the provisions established in Chapter III.B.2.2 of the Compendium of Regulations.

Financial Institutions of the Central Bank and with the entry into force of the instructions given in RAN 21-7 on "Determination of assets weighted by market risk" and RAN 21-13 on "Assessment of the Sufficiency of Effective Capital of Banks". The changes are as follows:

a) In Chapter 12-21, the limits on interest rate risk in the trading book and limits on currency risk are eliminated, since said instructions are given in Chapter 21-7 of the RAN on weighted assets market risk. Likewise, the references to Chapter 21-7 of the RAN are updated, while requirements that do not apply to the new regulations, such as the measurement of internal models, are repealed.

b) In Chapter 1-13 of the RAN, concordance adjustments are made, while Annex 4 is incorporated, which contains the instructions for the market risk stress tests, distinguishing those of the Trading Book from those of the Bank book.

On the other hand, the following files of the information system manual will no longer be reported:

a) File C41 “Weekly information on market risks according to standardized methodology”.
b) File C42 “Monthly information on market risks according to standardized methodology”.
c) File C43 “Consolidated information on market risks according to standardized methodology”.

The Bank's Management estimates that the application of this standard will have no effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank.

Circular 2,313: dated April 27, 2022, the CMF modified chapter B1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, in which it was established that, for the formation of the group portfolio, commercial exposures, other than student loans, associated with the same counterparty, should not exceed a threshold of 20,000 UF and 0.2% of the group portfolio. For the calculation of the exposure to the same counterparty, that which is obtained in an aggregate manner must be considered, making use of the definition of business group issued by the Commission.

The Bank's Management implemented these changes in its Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022.

Circular No. 2,317: On July 29, 2022, the CMF updated the instructions contained in Chapter 18-5 of the RAN regarding information on debtors of financial institutions, which in accordance with Article 14 of the General Banking Law, establishes that the CMF must maintain permanent and revised information on the debtors of banks, for the use of the institutions subject to its oversight. This is intended to control the degree of assurance and prudence with which their funds have been invested and safeguarding depositors and the public interest. From the credit record, generated by the files "debtor information under article 14 of the General Banking Law" (D10) and "obligations of lessees in lease transactions" (D27) that the entities are obliged to report, the CMF generates two products: the "consolidated debt file" (R04) and the individual debt report.

The Bank's Management believes the application of this standard will not have no impact on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

General Standard No. 484: on August 5, 2022, the CMF has issued instructions regarding the requirements, rules, and conditions to be met by commissions charged on money lending transactions under Law 18,010.

The Bank's Management believes the application of this standard will have no impact on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circular 2,318: On August 12, 2022, new files R13 on "Market risk of the banking book" and R14 on "Credit concentration risk" are incorporated to the Risk System of the Information System Manual. The information for October 2022 must be sent within the first 11 business days of November 2022, for regulatory files R13 and R14, becoming effective immediately, in accordance with the deadlines and frequencies established for each such files. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the regulatory limits measured and monitored in regulatory file R13 will become effective beginning in April 2023.

The Bank's Management believes the application of this standard will have no impact on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circular 2,319: On September 8, 2022, the CMF incorporates adjustments to files R08, MC1, MC2, MC3 and MC4 and Table 121 of the Banks' Information System Manual related to the measurement and supervision of the loss component used in calculating operational risk-weighted assets. In general, the adjustments consist of:

(i) clarifying that income from recoveries cannot exceed the amount of the loss from the same operating event.
ii) specifying at which Basel level expenses and provisions that cannot be assigned to a particular loss event must be reported; and

iii) enabling in the accounting supplementary information files, reporting operating loss event-related negative net losses for the period.

The Bank's Management believes the application of this standard will have no impact on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circular 2,320: On September 21, 2022, the CMF finished the delivery of file C04 of the accounting system, used to collect information on core capital, effective equity, and credit risk-weighted assets, according to the methodology prior to the implementation of the Basel III framework, by virtue of Law No. 21,130.

The Bank's Management believes the application of this standard will have no impact on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

General Rule No. 487: On October 3, 2022, the CMF has deemed it pertinent to issue the following instructions to banks, support companies, payment card issuers and supervised savings and credit cooperatives so that they send information every six months with monthly data on the number of users affected by cases covered by Law No. 20,009, the amounts involved and the dates of response or compliance with their obligations according to File E24. These instructions are effective as of January 1, 2023. The information referring to the period from June 1, 2020, to December 31, 2022, must be submitted no later than June 30, 2023.

The application of this standard had no effect on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circular No. 2322: On October 6, 2022, the CMF extends the deadline for sending the regulatory files R01 on "Solvency limits and effective equity" and R06 on "Assets weighted by credit risk" from 9 to 11 business days, starting with the files sent during October 2022.

The application of this standard had no effect on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circular No. 2325: On November 9, 2022, the Financial Market Commission updated the regulations on the prevention of money laundering, financing of terrorism and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The purpose of the regulatory changes is to update the general and sectorial administrative regulations in force in consideration of the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the work developed during the last years, within the framework of the referred National Strategy to Prevent and Combat Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism. The regulatory changes are introduced in Chapters 1-7, 1-13, 1-14 and 1-16 of the Updated Compilation of Rules for banks (applicable in this matter to their subsidiaries and business support companies), in Circular No. 123 for Cooperatives and in Circular No. 1 for Payment Card Issuers, considering in each case the emphasis corresponding to the nature and volume of operations of each type of institution.

The application of this standard had no effect on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circular No. 2325: Dated November 18, 2022, Amends Chapters 18-5 and 20-6 of the Updated Compilation of Standards for Banks. Eliminates the requirement of having an enforceable title for the reporting of debtor information.

The application of this standard had no effect on the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTING CHANGES

On December 20, 2019, through circular letter No. 2,243, and as a result of various changes introduced by the International Accounting Standard Board to the international financial reporting standards ("IFRS") during recent years, particularly to the new IFRS 9, 15, 16 and the subsequent revision of the limitations in their application by national banks, the Financial Market Commission decided to fully update the instructions of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks ("CNCB").

In accordance with the current legal framework, banks must use the accounting criteria provided by the Financial Market Commission and in all matters not addressed by the Commission or that do not contradict its instructions, they must adhere to the generally accepted accounting criteria, which correspond to the technical standards issued by Colegio de Contadores de Chile AG, matching the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) agreed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

As a result of the above mentioned, the Bank established a plan for the transition to the new accounting standards that includes, among other aspects, the analysis of the differences in accounting criteria, the selection of the accounting criteria to be applied in cases where alternative treatments are allowed and the assessment of changes in procedures and information systems.

On April 20, 2020, the Commission amended chapter E "Transitional Provisions" and postponed the first application date of the new provisions of the Compendium of Accounting Standards from January 1, 2022, with a transition date of January 1, 2021, for the comparative financial statements to be published as of March 2022.

In accordance with this transition plan, the standards of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks have been retroactively applied as of January 1, 2021, and an opening Consolidated Statement of Financial Position has been prepared as of that date. Also, in order to present comparative financial statements during the year 2022, the Bank prepared a set of restated financial statements for the year 2021. Except for the change of criteria for the suspension of the recognition of interest income and adjustments on an accrual basis as provided in Chapter B-2 of the CNCB, which was adopted prospectively as of January 1, 2022, so its transition date and first application date will be that date.

The main impacts of the implementation of the CNCB update, both at the level of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the Consolidated Statement of Income, are detailed and explained as follows:

a) Equity reconciliation according to the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks

First-time application adjustments	Adjustment reference (*)	Total Equity	
		January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021
		MCh$	MCh$
Miami Branch Syndicated Loans	a)	(8,615)	(5,236)
Suspension of accrual of interest and inflation-indexation	b)	-	(17,468)
Provisions for credit loss from the suspension of accrual of interest and inflation-indexation	c)	-	4,897
Commercial current accounts	d)	(1,289)	(1,356)
Change in group customer segmentation	e)	2,660	3,144
Impairment of debt financial instruments at amortized cost	f)	-	(1,289)
Investments in other companies in equity instruments	g)	374	539
Change in risk exposure of freely available revolving credit facilities	h)	6,880	4,095
Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	i)	(25,158)	(12,807)
Subtotal		**(25,148)**	**(25,481)**
Deferred tax	j)	(1,599)	2,356
Equity as per the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks		**(26,747)**	**(23,125)**

(*) In letter d) the nature of the main adjustments is explained in detail.

b) Opening Consolidated Statement of Position according to the new Compendium of Accounting Standards

As mentioned above, as of January 1, 2021, the standards of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for the Bank were applied retroactively to prepare the corresponding opening Consolidated Statement of Position under these new accounting standards.

The reconciliation of the balances in the Statement of Financial Position is presented below:

Previous CNC: corresponds to the balances in the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as of January 1, 2021, which were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria and principles of the previous Compendium of Accounting Standards.

First-time application adjustments: correspond to the adjustments applying the criteria and instructions issued by the new standards.

First-time application reclassifications: correspond to changes in the classification of items in the statement of financial position and statement of income as a result of the application of first-time application adjustments.

New CNCB balance corresponds to the balances that result from applying the adjustments and/or reclassifications to closing balances.

	January 1, 2021			
	Opening balance	First-time application adjustments	First-time application reclassifications	New balance CNCB
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Cash and bank deposits	**4,597,868**	**-**	**-**	**4,597,868**
Transactions in the course of collection	**236,710**	**-**	**-**	**236,710**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**5,567,454**	**-**	**-**	**5,567,454**
Financial derivative contracts	4,420,175	-	-	4,420,175
Debt financial instruments	1,049,848	-	-	1,049,848
Other financial instruments	97,431	-	-	97,431
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	**7,993,596**	**-**	**(301,727)**	**7,691,869**
Debt financial instruments	7,993,596	-	(301,727)	7,691,869
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**1,031,722**	**-**	**-**	**1,031,722**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**35,290,744**	**(7,243)**	**305,632**	**35,589,133**
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	190,248	-	-	190,248
Debt financial instruments	25,145	-	-	25,145
Loans and advances to banks	356,669	-	-	356,669
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	22,707,117	(7,243)	305,632	23,005,506
Loans and receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,897,472	-	-	8,897,472
Loans and receivable from customers - Consumer	3,114,093	-	-	3,114,093
Investments in companies	**29,067**	374	**79,616**	**109,057**
Intangible assets	**395,276**	-	-	**395,276**
Property and equipment	**251,217**	**-**	**-**	**251,217**
Right-of-use assets	**204,807**	**-**	**-**	**204,807**
Current tax assets	**36,270**	-	-	**36,270**
Deferred tax assets	**211,224**	(1,599)	**-**	**209,626**
Other assets	**1,264,833**	**-**	**(66,391)**	**1,198,442**
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	**45,506**	**-**	**(13,225)**	**32,281**
TOTAL ASSETS	57,156,295	(8,468)	3,905	57,151,732

	January 1, 2021			
	Opening balance	First-time application adjustments	First-time application reclassifications	New balance CNCB
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transactions in the course of payment	**201,437**	**-**	**-**	**201,437**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**4,530,724**	**-**	**-**	**4,530,724**
Financial derivative contracts	4,530,724	-	-	4,530,724
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**1,262,629**	**-**	**-**	**1,262,629**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	**44,271,211**	**-**	**-**	**44,271,211**
Deposits and other on-demand deposits	19,726,574	-	-	19,726,574
Deposits and other term deposits	10,839,610	-	-	10,839,610
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	350,314	-	-	350,314
Bank borrowings	6,270,698	-	-	6,270,698
Debt financial instruments in issue	6,172,971	-	-	6,172,971
Other financial liabilities	911,044	-	-	911,044
Lease liabilities	**186,293**	**-**	**-**	**186,293**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,258,653**	**-**	**-**	**1,258,653**
Provisions for contingencies	**130,964**	**-**	**-**	**130,964**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interests and revaluation of instruments	**95,236**	-	**-**	**95,236**
Special provisions for credit loss	**215,377**	(6,880)	**-**	**208,497**
Current taxes	**9,073**	**-**	**-**	**9,073**
Deferred taxes	**22,189**	**-**	**-**	**22,189**
Other liabilities	**1,077,804**	**-**	**-**	**1,077,804**
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	53,261,590	(6,880)	-	53,254,710
EQUITY				
Share capital	**3,655,828**	**-**	**-**	**3,655,828**
Reserves	**109**	**(1,588)**	**(25,243)**	**(26,722)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**22,223**	**-**	**29,148**	**51,371**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	**-**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	22,223	-	29,148	51,371
Retained earnings from prior years	**(6,758)**	-	-	**(6,758)**
Profit for the period	**317,454**	-	-	**317,454**
Less: Provision for minimum dividends	**(95,236)**	-	-	**(95,236)**
Owners of the bank:	**3,893,620**	**(1,588)**	**3,905**	**3,895,937**
Non-controlling interests	**1,085**	**-**	**-**	**1,085**
TOTAL EQUITY	3,894,705	(1,588)	3,905	3,897,022
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	57,156,295	(8,468)	3,905	57,151,732

c) Statements of Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2021, is as follows:

	December 31, 2021				
	Previous CNC	Adjustments	Reclassifications	New CNCB	Explanatory Note
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Cash and bank deposits	**3,960,498**	**-**	**-**	**3,960,498**	
Transactions in the course of collection	**350,072**	**-**	**-**	**350,072**	
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss:	**6,066,335**	**-**	**-**	**6,066,335**	
Financial derivative contracts	5,192,467	-	-	5,192,467	
Debt financial instruments	717,058	-	-	717,058	
Other financial instruments	156,810	-	-	156,810	
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	**11,204,593**	**-**	**(390,946)**	**10,813,647**	
Debt financial instruments	11,204,593	-	(390,946)	10,813,647	
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**1,589,058**	**-**	**-**	**1,589,058**	
Financial assets at amortized cost:	**43,354,037**	**(17,308)**	**394,002**	**43,730,731**	
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	186,753	-	-	186,753	
Debt financial instruments	2,297,355	(1,289)	-	2,296,066	f)
Loans and advances to banks	639,533	-	-	639,533	
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	26,299,823	(7,639)	394,002	26,686,186	b, c), d), e)
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	10,707,375	(8,319)	-	10,699,056	b), c)
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumer	3,223,198	(61)	-	3,223,137	b), c)
Investments in companies	**114,875**	**539**	**-**	**115,414**	h)
Intangible assets	**440,958**	**-**	**-**	**440,958**	
Property and equipment	**252,734**	**-**	**-**	**252,734**	
Right-of-use assets	**189,026**	**-**	**-**	**189,026**	
Current tax assets	**19,572**	**-**	**-**	**19,572**	
Deferred tax assets	**251,196**	**2,356**	**-**	**253,552**	
Other assets	**1,319,963**	**-**	**-**	**1,319,963**	
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	**45,718**	**-**	**-**	**45,718**	
TOTAL ASSETS	**69,158,635**	**(14,413)**	**3,056**	**69,147,278**	
LIABILITIES					
Transactions in the course of payment	**258,686**	**-**	**-**	**258,686**	
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**5,094,231**	**-**	**-**	**5,094,231**	
Financial derivative contracts	5,094,231	-	-	5,094,231	
Other	-	-	-	-	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**1,492,815**	**-**	**-**	**1,492,815**	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	**54,086,905**	**-**	**-**	**54,086,905**	
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	27,653,442	-	-	27,653,442	
Deposits and other term deposits	10,865,149	-	-	10,865,149	
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	141,178	-	-	141,178	
Bank borrowings	6,970,837	-	-	6,970,837	
Debt financial instruments issued	7,428,196	-	-	7,428,196	
Other financial obligations	1,028,103	-	-	1,028,103	
Lease liabilities	**173,726**	**-**	**-**	**173,726**	
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,332,936**	**-**	**-**	**1,332,936**	
Provisions for contingencies	**138,611**	**-**	**-**	**138,611**	
Provisions for dividends, payment of interests and revaluation of instruments	**156,117**	**-**	**-**	**156,117**	
Special provisions for credit loss	**416,160**	**(4,095)**	**-**	**412,065**	g)
Current taxes	**141,535**	**-**	**-**	**141,535**	
Deferred taxes	**926**	**-**	**-**	**926**	
Other liabilities	**1,364,510**	**-**	**-**	**1,364,510**	
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**64,657,158**	**(4,095)**	**-**	**64,653,063**	
EQUITY					
Share capital	**3,862,386**	**-**	**-**	**3,862,386**	
Reserves	**25**	**(10,318)**	**(12,807)**	**(23,100)**	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**273,392**	**-**	**15,863**	**289,255**	
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	273,392	-	15,863	289,255	a), i)
Retained earnings from prior years	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Profit for the period	**520,391**	**-**	**-**	**520,391**	
Less: Provision for minimum dividends	**(156,117)**	**-**	**-**	**(156,117)**	
Owners of the bank:	**4,500,077**	**(10,318)**	**3,056**	**4,492,815**	
Non-controlling interest	**1,400**	**-**	**-**	**1,400**	
TOTAL EQUITY	**4,501,477**	**(10,318)**	**3,056**	**4,494,215**	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**69,158,635**	**(14,413)**	**3,056**	**69,147,278**	

d) Description of the main adjustments

The main adjustments and/or reclassifications are as follows:

a. Syndicated Loans

Corresponds to the reclassification of Miami Branch syndicated loans, according to the new business model of IFRS 9, such loans are reclassified from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to assets at amortized cost. Consequently, provisions for credit loss were determined in accordance with chapter B-1 of the CNCB.

b. Suspension of accrual of interest and Inflation indexation

Corresponds to the change in the criteria for the suspension of the recognition of interest Inflation indexation income on an accrual basis for loans in the Statement of Income, when the loan or one of its payments has been 90 days past, as provided in Chapter B-2 of the Compendium.

c. Provisions for credit loss from the suspension of accrual of interest and Inflation indexation

Corresponds to the adjustment in provisions for credit loss as a result of the change in the value of gross loans as a result of the change in the criteria for suspending the recognition of interest Inflation indexation income on an accrual basis.

d. Commercial current accounts

As a result of the reclassification of the financing granted to subsidiaries from other assets to commercial loans, provisions were made for credit risk in accordance with chapter B1 of the CNCB.

e. Change in group customer segmentation

Corresponds to the change in the segmentation criteria of the model based on group analysis according to chapter B-1 of the Compendium, in which the Bank has an aggregate exposure to the same counterparty of less than 20,000 UF.

f. Impairment of debt financial instruments at amortized cost

According to IFRS 9, the Bank shall recognize provisions for expected credit losses on debt financial instruments classified as assets at amortized cost.

g. Investments in other companies in equity instruments

Corresponds to the recognition of minority investments in equity instruments according to IFRS 9, which according to the business model established by the Bank will not be held for trading and therefore, will be recognized and measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

h. Change in risk exposure of freely available revolving credit facilities

Corresponds to the change in exposures to credit risk of contingent loans according to chapter B-3 of the Compendium. The changes are as follows:

a) The other freely available revolving credit facilities increase the contingent exposure from 35% to 40%.
b) A new freely available, immediate payment revolving credit facility is created with an exposure factor of 10%.

i. Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Corresponds to the recognition of impairment of financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS.

j. Deferred taxes

Corresponds to the determination of deferred taxes associated with the adjustments made.

NOTE 5 – SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

a) Agreement for the distribution of profits for the year 2021

On February 25, 2022, a Board of Directors meeting was held, where it was agreed to determine the distribution of the net profits obtained by the Bank in 2021, which was approved at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 7, 2022. The approved subjects are the following:

- Distribute the balance of net profits amounting to Ch$520,391,300,750 (MCh$520,391), as follows:
    - Distribute a dividend of Ch$1,010 per share among the total of 155,886,505 shares issued and registered in the Shareholders' Registry, which implies allocating for this purpose the sum of Ch$157,445,370,050 (MCh$157,445), i.e., 30.26% of the distributable net income for the year 2021.
    - Allocate the remaining balance of profits for the year to the reserve fund from profit, i.e., the sum of Ch$362,945,930,700 (MCh$362,946).

At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 7, 2022, the following was approved:

- Capitalize reserves from profit of Ch$362,945,930,700 (MCh$362,946) as follows:
    - Ch$362,945,918,211 (MCh$362,946) through the issuance of 12,950,840 fully paid, with no par value and the balance, without the issuance of bonus shares.

On August 2, 2022, by means of exempt resolution No. 4870 issued by the CMF, the amendment of the bylaws agreed at the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was approved.

The related Certificate and extract of the Resolution was published in the Official Gazette on May 31, 2022, and registered on Page 38,866, Number 17,695 of the Trade Register of the Santiago Real Estate Registry of 2022. The issuance of the bonus shares was registered in the Securities Registry of the CMF under No. 1/2022. The bonus shares were issued and distributed on September 1, 2022.

b) Issue and placement of bonds

During the year 2022, no subordinated bond issues or placements have been made.

During the year 2022, the following issue of Current Bonds in pesos was made:

Series	Placement date	Nominal value	Internal Return Rate (TIR) (%)	Due date
BBCIQ10922	09-01-2022	50,000,000,000	7.20	03-01-2025

During the year 2022, the following placements of Current Bonds in pesos have been made:

Series	Placement date	Nominal value	Internal Return Rate (TIR)	Due date
BBCIO31220	04-01-2022	55,000,000,000	7.10	12-01-2027
BBCIO21220	04-06-2022	5,000,000,000	7.15	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	04-06-2022	39,000,000,000	7.15	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	05-30-2022	6,500,000,000	6.93	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	05-30-2022	1,500,000,000	6.93	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	05-31-2022	1,000,000,000	6.93	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	06-09-2022	2,000,000,000	7.15	12-01-2026
BBCIO11220	08-17-2022	20,000,000,000	8.14	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	08-31-2022	6,000,000,000	8.45	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	08-31-2022	3,000,000,000	8.45	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	09-08-2022	11,000,000,000	8.40	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	09-12-2022	17,000,000,000	8.35	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	09-13-2022	15,000,000,000	8.15	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	09-14-2022	2,000,000,000	8.16	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	09-14-2022	14,000,000,000	8.16	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	09-23-2022	2,500,000,000	8.20	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	09-23-2022	5,000,000,000	8.20	12-01-2025
BBCIO11220	09-26-2022	4,500,000,000	8.27	12-01-2025
BBCIO21220	10-27-2022	17,000,000,000	7.33	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	11-04-2022	10,000,000,000	7.39	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	11-04-2022	5,000,000,000	7.39	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	11-22-2022	2,000,000,000	6.33	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	11-22-2022	2,000,000,000	6.33	12-01-2026
BBCIO21220	11-29-2022	9,000,000,000	6.58	12-01-2026
BBCIQ10922	12-02-2022	12,000,000,000	7.20	03-01-2025
BBCIQ10922	12-07-2022	20,000,000,000	7.45	03-01-2025
BBCIQ10922	12-09-2022	18,000,000,000	7.45	03-01-2025

During the year 2022, the following issues were made of current bonds in UF:

Series	Placement date	UF	IRR rate	Due date
BBCIR10922	09-01-2022	1,000,000	2.85	03-01-2028
BBCIR20922	09-01-2022	1,000,000	2.80	09-01-2028
BBCIR30922	09-01-2022	1,000,000	2.80	03-01-2029

During 2022, the following UF current bond placements have been made:

Series	Placement date	UF	IRR rate	Due date
BBCII20219	01-07-2022	270,000	3.02	02-01-2029
BBCIN21220	02-09-2022	1,750,000	2.83	12-01-2027
BBCIN21220	02-10-2022	300,000	2.87	12-01-2027
BBCIN41220	02-11-2022	850,000	3.03	12-01-2030
BBCIN41220	02-11-2022	100,000	3.03	12-01-2030
BBCIN41220	02-11-2022	100,000	3.03	12-01-2030
BBCIN21220	03-16-2022	950,000	2.59	12-01-2027
BBCIK20519	04-29-2022	200,000	1.65	05-01-2025
BBCIN41220	06-09-2022	370,000	2.62	12-01-2030
BBCIP31021	06-15-2022	2,000,000	2.83	10-01-2033
BBCIN41220	06-16-2022	1,580,000	2.76	12-01-2030
BBCIP31021	07-07-2022	300,000	2.53	10-01-2033
BBCIK20519	07-12-2022	1,000,000	1.92	05-01-2025
BBCIP31021	07-13-2022	635,000	2.61	10-01-2033
BBCIP31021	07-15-2022	65,000	2.48	10-01-2033
BBCIP41021	07-21-2022	2,520,000	2.55	04-01-2035
BBCIP11021	07-28-2022	3,000,000	2.55	10-01-2031
BBCIK20519	08-09-2022	250,000	2.03	05-01-2025
BBCIP21021	08-22-2022	3,000,000	3.04	10-01-2032
BBCIP41021	10-13-2022	180,000	3.11	04-01-2035
BBCIP41021	12-20-2022	300,000	2.63	04-01-2035
BBCIP51021	12-20-2022	3,000,000	2.63	10-01-2036
BBCIR30922	12-20-2022	450,000	2.86	03-01-2029
BBCIR10922	12-27-2022	1,000,000	2.85	03-01-2028
BBCIR20922	12-27-2022	1,000,000	2.80	09-01-2028
BBCIR30922	12-27-2022	250,000	2.75	03-01-2029
BBCIR30922	12-27-2022	300,000	2.75	03-01-2029

During the year 2022, the following issue and placement of current bonds in Japanese Yen was carried out:

Series	Issue date	YEN	IRR rate	Due date
XS2424489958	01.07.2022	5,000,000,000	0.5%	01.07.2027

During 2022, there have been no issuances or placements of Australian Dollar Current Bonds.

During the year 2022, there have been no issuances or placements of Current Bonds in Euros.

During the year 2022, the following issues and placements of Current Bonds in U.S. Dollars were made:

Series	Issue date	USD	IRR rate	Due date
XS2454830824	03.10.2022	10,000,000	1.6596	03.10.2029
XS2457006521	03.15.2022	25,000,000	1.6694	03.15.2027

During the year 2022, the following issue and placement of current bonds in Swiss Francs was carried out:

Series	Issue date	CHF	IRR rate	Due date
CH1142512339	01-26-2022	200,000,000	0.599	04-26-2027

c) Banco BCI Perú

Banco BCI Perú S.A. was incorporated via public deed on September 14, 2021, in the Republic of Peru. On May 3, 2022, in accordance with essential event No. 101, Banco BCI informed the CMF that on April 29, 2022, the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators of Peru granted Banco BCI Perú (hereinafter "BCI Perú") authorization to operate as a multiple operations banking company through SBS Resolution No. 1440-2022.

Banco BCI Peru formally began its operations on July 15, 2022, after having complied with all the regulatory authorizations in Chile and Peru, as well as the registration of the shares of its capital stock before the Superintendency of the Stock Market and the Stock Exchange Lima values.

d) Authorization for the sale of shares in Operadora de Tarjeta de Crédito Nexus S.A.

On June 22, 2022, through resolution No. 3830, the CMF authorized the Bank to sell all its stake in the business support company called Operadora de Tarjeta de Crédito Nexus S.A. (Nexus S.A.). On September 30, the Bank sold its entire interest in Nexus S.A. for MCh$1,319 million.

e) Capital increase in Pagos y Servicios S.A.

On September 30, 2022, a capital increase was made in Pagos y Servicios S.A., of which the Bank has contributed MCh$2,054 and on December 14, 2023, a contribution of MCh$949 was made.

f) Capital increase BCI Securities S.A.

On November 9, 2022, a capital increase was made in BCI Securities S.A., of which the Bank made a contribution of MCh$903.

g) Impairment associated with Goodwill in Financial Services

As a result of the application of the requirements established in International Accounting Standard 36 "Impairment of assets", the Bank performs during and at the end of each reporting period the evaluation of impairment indicators affecting the determination of the recoverable amount of its assets.

Consistent with the requirements, from the issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2021, the Bank indicated that it was monitoring the effects that economic and social events could have on the significant estimates and judgments it must make as part of the process of preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements and concluded that there was no concrete evidence of impairment.

In their turn, in the Consolidated Financial Statements reported during 2022, considering the evolution of the economic situation, the Bank stated that it continued to permanently monitor and evaluate the impacts that this has caused on its profit or loss, as well as the effects on the significant estimates and judgments including the allowances for credit risk and the impairment of assets in general, and on goodwill specifically, concluding that these events did not generate an impact on profit or loss for the period or on the financial position as of those dates.

In consideration of the evolution of the impacts on the Chilean economy and with the gain or loss from Financial Services CGU, there has been ongoing monitoring, where the indicators requiring impairment tests on the valuation of goodwill and intangible assets generated in business combinations assigned to this CGU were activated.

Once the related calculations were made, the Bank determined it was necessary to recognize in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022, an impairment loss associated with the goodwill assigned to the Financial Services CGU of MCh$20,442 (see further details in Note 40).

h) Collective Voluntary Proceeding between the National Consumer Service and the Bank.

In a voluntary proceeding N° V-359-2022, processed at the 9th Civil Court of Santiago, by resolution dated November 25, 2022, after verifying compliance with the minimum requirements, the agreement entered between the National Consumer Service and the Bank, which is contained in Exempt Resolution No. 895 dated October 14, 2022, was legally approved, for the agreement to take effect for the customers that may potentially be affected.

The Bank decided to reach an agreement with Sernac and participate in a Collective Voluntary Procedure (PVC), which implies refunding charges made for the collection of legal fees to customers recording past due balances. The amounts to be refunded relate to legal expenses incurred by the Bank between July 1, 2020, and June 30, 2022, in cases where customers did not comply with the obligations agreed-upon. The amount to be refunded is MCh$7,287.

This situation was generated as a result of a difference in the interpretation of the administrative regulation on the collection of legal commissions between Sernac and the Bank. This decision made by the Bank for a conciliation is based on the understanding that we have always acted in good faith and seek all possible options to reach an agreement with our customers, as, if a person has problems to catch up financially, the Bank analyzes the case to provide payment facilities, such as extensions, new terms and partial payment reductions that allow them to regularize their situation.

NOTE 6 – BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Pursuant to IFRS 8, the Bank has aggregated operating segments with similar economic characteristics based on the aggregation criteria indicated in the standard. Thus, a business segment comprises customers to whom a differentiated product offering is addressed, but who are homogeneous in terms that their performance is measured in a similar way and are therefore part of the same business segment.
In general terms, such aggregation has no significant impact on understanding the nature and effects of the business activities in which the Bank engages and the economic environment in which it operates.

The segment report is presented by the Bank based on the defined business structure, which is aimed at optimizing customer service with products and services, according to their relevant commercial characteristics.

To reliably reflect the nature of the Bank's business in the segments in which it engages, the presentation of the note includes the following:

The result of the Balance Sheet management is assigned to the commercial segments according to the composition of assets and liabilities of each business.

Corporate expenses are assigned to commercial segments, based on assignment criteria for each of the units established as Corporate (Comptrollership, Accounting, General Management, among others).

A minimum provision adjustment is assigned to the segments according to the classification of the customers that originated them.

Voluntary (additional) provisions expense is allocated to the Commercial Segments: Consumer and Housing 100% to Individuals and Commercial based on the weight of the Commercial provisions stock of SMEs and Wholesale in the related period.

In June 2021, Private Banking was integrated into Investment & Finance Banking to deepen our business model and enhance investment opportunities. In this way, Private Banking was transferred from the Wholesale segment to the Finance segment.

The commercial structure is presented below, with the segments defined by the Bank:

Retail Banking Segment: serves natural persons. Its business units are: Personal and Premium.

SME Banking segment: this segment includes companies with sales of up to UF 80,000 per year.

Wholesale Banking segment: considers all companies with sales of more than UF 80,000 per year.

Finance segment: includes the intermediation of financial positions and the management of the Bank's own investment portfolio. It also considers high-net-worth clients and investors that require high-value financial services (Private Banking).

BCI Financial Group: corresponds to business and operations performed in the United States through City National Bank of Florida (CNB), which operates as an independent unit, under the supervision of senior management in Chile.

Financial Services: corresponds to businesses associated with the issuance and operation of BCI Líder Mastercard and Presto credit cards, the origination of low and high-amount cash advances and personal insurance brokerage, among others, which operates as an independent unit, under the supervision of BCI's senior management.

Other: this concept includes expenses and/or income, which due to their nature are not directly identified with the business segments and therefore are not assigned.

Allocation of results of subsidiaries by customer:

Consistent with its customer-focused strategy, management of the segments considers in each one the income and expenses generated in the subsidiaries as a result of the attention/provision of services to the Bank's customers in each segment, as well as the distribution desk results.

Allocation of balance sheet management result:

To consider in each segment all, the benefits and costs associated with serving its customers, the result for managing currency and term mismatches is distributed to the segments, in proportion to the assets and liabilities of each segment.

Allocation of expenses to commercial segments:

Own expenses: correspond to the expenses of the commercial units that are divided into direct business expenses (personnel expenses, customer service, extra expenses, materials, and supplies, among others) and intercommercial expenses, which are assigned to the business by survey or ABC (transactions).

Assigned expenses: expenses of support units (Operations, Risk, Management, etc.) that are assigned based on surveys (according to the services they provide to the business) or ABC (transactions).

Technological expenses: correspond to technological expenses, whether depreciation, recurring expenses (software, licenses, maintenance, etc.) and expenses for new projects, which are grouped into the different technological applications of the Bank, which have a defined allocation driver for the banks based on their use (ABC model).

These criteria have been applied for the periods ended December 31, 2022, and 2021.

The management of the commercial areas indicated above is measured with the concepts presented in this note, which is based on the accounting principles applied to the Bank's Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period.

a) Profit (loss) in 2022:

	December 31, 2022								
	Retail MCh$	SMEs MCh$	Wholesale MCh$	Finance MCh$	Total Segments MCh$	Bci Financial Group MCh$	Financial Services MCh$	Other MCh$	Total Consolidated Bci MCh$
Net interest and Inflation-indexation income	636,270	205,406	550,144	206,028	**1,597,848**	540,863	119,378	51,627	**2,309,716**
Net fee income	174,296	36,202	85,443	8,696	**304,637**	34,816	30,166	(2,708)	**366,911**
Other operating income	9,581	12,373	45,204	(86,820)	**(19,662)**	37,743	19,844	(22,869)	**15,056**
Total operating income	**820,147**	**253,981**	**680,791**	**127,904**	**1,882,823**	**613,422**	**169,388**	**26,050**	**2,691,683**
Provisions for credit loss	(157,843)	(59,366)	(87,378)	(3,415)	**(308,002)**	(26,142)	(133,284)	(27,442)	**(494,870)**
Net operating income	**662,304**	**194,615**	**593,413**	**124,489**	**1,574,821**	**587,280**	**36,104**	**(1,392)**	**2,196,813**
Total operating expenses	(450,193)	(143,691)	(208,392)	(90,457)	**(892,733)**	(261,689)	(85,666)	(52,226)	**(1,292,314)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	**212,111**	**50,924**	**385,021**	**34,032**	**682,088**	**325,591**	**(49,562)**	**(53,618)**	**904,499**
Income from investments in companies									7,404
Profit before tax									**911,903**
Income tax									(90,879)
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD									**821,024**

	December 31, 2022							
	Retail MCh$	SMEs MCh$	Wholesale MCh$	Finance MCh$	Total Segments MCh$	CNB MCh$	Financial services MCh$	Total Consolidated BCI MCh$
ASSETS	13,875,687	2,866,589	11,140,839	28,088,401	55,971,516	21,419,140	658,463	**78,049,119**
Loans and receivables from customers (1)	13,581,676	2,801,911	10,824,273	4,940,259	32,148,119	14,127,100	669,740	**46,944,959**
LIABILITIES	8,056,247	2,486,766	10,792,137	31,641,120	52,976,270	19,703,651	592,397	**73,272,318**
On-demand and term deposits (2)	6,820,979	2,212,342	9,899,249	6,220,091	25,152,661	17,212,364	3,105	**42,368,130**
EQUITY								**4,776,801**

(1) Corresponds to loans receivable from customers plus loans and advances to banks, without deducting their corresponding allowances.
(2) Corresponds to deposits and other on-demand liabilities and deposits and other term deposits.

b) Profit (loss) in 2021 :

	December 31, 2021								
	RETAIL MCh$	SMEs MCh$	WHOLESALE MCh$	FINANCE MCh$	Total Segments MCh$	BCI FINANCIAL GROUP MCh$	Financial services MCh$	OTHER MCh$	Total Consolidated BCI MCh$
Net interest and Inflation-indexation income	516,691	183,456	414,157	114,740	**1,229,044**	401,504	112,103	(42,247)	**1,700,404**
Net fee income	172,867	37,887	75,978	12,381	**299,113**	31,576	27,027	(2,086)	**355,630**
Other operating income	3,237	11,816	51,545	(15,256)	**51,342**	20,821	13,987	12,583	**98,733**
Total operating income (loss)	**692,795**	**233,159**	**541,680**	**111,865**	**1,579,499**	**453,901**	**153,117**	**(31,750)**	**2,154,767**
Provisions for credit loss	(150,691)	(92,222)	(104,370)	(6,843)	**(354,126)**	8,078	(48,144)	(6,932)	**(401,124)**
Net operating income	**542,104**	**140,937**	**437,310**	**105,022**	**1,225,373**	**461,979**	**104,973**	**(38,682)**	**1,753,643**
Total operating expenses	**(376,188)**	**(108,427)**	**(167,302)**	**(67,754)**	**(719,671)**	**(196,704)**	**(84,236)**	**(33,292)**	**(1,033,903)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	**165,916**	**32,510**	**270,008**	**37,268**	**505,702**	**265,275**	**20,737**	**(71,974)**	**719,740**
Income from investments in companies									2,290
Profit before tax									**722,030**
Income tax									(201,484)
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD									**520,546**

	December 31, 2021							
	RETAIL MCh$	SMEs MCh$	WHOLESALE MCh$	FINANCE MCh$	Total Segments MCh$	CNB MCh$	Financial services MCh$	Total Consolidated BCI MCh$
ASSETS	11,956,824	2,885,480	10,006,371	24,849,789	49,698,464	18,776,364	672,450	**69,147,278**
Loans and receivables from customers (1)	11,864,671	2,927,926	10,104,373	5,272,348	30,169,318	11,637,497	192,609	**41,999,424**
LIABILITIES	7,848,861	2,438,836	10,903,236	25,962,788	47,153,721	16,920,068	579,274	**64,653,063**
On-demand and term deposits (2)	6,684,725	2,270,419	10,673,369	3,161,850	22,790,363	15,723,994	4,234	**38,518,591**
EQUITY								**4,494,215**

(1) Corresponds to loans receivable from customers plus loans and advances to banks, without deducting their corresponding allowances.
(2) Corresponds to deposits and other on-demand liabilities and deposits and other term deposits.

NOTE 7 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

1. The detail of the balances included under cash and cash equivalents, and reconciliation with the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows at the end of each period , is as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Cash and bank deposits			
Cash	580,389	614,536	608,988
Deposits in the Central Bank of Chile (i)	1,357,600	720,369	1,708,329
Deposits in foreign central banks	2,128,274	969,775	-
Deposits in local banks	8,250	19,423	20,945
Deposits in foreign banks	181,883	1,636,395	2,259,606
Subtotal - Cash and bank deposits	**4,256,396**	**3,960,498**	**4,597,868**
Transactions in the course of collection or payment (ii)	74,071	91,386	35,273
Other cash equivalents (iii)	2,979,070	2,768,236	781,839
Total cash and cash equivalent	**7,309,537**	**6,820,120**	**5,414,980**

(i) The level of funds in cash and in the Central Bank of Chile responds to regulations on reserve requirements that the bank must maintain as a monthly average.

(ii) Transactions in the course of collection or payment correspond to transactions in which the settlement that will increase or decrease the funds in the Central Bank of Chile or in foreign banks is pending, normally within 12 or 24 working hours, which are detailed as follows:

(iii) Refers to instruments that meet the criteria to be considered as "cash equivalent" as defined by IAS 7, that is, for classification as "cash equivalent", investments in debt financial instruments must be short-term and highly liquid with an original maturity 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash from the date of initial investment, and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Assets			
Notes payable to other banks (exchange)	57,687	75,248	71,092
Transfer of current funds receivable	346,522	274,824	165,618
Subtotal – assets	**404,209**	**350,072**	**236,710**
Liabilities			
Transfer of funds in process to be delivered	330,138	258,686	201,437
Subtotal - liabilities	**330,138**	**258,686**	**201,437**

NOTE 8 – FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the detail of financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial derivative contracts	6,770,653	5,192,467	4,420,175
Debt financial instruments	770,101	717,058	1,049,848
Other financial instruments	139,861	156,810	97,431
Total	**7,680,615**	**6,066,335**	**5,567,454**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the detail of financial derivatives is as follows:

	December 31, 2022								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial derivative contracts									
Forwards	17,617	12,711,403	10,165,928	16,814,959	7,844,486	1,589,739	2,218,209	**51,362,341**	**1,256,776**
Swaps	162,974	4,717,715	13,435,556	35,220,126	44,734,107	26,679,810	27,825,048	**152,775,336**	**5,507,865**
Call options	-	21,074	50,119	106,155	1,699	114	-	**179,161**	**1,133**
Put options	-	20,104	48,269	94,005	1,189	-	-	**163,567**	**4,879**
Futures	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	**3**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Total	**180,591**	**17,470,296**	**23,699,872**	**52,235,248**	**52,581,481**	**28,269,663**	**30,043,257**	**204,480,408**	**6,770,653**

	December 31, 2021								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial derivative contracts									
Forwards	144,054	10,713,211	5,979,437	13,395,350	5,243,126	1,000,440	1,552,361	**38,027,979**	**1,034,767**
Swaps	96,000	5,162,732	8,650,121	25,910,402	38,548,209	24,317,862	28,523,771	**131,209,097**	**4,151,098**
Call options	-	33,436	21,302	74,278	522	-	-	**129,538**	**6,294**
Put options	-	29,561	18,235	80,517	-	-	-	**128,313**	**126**
Futures	-	-	93,337	-	-	-	-	**93,337**	**182**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Total	**240,054**	**15,938,940**	**14,762,432**	**39,460,547**	**43,791,857**	**25,318,302**	**30,076,132**	**169,588,264**	**5,192,467**

	January 1, 2021								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial derivative contracts									
Forwards	47,375	8,333,219	13,531	7,876,117	5,123,804	478,035	-	**21,872,082**	**527,822**
Swaps	-	42,707	-	836,497	5,217,541	1,777,455	958,782	**8,832,983**	**3,887,843**
Call options	-	11,329	-	29,407	7,203	-	-	**47,939**	**664**
Put options	-	10,336	-	25,380	7,203	-	-	**42,918**	**3,846**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Total	**47,375**	**8,397,591**	**13,531**	**8,767,401**	**10,355,751**	**2,255,490**	**958,782**	**30,795,922**	**4,420,175**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the composition of debt instruments is as follows:

	December 31, 2022								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments									
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	4,970	6,844	51,768	159	21,787	188,636	21,135	**295,299**	**290,249**
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	196,398	10,148	18,829	83,624	174,150	2,324	15,245	**500,718**	**478,970**
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	882	-	-	-	-	-	**882**	**882**
Total	**201,368**	**17,874**	**70,597**	**83,783**	**195,937**	**190,960**	**36,380**	**796,899**	**770,101**

	December 31, 2021								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments									
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	5,259	69,637	10	2,121	47,207	222,282	30,477	**376,993**	**376,863**
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	15,541	80,354	4,817	53,838	55,734	4,319	15,756	**230,359**	**336,377**
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	864	1,641	-	-	-	-	-	**2,505**	**3,818**
Total	**21,664**	**151,632**	**4,827**	**55,959**	**102,941**	**226,601**	**46,233**	**609,857**	**717,058**

	January 1, 2021								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments									
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	2,387	112,459	10,685	36,433	497,326	28,989	-	**688,279**	**756,248**
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	13	135,407	13,241	95,272	50,262	1,713	1,508	**297,416**	**290,137**
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	2,777	1,059	127	85	-	-	-	**4,047**	**3,463**
Total	**5,177**	**248,925**	**24,053**	**131,790**	**547,588**	**30,702**	**1,508**	**989,742**	**1,049,848**

d) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the composition of other financial instruments is as follows:

	December 31, 2022								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments									
Investments in mutual funds	20,362	57,340	-	1,130	-	-	31,040	**109,872**	**109,716**
Equity instruments	27,688	-	-	-	-	-	3,195	**30,883**	**30,145**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Total	**48,050**	**57,340**	**-**	**1,130**	**-**	**-**	**34,235**	**140,755**	**139,861**

	December 31, 2021								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments									
Investments in mutual funds	43,591	83,530	-	2,499	-	-	30,267	159,887	145,847
Equity instruments	24,786	4,567	200	-	-	-	-	29,553	10,963
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**68,377**	**88,097**	**200**	**2,499**	**-**	**-**	**30,267**	**189,440**	**156,810**

	January 1, 2021								
	Notional Amount								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments									
Investments in mutual funds	32,555	-	-	-	-	-	22,356	**54,912**	**97,431**
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Total	**32,555**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,356**	**54,912**	**97,431**

NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT HELD FOR TRADING MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the composition of non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial debt instruments			
Government and Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-
Other debt financial instruments issued in Chile	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	-	-	-
Subtotal debt financial instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	71,282	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Subtotal other financial instruments	**71,282**	**-**	**-**
Total	**71,282**	**-**	**-**

NOTE 10 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the Bank has no financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTE 11 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the detail of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Debt financial instruments			
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	4,876,148	4,982,811	3,424,730
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	1,501,544	1,278,359	922,639
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	4,099,669	4,552,477	3,344,500
Subtotal debt financial instruments	**10,477,361**	**10,813,647**	**7,691,869**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Subtotal other financial instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**10,477,361**	**10,813,647**	**7,691,869**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 the movement in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Changes in fair value				Expected credit loss			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total stages	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total stages
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**10,796,000**	**17,647**	**-**	**10,813,647**	**30,688**	**3,770**	**-**	**34,458**
Purchases made in the period	4,557,693	-	-	4,557,693	6	-	-	6
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or matured	(4,772,759)	(13,393)	-	(4,786,152)	(6,448)	(2,926)	-	(9,374)
Changes due to modifications not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	(107,720)	(107)	-	(107,827)	(133)	(23)	-	(156)
Final balance as of December 31, 2022	**10,473,214**	**4,147**	**-**	**10,477,361**	**24,113**	**821**	**-**	**24,934**

	Changes in fair value				Expected credit loss			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total stages	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total stages
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2021	**7,674,142**	**14,310**	**-**	**7,688,452**	**22,462**	**2,696**	**-**	**25,158**
Purchases made in the period	7,289,671	17,647	-	7,307,318	22,636	3,770	-	26,406
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or matured	(4,939,397)	(6,184)	-	(4,945,581)	(7,796)	(879)	-	(8,675)
Changes due to modifications not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	771,584	(8,126)	-	763,458	(6,614)	(1,817)	-	(8,431)
Final balance as of December 31, 2021	**10,796,000**	**17,647**	**-**	**10,813,647**	**30,688**	**3,770**	**-**	**34,458**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the detail of the present value, fair value, unrealized gains and losses, corresponding financial instruments is as follows:

	December 31, 2022			
	Present value	Market value	Unrealized gain	Unrealized loss
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments:				
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	5,029,641	4,876,148	8,035	161,527
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	1,550,857	1,501,544	2,012	51,325
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	4,804,003	4,099,669	582	704,916
Subtotal	**11,384,501**	**10,477,361**	**10,629**	**917,768**
Other financial instruments:				
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**11,384,501**	**10,477,361**	**10,629**	**917,768**

	December 31, 2021			
	Present value	Market value	Unrealized gain	Unrealized loss
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments:				
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	5,148,497	4,982,811	2,020	167,707
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	1,315,043	1,278,358	1,465	38,150
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	5,001,886	4,552,478	25,959	84,421
Subtotal	11,465,426	10,813,647	29,444	290,278
Other financial instruments:				
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**11,465,426**	**10,813,647**	**29,444**	**290,278**

	January 1, 2021			
	Present value	Market value	Unrealized gain	Unrealized loss
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments:				
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	3,416,080	3,424,730	12,527	3,878
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	910,254	922,639	12,548	162
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	3,273,554	3,344,500	76,842	5,896
Subtotal	**7,599,888**	**7,691,869**	**101,917**	**9,936**
Other financial instruments:				
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**7,599,888**	**7,691,869**	**101,917**	**9,936**

NOTE 12 – FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES CONTRACT FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the detail of the portfolio of financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge is as follows:

	December 31, 2022								
	Notional amounts								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Swaps	-	-	436,838	920,149	2,230,098	1,546,913	1,429,932	**6,563,930**	**462,148**
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**436,838**	**920,149**	**2,230,098**	**1,546,913**	**1,429,932**	**6,563,930**	**462,148**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	35,111	245,777	-	-	-	**280,888**	**14,684**
Swaps	-	131,441	314,837	971,526	2,600,652	2,031,387	2,581,070	**8,630,913**	**1,312,019**
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**131,441**	**349,948**	**1,217,303**	**2,600,652**	**2,031,387**	**2,581,070**	**8,911,801**	**1,326,703**
Hedging derivatives abroad									
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**131,441**	**786,786**	**2,137,452**	**4,830,750**	**3,578,300**	**4,011,002**	**15,475,731**	**1,788,851**

	December 31, 2022								
	Notional amounts								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Swaps	-	-	436,838	835,549	2,165,021	1,421,602	1,394,140	**6,253,150**	**345,873**
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**436,838**	**835,549**	**2,165,021**	**1,421,602**	**1,394,140**	**6,253,150**	**345,873**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	31,292	228,226	-	-	-	**259,518**	**43,365**
Swaps	-	150,411	331,240	1,232,501	3,050,767	2,126,869	2,988,529	**9,880,317**	**2,201,230**
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**150,411**	**362,532**	**1,460,727**	**3,050,767**	**2,126,869**	**2,988,529**	**10,139,835**	**2,244,595**
Hedging derivative abroad									
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**150,411**	**799,370**	**2,296,276**	**5,215,788**	**3,548,471**	**4,382,669**	**16,392,985**	**2,590,468**

	December 31, 2021								
	Notional amounts								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	854,088	1,823,551	914,095	1,371,655	4,963,389	312,371
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**854,088**	**1,823,551**	**914,095**	**1,371,655**	**4,963,389**	**312,371**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	77,479	743,237	247,934	-	-	1,068,650	47,330
Swaps	-	-	23,482	788,058	2,601,408	2,119,909	2,626,641	8,159,498	1,229,357
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**100,961**	**1,531,295**	**2,849,342**	**2,119,909**	**2,626,641**	**9,228,148**	**1,276,687**
Hedging derivative abroad									
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**-**	**100,961**	**2,385,383**	**4,672,893**	**3,034,004**	**3,998,296**	**14,191,537**	**1,589,058**

	December 31, 2021								
	Notional amounts								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	784,015	1,785,857	847,854	1,343,469	4,761,195	119,363
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**784,015**	**1,785,857**	**847,854**	**1,343,469**	**4,761,195**	**119,363**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	74,885	733,472	259,518	-	-	1,067,875	38,920
Swaps	-	-	30,992	825,590	2,787,416	2,599,611	2,675,487	8,919,096	1,334,532
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**105,877**	**1,559,062**	**3,046,934**	**2,599,611**	**2,675,487**	**9,986,971**	**1,373,452**
Hedging derivative abroad									
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**-**	**105,877**	**2,343,077**	**4,832,791**	**3,447,465**	**4,018,956**	**14,748,166**	**1,492,815**

	January 1, 2021								
	Notional amounts								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Swaps	-	-	436,838	920,149	2,230,098	1,546,913	1,429,932	6,563,930	**204,326**
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**436,838**	**920,149**	**2,230,098**	**1,546,913**	**1,429,932**	**6,563,930**	**204,326**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	35,111	245,777	-	-	-	280,888	**3,573**
Swaps	-	131,441	314,837	971,526	2,600,652	2,084,200	2,581,070	8,683,726	**823,823**
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**131,441**	**349,948**	**1,217,303**	**2,600,652**	**2,084,200**	**2,581,070**	**8,964,614**	**827,396**
Hedging derivative abroad									
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**131,441**	**786,786**	**2,137,452**	**4,830,750**	**3,631,113**	**4,011,002**	**15,528,544**	**1,031,722**

	January 1, 2021								
	Notional amounts								Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	436,838	835,549	2,165,021	1,421,602	1,394,140	6,253,150	**70,358**
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**436,838**	**835,549**	**2,165,021**	**1,421,602**	**1,394,140**	**6,253,150**	**70,358**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	31,292	228,226	-	-	-	259,518	4,106
Swaps	-	150,411	331,240	1,180,000	2,972,016	2,182,110	2,922,903	9,738,680	1,188,165
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**150,411**	**362,532**	**1,408,226**	**2,972,016**	**2,182,110**	**2,922,903**	**9,998,198**	**1,192,271**
Hedging derivative abroad									
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**150,411**	**799,370**	**2,243,775**	**5,137,037**	**3,603,712**	**4,317,043**	**16,251,348**	**1,262,629**

b) Types of derivatives

The Bank uses accounting hedges to manage the fair value and cash flow risk to which it is exposed.

i) Fair value hedges:

Fair value hedges for both foreign currency and local currency positions cover the fair value of the position against changes in the base rate, without considering the implicit credit spread. These operations reduce the risk of changes associated with fluctuations in their fair value as a result of changes in interest rate structures, among others.

Considering the different items in the balance sheet as derivatives that comply with the function of hedging such risks, either by Cash Flow or Fair Value Hedges, the objective of these tables is to show the management of risk hedges in P&L, as their presented values exclude adjustments and interest accrual.

A detailed summary of the hedging items and instruments used in value hedges as of December 31, 2022, and 2021 in notional amounts is presented below:

	December 31, 2022									
	Notional amounts								Fair Value	Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item:										
Sensitivity	-	-	-	-	-	395,666	166,742	**562,408**	691	20,267
Items set / loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	442,385	**467,385**	3,319	54,645
Other instruments issued locally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	40,380	60,030	253,404	**353,814**	-	49,445
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Items set / liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,156,838	-	-	**1,156,838**	78,617	-
Term deposit	-	-	411,838	343,484	118,467	-	-	**873,789**	6,288	2,486
Current bonds	-	-	-	576,665	920,973	1,102,129	729,590	**3,329,357**	177,121	7,731
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Foreign investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**436,838**	**920,149**	**2,236,658**	**1,557,825**	**1,592,121**	**6,743,591**	**266,036**	**134,574**
Hedging instrument:										
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
CCS	-	-	-	569,149	879,658	984,648	631,053	**3,064,508**	19,730	120,079
IRS	-	-	436,838	351,000	1,357,000	573,177	961,068	**3,679,083**	122,280	145,200
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**436,838**	**920,149**	**2,236,658**	**1,557,825**	**1,592,121**	**6,743,591**	**142,010**	**265,279**

	December 31, 2021									
	Notional amounts								Fair Value	Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item:										
Sensitivity	-	-	-	-	-	247,934	99,174	**347,108**	**822**	**6,756**
Items set / loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	-	-		50,000	105,000	-	443,135	**598,135**	**-**	**81,730**
Other instruments issued locally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	5,126	54,436	201,396	**260,958**	**1,640**	**2,352**
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Items set / liabilities	-	-		42,720	1,144,100	-	-	**1,186,820**	**52,647**	**161**
Term deposit	-	-	-	165,500	-	-	-	**165,500**	**3,473**	**-**
Current bonds	-	-	-	595,868	569,324	630,249	630,842	**2,426,283**	**43,611**	**18,512**
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Foreign investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**854,088**	**1,823,550**	**932,619**	**1,374,547**	**4,984,804**	**102,193**	**109,511**
Hedging instrument:										
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
CCS	-	-	-	538,588	519,324	682,976	307,024	**2,047,912**	**18,625**	**40,794**
IRS	-	-	-	315,500	1,304,226	249,643	1,067,523	**2,936,892**	**90,982**	**60,816**
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**854,088**	**1,823,550**	**932,619**	**1,374,547**	**4,984,804**	**109,607**	**101,610**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the estimation of the periods in which the cash flows by type of risk are expected to occur are as follows:

i) Cash flow projections for interest rate risk:

	December 31, 2022							
Cash flow projections for interest rate risk	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Cash inflow	-	32,867	102,860	33,690	237,916	89,650	177,565	**674,548**
Cash outflow	-	(27,947)	(87,543)	(10,382)	(212,732)	(71,366)	(155,586)	**(565,556)**
Net cash flows	**-**	**4,920**	**15,317**	**23,308**	**25,184**	**18,284**	**21,979**	**108,992**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	-	27,947	87,543	10,382	212,732	71,366	155,586	**565,556**
Cash outflow	-	(32,867)	(102,860)	(33,690)	(237,916)	(89,650)	(177,565)	**(674,548)**
Net cash flows	**-**	**(4,920)**	**(15,317)**	**(23,308)**	**(25,184)**	**(18,284)**	**(21,979)**	**(108,992)**

	December 31, 2021							
Cash flow projections for interest rate risk	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Cash inflow	-	1,152	5,149	16,315	311,028	663,320	479,352	1,476,316
Cash outflow	-	(1,790)	(5,086)	(11,357)	(292,953)	(653,864)	(453,006)	(1,418,056)
Net cash flows	**-**	**(638)**	**63**	**4,958**	**18,075**	**9,456**	**26,346**	**58,260**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	-	1,790	5,086	11,357	292,953	653,864	453,006	1,418,056
Cash outflow	-	(1,152)	(5,149)	(16,315)	(311,028)	(663,320)	(479,352)	(1,476,316)
Net cash flows	**-**	**638**	**(63)**	**(4,958)**	**(18,075)**	**(9,456)**	**(26,346)**	**(58,260)**

ii) Cash flow projection for inflation risk:

	December 31, 2022							
Cash flow projection for inflation risk	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Cash inflow	-	64,999	(150,310)	1,345,828	2,079,239	1,393,146	2,358,432	**7,091,334**
Cash outflow	-	(83,197)	88,512	(1,360,180)	(2,013,063)	(1,486,558)	(2,195,749)	**(7,050,235)**
Net cash flows	**-**	**(18,198)**	**(61,798)**	**(14,352)**	**66,176**	**(93,412)**	**162,683**	**41,099**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	-	83,197	(88,512)	1,360,180	2,013,063	1,486,558	2,195,749	**7,050,235**
Cash outflow	-	(64,999)	150,310	(1,345,828)	(2,079,239)	(1,393,146)	(2,358,432)	**(7,091,334)**
Net cash flows	**-**	**18,198**	**61,798**	**14,352**	**(66,176)**	**93,412**	**(162,683)**	**(41,099)**

	December 31, 2021							
Cash flow projection for inflation risk	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Cash inflow	-	66,048	109,717	780,522	2,378,918	1,791,213	1,960,848	7,087,266
Cash outflow	-	(75,453)	(135,932)	(862,610)	(2,568,788)	(1,904,677)	(2,090,130)	(7,637,590)
Net cash flows	**-**	**(9,405)**	**(26,215)**	**(82,088)**	**(189,870)**	**(113,464)**	**(129,282)**	**(550,324)**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	-	75,453	135,932	862,610	2,568,788	1,904,677	2,090,130	7,637,590
Cash outflow	-	(66,048)	(109,717)	(780,522)	(2,378,918)	(1,791,213)	(1,960,848)	(7,087,266)
Net cash flows	**-**	**9,405**	**26,215**	**82,088**	**189,870**	**113,464**	**129,282**	**550,324**

iii) Cash flow projections for exchange rate risk:

	December 31, 2022							
Cash flow projections for exchange rate risk	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Hedged item								
Cash inflow	-	1,702	112,577	83,099	442,884	780,459	332,830	**1,753,551**
Cash outflow	-	(794)	(132,189)	(36,992)	(401,345)	(747,909)	(343,000)	**(1,662,229)**
Net cash flows	**-**	**908**	**(19,612)**	**46,107**	**41,539**	**32,550**	**(10,170)**	**91,322**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	-	794	132,189	36,992	401,345	747,909	343,000	**1,662,229**
Cash outflow	-	(1,702)	(112,577)	(83,099)	(442,884)	(780,459)	(332,830)	**(1,753,551)**
Net cash flows	**-**	**(908)**	**19,612**	**(46,107)**	**(41,539)**	**(32,550)**	**10,170**	**(91,322)**

	December 31, 2021							
Cash flow projections for exchange rate risk	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Cash inflow	-	684	2,757	751,945	416,721	258,220	706,305	2,136,632
Cash outflow	-	(929)	(4,228)	(775,796)	(464,168)	(238,233)	(759,681)	(2,243,035)
Net cash flows	**-**	**(245)**	**(1,471)**	**(23,851)**	**(47,447)**	**19,987**	**(53,376)**	**(106,403)**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	-	929	4,228	775,796	464,168	238,233	759,681	2,243,035
Cash outflow	-	(684)	(2,757)	(751,945)	(416,721)	(258,220)	(706,305)	(2,136,632)
Net cash flows	**-**	**245**	**1,471**	**23,851**	**47,447**	**(19,987)**	**53,376**	**106,403**

d) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the valuation generated by those hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges whose effect was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, specifically in the caption "Accumulated other comprehensive income", in cash flow hedges, is as follows:

	December 31	December 31
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item		
Sensitivity	-	-
Items set / loans	156,595	49,220
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	70,770	76,658
Other instruments issued locally	-	-
Instruments issued abroad	-	-
Consumer	-	-
Mortgage	-	-
Commercial	(166)	(44)
Items set / liabilities	(63,422)	885
Term deposit	-	-
Current bonds	(21,955)	49,220
Subordinated bonds	-	-
Mortgage bonds	-	-
Foreign investment	-	-
Dismantling	(914)	1,097
Deferred tax	(38,045)	(47,800)
Total	**102,863**	**129,236**

e) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, profit or loss generated by those cash flow derivatives whose effect was transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period is as follows:

	December 31	December 31
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item		
Sensitivity	-	-
Items set / loans	(929,428)	(408,439)
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	(82,667)	(35,939)
Other instruments issued locally	-	-
Instruments issued abroad	-	-
Consumer	-	-
Mortgage	-	-
Commercial	(110)	98
Items set / liabilities	8,097	17,945
Term deposit	-	-
Current bonds	9,603	169,072
Subordinated bonds	-	-
Mortgage bonds	-	-
Foreign investment	-	-
Total	**(994,505)**	**(257,263)**

NOTE 13 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the detail of financial assets at amortized cost is as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	182,061	186,753	190,248
Debt financial instruments	3,581,998	2,296,066	25,145
Loans and advances to banks	767,700	639,533	356,669
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	29,276,944	26,686,186	23,005,506
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	12,809,381	10,699,056	8,897,472
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumer	3,212,807	3,223,137	3,114,093
Total	**49,830,891**	**43,730,731**	**35,589,133**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the movement in debt financial instruments at amortized cost is as follows:

	Changes in fair value				Expected credit loss			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total Stage	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total Stage
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**2,277,937**	**-**	**-**	**2,277,937**	**1,290**	**-**	**-**	**1,290**
Purchases made during the year	2,616,827	-	-	2,616,827	9,707	-	-	9,707
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or expired	(1,305,162)	-	-	(1,305,162)	686	-	-	686
Changes due to modifications not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	(7,604)	-	-	(7,604)	(8)	-	-	(8)
Final balance as of December 31, 2022	**3,581,998**	**-**	**-**	**3,581,998**	**11,675**	**-**	**-**	**11,675**

	Changes in fair value				Expected credit loss			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total Stage	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total Stage
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2021	**25,184**	**-**	**-**	**25,184**	**330**	**-**	**-**	**330**
Purchases made during the year	2,247,770	-	-	2,247,770	1,145	-	-	1,145
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or expired	5,002	-	-	5,002	(3)	-	-	(3)
Changes due to modifications not derecognized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	18,110	-	-	18,110	(182)	-	-	(182)
Final balance as of December 31, 2021	**2,296,066**	**-**	**-**	**2,296,066**	**1,290**	**-**	**-**	**1,290**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the rights under repurchase agreements and securities loans are as follows:

	Maturity of the commitment as of December 31, 2022							
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transactions with local banks								
Reverse repurchases agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchases agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with foreign banks								
Reverse repurchases agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchases agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other local entities								
Reverse repurchases agreements with local entities	-	142,319	21,264	18,478	-	-	-	182,061
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**142,319**	**21,264**	**18,478**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**182,061**
Transactions with other foreign entities								
Transactions with other foreign entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment on rights of reverse repurchases agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**142,319**	**21,264**	**18,478**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**182,061**

	Maturity of the commitment to December 31, 2021							
	On-demand	Up to a month	More than one month and three months	More than three months up to one year	Between 1 year and 3 years	More than 3 years up to 5 years	More than five years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Operations with banks in the country								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with foreign banks								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with other entities in the country								
Repurchase contract with other entities in the country	36,817	78,626	44,290	27,020	-	-	-	186,753
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**36,817**	**78,626**	**44,290**	**27,020**	-	-	-	**186,753**
Transactions with other entities abroad								
Transactions with other entities abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment in rights for repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**36,817**	**78,626**	**44,290**	**27,020**	-	-	-	**186,753**

	Maturity of the commitment to January 1, 2021							
	On-demand	Up to a month	More than one month and three months	More than three months up to one year	Between 1 year and 3 years	More than 3 years up to 5 years	More than five years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Operations with banks in the country								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with foreign banks								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations with other entities in the country								
Repurchase contract with other entities in the country	-	39,399	81,459	69,391	-	-	-	190,248
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	**39,399**	**81,459**	**69,391**	-	-	-	**190,248**
Transactions with other entities abroad								
Transactions with other entities abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment in rights for repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**39,399**	**81,459**	**69,391**	-	-	-	**190,248**

d) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the detail of debt financial instruments is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments:			
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	1,145,241	1,024,195	-
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	43,345	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	2,405,089	1,271,871	25,145
Debt financial instruments	(11,677)	-	-
Total	**3,581,998**	**2,296,066**	**25,145**

e) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 , the detail of loans and advances to banks is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				Net Financial Asset
	Regular Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	Total	Regular Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	Total	
	Individual assessment	Individual assessment	Individual assessment		Individual assessment	Individual assessment	Individual assessment		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Local banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank commercial loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts in checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third-party countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with local banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks	**768,663**	**-**	**-**	**768,663**	**(963)**	**-**	**-**	**(963)**	**767,700**
Interbank liquidity loans	304,484	-	-	304,484	(367)	-	-	(367)	304,117
Interbank commercial loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts in checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	67,264	-	-	67,264	(102)	-	-	(102)	67,162
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third-party countries	396,915	-	-	396,915	(494)	-	-	(494)	396,421
Deposits in current accounts in foreign banks for derivative transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal local and foreign banks	**768,663**	**-**	**-**	**768,663**	**(963)**	**-**	**-**	**(963)**	**767,700**
Central Bank of Chile	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits in current account of the Central Bank of Chile for derivative transactions with a central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile, not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Central Banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits in current accounts of foreign Central Banks for derivative transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits in foreign Central Banks, not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**768,663**	**-**	**-**	**768,663**	**(963)**	**-**	**-**	**(963)**	**767,700**

December 31, 2021	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				Net Financial Asset
	Regular Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	Total	Regular Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	Total	
	Individual assessment	Individual assessment	Individual assessment		Individual assessment	Individual assessment	Individual assessment		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Local banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank commercial loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts in checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third-party countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with local banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks	**640,332**	**-**	**-**	**640,332**	**(799)**	**-**	**-**	**(799)**	**639,533**
Interbank liquidity loans	521,153			521,153	(657)			(657)	520,496
Interbank commercial loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts in checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	43,629	-	-	43,629	(48)			(48)	43,581
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third-party countries	75,550	-	-	75,550	(94)	-	-	(94)	75,456
Deposits in current accounts in foreign banks for derivative transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal local and foreign banks	**640,332**	**-**	**-**	**640,332**	**(799)**	**-**	**-**	**(799)**	**639,533**
Central Bank of Chile	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits in current account of the Central Bank of Chile for derivative transactions with a central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile, not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Central Banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits in current accounts of foreign Central Banks for derivative transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits in foreign Central Banks, not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**640,332**	**-**	**-**	**640,332**	**(799)**	**-**	**-**	**(799)**	**639,533**

f) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the balances of loans and receivables from customers are as follows:

December 31, 2022	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								Net financial assets
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Subtotal	FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantee deductible (i)	Total	
	Individual / Group		Individual	Individual / Group			Individual / group		Individual	Individual / group					
	Assessment		Assessment	Assessment			Assessment		Assessment	Assessment					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	19,951,776	3,510,630	1,204,043	505,503	295,806	**25,467,758**	(103,881)	(32,537)	(24,571)	(106,151)	(87,099)	**(354,239)**	(36,659)	**(390,898)**	**25,076,860**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	595,146	7,962	22,896	8,014	-	**634,018**	(5,944)	(178)	(549)	(3,168)	-	**(9,839)**	-	**(9,839)**	**624,179**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	400,324	24,546	11,610	-	-	**436,480**	(4,106)	(602)	(2,293)	-	-	**(7,001)**	-	**(7,001)**	**429,479**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	185,475	-	11,505	-	-	**196,980**	(723)	-	(2,261)	-	-	**(2,984)**	-	**(2,984)**	**193,996**
Debtors in current accounts	55,206	69,124	10,076	1,086	7,140	**142,632**	(502)	(1,843)	(1,084)	(586)	(3,862)	**(7,877)**	-	**(7,877)**	**134,755**
Credit card debtors	6,079	53,459	930	418	5,300	**66,186**	(109)	(1,660)	(109)	(338)	(2,956)	**(5,172)**	-	**(5,172)**	**61,014**
Factoring operations	1,188,937	79,242	10,015	3,204	2,205	**1,283,603**	(11,619)	(1,256)	(326)	(1,889)	(787)	**(15,877)**	-	**(15,877)**	**1,267,726**
Commercial financial leasing operations	921,591	284,076	139,178	27,737	10,884	**1,383,466**	(5,555)	(2,737)	(1,535)	(6,476)	(4,014)	**(20,317)**	-	**(20,317)**	**1,363,149**
Student loans	-	116,262	-	-	11,468	**127,730**	-	(1,447)	-	-	(2,137)	**(3,584)**	-	**(3,584)**	**124,146**
Other loans and receivable	-	71	-	7,502	759	**8,332**	(1,188)	(9)	-	(5,181)	(314)	**(6,692)**	-	**(6,692)**	**1,640**
Subtotal	**23,304,534**	**4,145,372**	**1,410,253**	**553,464**	**333,562**	**29,747,185**	**(133,627)**	**(42,269)**	**(32,728)**	**(123,789)**	**(101,169)**	**(433,582)**	**(36,659)**	**(470,241)**	**29,276,944**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	-	1,278	-	-	121	**1,399**	-	(2)	-	-	(12)	**(14)**	-	**(14)**	**1,385**
Loans with endorsable mortgage mutual funds	-	2,930,600	-	-	21,244	**2,951,844**	-	(44,817)	-	-	(32)	**(44,849)**	-	**(44,849)**	**2,906,995**
Loans with mutual funds financed with mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
Other credits with mortgage loans	-	9,573,654	-	-	267,400	**9,841,054**	-	(13,773)	-	-	(23,862)	**(37,635)**	-	**(37,635)**	**9,803,419**
Finance lease operations for Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
Other loans and receivable	-	93,176	-	-	5,025	**98,201**	-	(216)	-	-	(403)	**(619)**	-	**(619)**	**97,582**
Subtotal	**-**	**12,598,708**	**-**	**-**	**293,790**	**12,892,498**	**-**	**(58,808)**	**-**	**-**	**(24,309)**	**(83,117)**	**-**	**(83,117)**	**12,809,381**
Consumer Loans															
Consumer loans in installments	-	1,757,905	-	-	152,122	**1,910,027**	-	(63,222)	-	-	(83,450)	**(146,672)**	-	**(146,672)**	**1,763,355**
Debtors in current accounts	-	90,767	-	-	14,404	**105,171**	-	(6,490)	-	-	(10,617)	**(17,107)**	-	**(17,107)**	**88,064**
Credit card debtors	-	1,366,870	-	-	106,046	**1,472,916**	-	(85,226)	-	-	(70,605)	**(155,831)**	-	**(155,831)**	**1,317,085**
Consumer finance lease operations	-	309	-	-	-	**309**	-	(4)	-	-	-	**(4)**	-	**(4)**	**305**
Other loans and receivable	-	47,930	-	-	259	**48,189**	-	(4,015)	-	-	(176)	**(4,191)**	-	**(4,191)**	**43,998**
Subtotal	**-**	**3,263,781**	**-**	**-**	**272,831**	**3,536,612**	**-**	**(158,957)**	**-**	**-**	**(164,848)**	**(323,805)**	**-**	**(323,805)**	**3,212,807**
TOTAL	**23,304,534**	**20,007,861**	**1,410,253**	**553,464**	**900,183**	**46,176,295**	**(133,627)**	**(260,034)**	**(32,728)**	**(123,789)**	**(290,326)**	**(840,504)**	**(36,659)**	**(877,163)**	**45,299,132**

December 31, 2021	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								Net financial assets
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Subtotal	FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantee deductible (i)	Total	
	Individual / Group		Individual	Individual / Group			Individual / Group		Individual	Individual / Group					
	Assessment		Assessment	Assessment			Assessment		Assessment	Assessment					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	16,261,170	4,376,655	1,603,886	402,257	319,736	**22,963,704**	(97,716)	(29,003)	(39,041)	(108,656)	(95,555)	**(369,971)**	(46,192)	**(416,163)**	**22,547,541**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	608,813	8,315	18,479	-	307	**635,914**	(9,311)	(245)	(292)	-	(174)	**(10,022)**	-	**(10,022)**	**625,892**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	336,615	17,308	11,377	-	27	**365,327**	(4,476)	(385)	(1,702)	-	(15)	**(6,578)**	-	**(6,578)**	**358,749**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	232,519	-	14,895	-	-	**247,414**	(835)	-	(2,744)	-	-	**(3,579)**	-	**(3,579)**	**243,835**
Debtors in current accounts	46,722	52,927	4,709	1,016	7,208	**112,582**	(579)	(1,407)	(567)	(666)	(3,907)	**(7,126)**	-	**(7,126)**	**105,456**
Credit card debtors	6,136	47,011	799	89	4,034	**58,069**	(115)	(1,352)	(92)	(41)	(2,243)	**(3,843)**	-	**(3,843)**	**54,226**
Factoring operations	976,847	100,153	10,070	-	931	**1,088,001**	(9,719)	(1,703)	(514)	-	(266)	**(12,202)**	-	**(12,202)**	**1,075,799**
Commercial finance lease operations	1,107,328	337,634	81,247	27,819	9,762	**1,563,790**	(8,850)	(2,785)	(1,088)	(7,578)	(3,887)	**(24,188)**	-	**(24,188)**	**1,539,602**
Student loans	-	119,585	-	-	18,568	**138,153**	-	(1,467)	-	-	(3,547)	**(5,014)**	-	**(5,014)**	**133,139**
Other loans and receivable	-	5	-	2,652	1,026	**3,683**	-	-	-	(1,209)	(527)	**(1,736)**	-	**(1,736)**	**1,947**
Subtotal	**19,576,150**	**5,059,593**	**1,745,462**	**433,833**	**361,599**	**27,176,637**	**(131,601)**	**(38,347)**	**(46,040)**	**(118,150)**	**(110,121)**	**(444,259)**	**(46,192)**	**(490,451)**	**26,686,186**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	-	2,949	-	-	239	**3,188**	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	**(1)**	**3,187**
Loans with endorsable mortgage mutual funds	-	2,104,965	-	-	20,512	**2,125,477**	-	(22,168)	-	-	(363)	(22,531)	-	**(22,531)**	**2,102,946**
Loans with mutual funds financed with mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other credits with mortgage loans	-	8,263,247	-	-	236,608	**8,499,855**	-	(17,205)	-	-	(12,190)	(29,395)	-	**(29,395)**	**8,470,460**
Financial lease operations for Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Other loans and accounts receivable	-	116,416	-	-	6,729	**123,145**	-	(208)	-	-	(474)	(682)	-	**(682)**	**122,463**
Subtotal	**-**	**10,487,577**	**-**	**-**	**264,088**	**10,751,665**	**-**	**(39,581)**	**-**	**-**	**(13,028)**	**(52,609)**	**-**	**(52,609)**	**10,699,056**
Consumer Loans															
Consumer loans in installments	-	1,827,412	-	-	125,948	**1,953,360**	-	(47,948)	-	-	(63,409)	(111,357)	-	**(111,357)**	**1,842,003**
Debtors in current accounts	-	65,289	-	-	7,612	**72,901**	-	(3,115)	-	-	(5,743)	(8,858)	-	**(8,858)**	**64,043**
Credit card debtors	-	1,315,639	-	-	43,173	**1,358,812**	-	(60,304)	-	-	(26,489)	(86,793)	-	**(86,793)**	**1,272,019**
Consumer finance lease operations	-	388	-	-	-	**388**	-	(5)	-	-	-	(5)	-	**(5)**	**383**
Other loans and receivable	-	44,657	-	-	671	**45,328**	-	(540)	-	-	(99)	(639)	-	**(639)**	**44,689**
Subtotal	**-**	**3,253,385**	**-**	**-**	**177,404**	**3,430,789**	**-**	**(111,912)**	**-**	**-**	**(95,740)**	**(207,652)**	**-**	**(207,652)**	**3,223,137**
TOTAL	**19,576,150**	**18,800,555**	**1,745,462**	**433,833**	**803,091**	**41,359,091**	**(131,601)**	**(189,840)**	**(46,040)**	**(118,150)**	**(218,889)**	**(704,520)**	**(46,192)**	**(750,712)**	**40,608,379**

g) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the balance of contingent loans related to commercial and consumer loans are as follows:

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT LOSS FOR CONTINGENT LOANS December 31, 2022	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Provisions recorded						Net exposure for credit risk of contingent loans
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total	
	Individual / Group Assessment		Evaluation Individual	Individual / Group Assessment			Individual / Group Assessment		Evaluation Individual	Individual / Group Assessment			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Co-debtors and guarantees	322,449	2,296	1,283	3,658	-	**329,686**	(1,594)	(47)	(369)	(1,488)	-	**(3,498)**	**326,188**
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	26,833	877	17	-	-	**27,727**	(620)	(23)	(3)	-	-	**(646)**	**27,081**
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transactions related to contingent events	1,218,934	61,529	51,295	6,104	1,826	**1,339,688**	(6,890)	(1,413)	(6,945)	(3,077)	(999)	**(19,324)**	**1,320,364**
Lines of credit of free disposal of immediate cancellation	-	335,957	-	-	10,581	**346,538**	-	(4,686)	-	-	(3,702)	**(8,388)**	**338,150**
Free lines of credit	2,959,218	906,167	56,411	6,908	4,847	**3,933,551**	(8,702)	(7,537)	(1,557)	(1,960)	(2,270)	**(22,026)**	**3,911,525**
Other credit commitments	788,400	49,153	1,016	-	-	**838,569**	(5,907)	(456)	(7)	-	-	**(6,370)**	**832,199**
Other contingent loans	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK FOR CONTINGENT LOANS December 31, 2021	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Provisions recorded						Net exposure for credit risk of contingent loans
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total	
	Individual / Group Assessment		Evaluation Individual	Individual / Group Assessment			Individual / Group Assessment		Evaluation Individual	Individual / Group Assessment			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantees and bonds	268,811	1,048	8,064	-	-	**277,923**	(1,840)	(21)	(2,745)	-	-	**(4,606)**	**273,317**
Letters of credit for goods movement operations	57,540	538	244	-	-	**58,322**	(447)	(12)	(12)	-	-	**(471)**	**57,851**
Debt purchase commitments abroad in local currency	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Transactions related to contingent events	1,065,982	36,091	20,124	5,021	2,160	**1,129,378**	(7,835)	(777)	(994)	(2,912)	(1,071)	**(13,589)**	**1,115,789**
Lines of credit of freely available and immediate payment	-	1,381,033	-	-	12,738	**1,393,771**	-	(3,689)	-	-	(3,645)	**(7,334)**	**1,386,437**
Freely available lines of credit	1,800,517	942,904	46,096	307	7,168	**2,796,992**	(11,113)	(14,491)	(1,197)	(1,690)	(610)	**(29,101)**	**2,767,891**
Other credit commitments	779,640	27,527	1,771	-	559	**809,497**	(2,809)	(235)	(58)	-	(238)	**(3,340)**	**806,157**
Other contingent loans	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**

h) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the summary of movements in provisions recorded by banks is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Movement in provisions constituted by portfolio in the period			
	Individual assessments			Total
	Regular Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks				
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**799**	**-**	**-**	**799**
Recording / (use) of provisions for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	-	-	-	**-**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	-	-	-	**-**
Individual regular to Substandard	-	-	-	-
Individual regular to individual non-performing	-	-	-	-
Substandard to Individual normal	-	-	-	-
Substandard to regular individual	-	-	-	-
Individual non-performing to Substandard	-	-	-	-
Individual non-performing to Individual regular	-	-	-	-
New loans originated	980	-	-	**980**
New loans acquired	-	-	-	-
New loans for conversion of contingent to loans	-	-	-	**-**
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	-	**-**
Loan repayment	(727)	-	-	**(727)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	-	-	-	**-**
Recovery of written-off credits	-	-	-	**-**
Translation difference	(89)	-	-	**(89)**
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**963**	**-**	**-**	**963**

December 31, 2021	Movement in provisions constituted by portfolio in the period			
	Individual assessment			Total
	Regular Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks				
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**358**	**-**	**-**	**358**
Recording / (use) of provisions for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	6	-	-	**6**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	-	-	-	**-**
Individual regular to Substandard	-	-	-	-
Individual regular to individual non-performing	-	-	-	-
Substandard to Individual normal	-	-	-	-
Substandard to regular individual	-	-	-	-
Individual non-performing to Substandard	-	-	-	-
Individual non-performing to Individual regular	-	-	-	-
New loans originated	109	-	-	**109**
New loans acquired	-	-	-	-
New loans for conversion of contingent to loans	675	-	-	675
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	-	**-**
Loan repayment	(370)	-	-	**(370)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	-	-	-	**-**
Recovery of written-off credits	-	-	-	**-**
Translation difference	21	-	-	**21**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**799**	**-**	**-**	**799**

i) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the summary of the movement of provisions recorded by commercial loans is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period							
	Regular Portfolio Individual / group Assessment		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio Individual / group Assessment		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (i)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans								
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**131,601**	**38,347**	**46,040**	**118,150**	**110,121**	**444,259**	**46,192**	**490,451**
Recording / (use) of provisions for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	(4,290)	7,015	168	4,222	(9,714)	(2,599)	(1,056)	(3,655)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(3,316)	(3,668)	(2,493)	17,890	33,713	42,126	(6,631)	35,495
Regular individual to Substandard	(1,896)	-	3,282	-	-	1,386	(3)	1,383
Regular individual to Individual non-performing	(1,424)	-	-	16,064	-	14,640	(843)	13,797
Substandard to individual non-performing	-	-	(1,374)	2,534	-	1,160	(135)	1,025
Substandard to regular individual	874	-	(4,014)	-	-	(3,140)	-	(3,140)
Individual non-performing to Substandard	-	-	14	(377)	-	(363)	-	(363)
Individual non-performing to Individual regular	1	-	-	(272)	-	(271)	-	(271)
Group regular to Group non-performing	-	(3,008)	-	-	40,485	37,477	(5,641)	31,836
Group non-performing to Group regular	-	338	-	-	(6,769)	(6,431)	-	(6,431)
Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing) to Group (regular, non-performing)	(2,224)	2,225	(578)	(59)	36	(600)	(9)	(609)
Group (regular, non-performing) to Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing)	1,353	(3,223)	177	-	(39)	(1,732)	-	(1,732)
New loans originated	53,094	6,132	7,728	17,116	5,916	89,986	(13)	89,973
New loans for conversion of contingent to loans	2,311	1,740	1,107	120	1,838	7,116	-	7,116
New loans acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan repayment	(40,826)	(5,278)	(17,270)	(5,621)	(5,909)	(74,904)	(41)	(74,945)
Application of provisions for write-offs	(1)	(484)	(492)	(26,712)	(34,586)	(62,275)	(1,792)	(64,067)
Recovery of written-off credits	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	3
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(4,946)	(1,537)	(2,060)	(1,376)	(211)	(10,130)	-	(10,130)
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**133,627**	**42,269**	**32,728**	**123,789**	**101,169**	**433,582**	**36,659**	**470,241**

December 31, 2021	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period							
	Regular Portfolio Individual / group Assessment		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio Individual / group Assessment		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (i)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans								
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**92,753**	**50,738**	**52,447**	**107,155**	**132,931**	**436,024**	**29,276**	**465,300**
Recording / (use) of provisions for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	18,892	1,514	2,816	8,504	(3,588)	**28,138**	1,583	**29,721**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(5,562)	(960)	4,536	11,883	4,086	**13,983**	(2,890)	**11,093**
Regular individual to Substandard	(3,907)	-	8,006	-	-	**4,099**	72	**4,171**
Regular individual to Individual non-performing	(271)	-	-	5,313	-	**5,042**	7	**5,049**
Substandard to individual non-performing	-	-	(765)	6,941	-	**6,176**	3	**6,179**
Substandard to regular individual	859	-	(2,175)	-	-	**(1,316)**	10	**(1,306)**
Individual non-performing to Substandard	-	-	59	(35)	-	**24**	-	**24**
Individual non-performing to Individual regular	-	-	-	(466)	-	**(466)**	-	**(466)**
Group regular to Group non-performing	-	(2,613)	-	-	26,498	**23,885**	(2,987)	**20,898**
Group non-performing to Group regular	-	939	-	-	(22,887)	**(21,948)**	9	**(21,939)**
Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing) to Group (regular, non-performing)	(1,042)	404	(249)	(10)	579	**(318)**	(31)	**(349)**
Group (regular, non-performing) to Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing)	(1,201)	310	(340)	140	(104)	**(1,195)**	27	**(1,168)**
New loans originated	29,371	8,827	7,363	29,041	14,988	**89,590**	17,398	**106,988**
New loans for conversion of contingent to loans	7,022	1,209	3,663	115	1,144	**13,153**	-	**13,153**
New loans acquired	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Sale or transfer of loans	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	**(2)**	-	**(2)**
Loan repayment	(26,373)	(14,608)	(26,254)	(23,018)	(6,772)	**(97,025)**	365	**(96,660)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	(1)	(192)	-	(14,025)	(29,973)	**(44,191)**	-	**(44,191)**
Recovery of written-off credits	-	4	-	-	-	**4**	-	**4**
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Translation differences	2,772	191	1,266	(1,388)	405	**3,246**	-	**3,246**
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	12,727	(8,375)	203	(117)	(3,099)	**1,339**	460	**1,799**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**131,601**	**38,347**	**46,040**	**118,150**	**110,121**	**444,259**	**46,192**	**490,451**

j) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the detail of movements in provisions recorded for mortgage loans is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period		
	Group assessment		Total
	Regular Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Mortgage loans			
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	39,582	13,028	**52,610**
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	(1,391)	2,679	**1,288**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(990)	7,805	**6,815**
Group regular to Group non-performing	(1,418)	9,827	**8,409**
Group non-performing to Group regular	428	(2,022)	**(1,594)**
New loans originated	26,606	2,656	**29,262**
New credits for conversion of contingent to loans	-	-	**-**
New loans acquired	-	-	**-**
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	**-**
Loan repayment	(3,197)	(1,407)	**(4,604)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	(15)	(360)	**(375)**
Recovery of written-off credits	-	-	**-**
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	**-**
Translation differences	(1,787)	(92)	**(1,879)**
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	-	-	**-**
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**58,808**	**24,309**	**83,117**

December 31, 2021	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period		
	Group assessment		Total
	Regular Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Mortgage loans			
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**34,035**	**14,195**	**48,230**
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	6,160	(1,563)	**4,597**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(815)	4,979	**4,164**
Group regular to Group non-performing	(1,120)	7,511	**6,391**
Group non-performing to Group regular	305	(2,532)	**(2,227)**
New loans originated	5,403	266	**5,669**
New credits for conversion of contingent to loans	-	-	**-**
New loans acquired	-	-	**-**
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	**-**
Loan repayment	(5,202)	(1,866)	**(7,068)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	(2)	(341)	**(343)**
Recovery of written-off credits	-	-	**-**
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	**-**
Translation differences	-	-	**-**
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	2	(2,642)	**(2,640)**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**39,581**	**13,028**	**52,609**

k) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the balances for this concept are as follows:

December 31, 2022	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period		
	Group Evaluation		Total
	Regular Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Consumer Loans			
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	111,912	95,740	**207,652**
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	51,133	(6,841)	**44,292**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(17,050)	110,801	**93,751**
Group regular to Group non-performing	(18,281)	118,105	**99,824**
Group non-performing to Group regular	1,231	(7,304)	**(6,073)**
New loans originated	10,988	27,460	**38,448**
New credits for conversion of contingent to loans	31,694	12,415	**44,109**
New loans acquired	-	-	**-**
Sale or transfer of loans	(1,945)	(1,791)	**(3,736)**
Repayment of loans	(14,472)	(17,749)	**(32,221)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	(14,927)	(55,351)	**(70,278)**
Recovery of written-off credits	1,862	169	**2,031**
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	**-**
Translation differences	(238)	(5)	**(243)**
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	-	-	**-**
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**158,957**	**164,848**	**323,805**

December 31, 2021	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period		
	Group assessment		Total
	Regular Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Consumer Loans			
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**107,157**	**168,029**	**275,186**
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	4,742	(2,626)	**2,116**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(275)	(10,446)	**(10,721)**
Group regular to Group non-performing	(5,417)	24,595	**19,178**
Group non-performing to Group regular	5,142	(35,041)	**(29,899)**
New loans originated	16,736	19,461	**36,197**
New credits for conversion of contingent to loans	19,563	4,979	**24,542**
New loans acquired	-	-	**-**
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	**-**
Repayment of loans	(26,075)	(30,698)	**(56,773)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	(10,389)	(53,162)	**(63,551)**
Recovery of written-off credits	381	30	**411**
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	**-**
Translation differences	72	320	**392**
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	-	(147)	**(147)**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**111,912**	**95,740**	**207,652**

l) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the detail of the movement of provisions recorded by contingent loans is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period					
	Regular Portfolio Individual / group Assessment		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio Individual / group Assessment		Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Contingent loans						
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**24,569**	**18,882**	**5,005**	**4,602**	**5,383**	**58,441**
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	1,474	(3,149)	151	362	(777)	**(1,939)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(456)	(1,059)	194	3,772	3,074	**5,525**
Regular individual to Substandard	(507)	-	1,270	-	-	**763**
Regular individual to Individual non-performing	(35)	-	-	1,438	-	**1,403**
Substandard to individual non-performing	-	-	(751)	679	-	**(72)**
Substandard to regular individual	198	-	(266)	-	-	**(68)**
Individual non-performing to Substandard	-	-	4	(29)	-	**(25)**
Individual non-performing to Individual regular	-	-	-	(1)	-	**(1)**
Group regular to Group non-performing	-	(957)	-	-	5,050	**4,093**
Group non-performing to Group regular	-	26	-	-	(2,221)	**(2,195)**
Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing) to Group (regular, non-performing)	(166)	(167)	(64)	1,685	337	**1,625**
Group (regular, non-performing) to Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing)	54	39	1	-	(92)	**2**
New loans originated	13,182	2,997	6,487	848	1,810	**25,324**
Contingent loans for conversion to loans	489	-	-	-	-	**489**
Loan repayment	(14,470)	(3,053)	(2,478)	(2,532)	(2,059)	**(24,592)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	-	(416)	-	-	(345)	**(761)**
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Translation differences	(1,075)	(40)	(478)	(527)	(115)	**(2,235)**
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**23,713**	**14,162**	**8,881**	**6,525**	**6,971**	**60,252**

December 31, 2021	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period					
	Regular Portfolio Individual / group assessment		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio Individual / group assessment		Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Contingent loans						
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**15,156**	**21,610**	**4,251**	**2,042**	**9,063**	**52,122**
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	4,925	60	266	36	924	**6,211**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(59)	(52)	411	622	140	**1,062**
Regular individual to Substandard	(227)	-	584	-	-	**357**
Regular individual to Individual non-performing	(28)	-	-	622	-	**594**
Substandard to individual non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Substandard to regular individual	73	-	(205)	-	-	**(132)**
Individual non-performing to Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Individual non-performing to Individual regular	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Group regular to Group non-performing	-	(189)	-	-	4,195	**4,006**
Group non-performing to Group regular	-	107	-	-	(4,125)	**(4,018)**
Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing) to Group (regular, non-performing)	103	55	(4)	-	77	**231**
Group (regular, non-performing) to Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing)	20	(25)	36	-	(7)	**24**
New loans originated	9,162	5,033	1,074	695	779	**16,743**
Contingent loans for conversion to loans	1,375	-	-	-	-	**1,375**
Loan repayment	(8,176)	(3,372)	(1,381)	(331)	(2,136)	**(15,396)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	-	(285)	-	-	(124)	**(409)**
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Translation differences	465	9	351	-	(1)	**824**
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	1,721	(4,121)	33	1,538	(3,262)	**(4,091)**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**24,569**	**18,882**	**5,005**	**4,602**	**5,383**	**58,441**

m) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the concentration of credits by economic activity is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Loans and exposure to contingent loans			Constitutive provisions		
	Local /foreign Loans		Total	Local /foreign Loans		Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks	-	**768,663**	**768,663**	-	**963**	**963**
Commercial loans	1,501,198	236,416	**1,737,614**	33,503	5,263	**38,766**
Agriculture and livestock	489,484	33,928	**523,412**	12,665	2,970	**15,635**
Fruit growing	361,523	18,490	**380,013**	11,141	128	**11,269**
Forestry and logging	146,189	5,697	**151,886**	2,219	94	**2,313**
Fishing	75,613	76,902	**152,515**	2,804	1,798	**4,602**
Exploitation of mines and quarries	239,527	101,399	**340,926**	2,107	273	**2,380**
Crude oil and natural gas production	188,862	-	**188,862**	2,567	-	**2,567**
Product Manufacturing Industry	1,758,110	353,851	**2,111,961**	40,360	3,420	**43,780**
Food, beverage, and tobacco industry	369,841	144,897	**514,738**	7,878	1,009	**8,887**
Textile and leather industry	69,779	9,374	**79,153**	1,864	611	**2,475**
Wood and furniture industry	47,086	1,325	**48,411**	1,857	18	**1,875**
Printing and publishing paper industry	60,462	4,538	**65,000**	3,188	77	**3,265**
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	354,268	50,020	**404,288**	6,451	450	**6,901**
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery, or other	524,287	139,331	**663,618**	14,486	1,244	**15,730**
Other Manufacturing Industries	332,387	4,366	**336,753**	4,636	11	**4,647**
Electricity, gas, and water	818,934	537	**819,471**	6,390	23	**6,413**
Home building	154,945	-	**154,945**	1,164	-	**1,164**
Other works and constructions	1,849,168	9,077	**1,858,245**	37,006	184	**37,190**
Wholesale trade	1,684,563	437,973	**2,122,536**	41,277	8,240	**49,517**
Retail restaurants and hotels	2,208,253	80,758	**2,289,011**	49,784	910	**50,694**
Transport and storage	1,468,123	113,277	**1,581,400**	22,423	200	**22,623**
Telecommunications	497,097	137	**497,234**	8,325	4	**8,329**
Financial and insurance establishments	2,808,791	19,855	**2,828,646**	37,700	1,359	**39,059**
Real estate and services provided to companies	7,660,848	7,963	**7,668,811**	73,715	105	**73,820**
Community, social and personal services	6,069,676	7,635	**6,077,311**	98,771	115	**98,886**
Total Commercial loans	**28,479,706**	**1,267,479**	**29,747,185**	**450,418**	**19,823**	**470,241**
Mortgage loans	**12,892,498**	**-**	**12,892,498**	**83,117**	**-**	**83,117**
Consumer Loans	**3,536,612**	**-**	**3,536,612**	**323,805**	**-**	**323,805**
Contingent loan exposure	**6,016,625**	**799,134**	**6,815,759**	**55,254**	**4,999**	**60,253**

As of December 31, 2021	Loans and exposure to contingent loans			Constitutive provisions		
	Local /foreign Loans		Total	Local /foreign Loans		Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks	-	**640,332**	**640,332**	-	**(799)**	**(799)**
Commercial loans						
Agriculture and livestock	524,333	33,096	**557,429**	(16,355)	(3,205)	**(19,560)**
Fruit growing	351,808	12,125	**363,933**	(13,139)	(61)	**(13,200)**
Forestry and logging	170,327	1,782	**172,109**	(2,697)	(22)	**(2,719)**
Fishing	65,041	99,946	**164,987**	(3,156)	(5,476)	**(8,632)**
Exploitation of mines and quarries	148,087	109,487	**257,574**	(1,979)	(158)	**(2,137)**
Crude oil and natural gas production	157,330	-	**157,330**	(2,698)	-	**(2,698)**
Product Manufacturing Industry	**1,700,076**	**343,822**	**2,043,898**	**(42,022)**	**(3,163)**	**(45,185)**
Food, beverage, and tobacco industry	343,279	101,690	**444,969**	(7,359)	(906)	**(8,265)**
Textile and leather industry	45,719	7,180	**52,899**	(2,039)	(313)	**(2,352)**
Wood and furniture industry	55,629	3,257	**58,886**	(2,157)	(9)	**(2,166)**
Printing and publishing paper industry	63,494	7,195	**70,689**	(4,062)	(236)	**(4,298)**
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	173,023	63,435	**236,458**	(5,191)	(370)	**(5,561)**
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery, or other	536,305	160,251	**696,556**	(14,362)	(1,315)	**(15,677)**
Other Manufacturing Industries	482,627	814	**483,441**	(6,852)	(14)	**(6,866)**
Electricity, gas, and water	722,428	2,701	**725,129**	(7,284)	(23)	**(7,307)**
Home building	97,208	-	**97,208**	(1,057)	-	**(1,057)**
Other works and constructions	1,828,720	7,737	**1,836,457**	(29,828)	(214)	**(30,042)**
Wholesale trade	1,433,146	357,723	**1,790,869**	(42,003)	(4,538)	**(46,541)**
Retail restaurants and hotels	2,398,116	70,158	**2,468,274**	(54,134)	(1,207)	**(55,341)**
Transport and storage	1,328,112	179,030	**1,507,142**	(23,293)	(374)	**(23,667)**
Telecommunications	372,852	318	**373,170**	(4,794)	(5)	**(4,799)**
Financial and insurance establishments	2,819,756	17,587	**2,837,343**	(33,552)	(1,375)	**(34,927)**
Real estate and services provided to companies	3,557,836	5,844	**3,563,680**	(68,960)	(110)	**(69,070)**
Community, social and personal services	8,252,807	7,300	**8,260,107**	(123,320)	(249)	**(123,569)**
Total Commercial loans	**25,927,983**	**1,248,656**	**27,176,639**	**(470,271)**	**(20,180)**	**(490,451)**
Mortgage loans	**10,751,664**	**-**	**10,751,664**	**(52,609)**	**-**	**(52,609)**
Consumer Loans	**3,430,790**	**-**	**3,430,790**	**(207,652)**	**-**	**(207,652)**
Contingent loan exposure	**5,810,797**	**655,086**	**6,465,883**	**(52,539)**	**(5,902)**	**(58,441)**

n) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the mortgage loans and its provisions recorded by tranches of outstanding principal owed of the loan on the value of the mortgage guarantee (PVG) and the days past due, are as follows:

December 31, 2022, Tranche Loan / Guarantee Value (%)	Mortgage loans (MCh$)						Provisions recorded for mortgage Loans (MCh$)					
	Days past due at the end of the period						Days past due at the end of the period					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>= 90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>= 90	Total
PVG <= 40%	1,105,938	34,743	12,160	3,544	8,713	**1,165,098**	(8,294)	(676)	(465)	(210)	(851)	**(10,496)**
40% < PVG <= 80%	9,056,788	315,448	74,115	34,145	88,835	**9,569,331**	(46,774)	(7,117)	(3,321)	(1,925)	(7,039)	**(66,176)**
80% < PVG <= 90%	1,865,001	25,694	13,200	4,782	8,246	**1,916,923**	(3,091)	(661)	(387)	(195)	(686)	**(5,020)**
PVG > 90%	227,966	5,613	4,630	575	2,362	**241,146**	(979)	(109)	(130)	(24)	(183)	**(1,425)**
Total LTV	**12,255,693**	**381,498**	**104,105**	**43,046**	**108,156**	**12,892,498**	**(59,138)**	**(8,563)**	**(4,303)**	**(2,354)**	**(8,759)**	**(83,117)**

December 31, 2021, Loan Tranche / Guarantee Value (%)	Mortgage loans (MCh$)						Provisions recorded for mortgage Loans (MCh$)					
	Days past due at the end of the period						Days past due at the end of the period					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>= 90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>= 90	Total
PVG <= 40%	804,576	30,092	8,348	2,496	5,695	**851,207**	(2,219)	(188)	(85)	(10)	(50)	**(2,552)**
40% < PVG <= 80%	7,339,680	139,077	43,603	22,443	54,746	**7,599,549**	(20,355)	(1,824)	(974)	(523)	(1,421)	**(25,097)**
80% < PVG <= 90%	1,759,203	17,966	7,600	1,750	6,745	**1,793,264**	(12,946)	(1,572)	(1,174)	(360)	(1,404)	**(17,456)**
PVG > 90%	495,399	5,422	2,665	634	3,524	**507,644**	(5,463)	(446)	(459)	(108)	(1,028)	**(7,504)**
Total LTV	**10,398,858**	**192,557**	**62,216**	**27,323**	**70,710**	**10,751,664**	**(40,983)**	**(4,030)**	**(2,692)**	**(1,001)**	**(3,903)**	**(52,609)**

o) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, loans and advances to bank and commercial loans and their provisions recorded by classification category, are as follows:

December 31, 2022	Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans																								
	Individual																							Total	Deductible provision guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19(i)
	Assessment																				group				
	Regular Portfolio						Substandard Portfolio					Non-performing portfolio							Total	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in Default	Total		
		A2	A3	A4	TO 5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal						
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks																									
Interbank liquidity loans	-	170,429	87,972	11,992	34,091	-	**304,484**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**304,484**	-	-	-	**304,484**	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	33,388	33,876	-	-	-	**67,264**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**67,264**	-	-	-	**67,264**	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	274,268	122,647	-	-	-	**396,915**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**396,915**	-	-	-	**396,915**	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-
Other credit balances with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**	-
Subtotal	**-**	**478,085**	**244,495**	**11,992**	**34,091**	**-**	**768,663**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**768,663**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**768,663**	**-**
Provisions recorded	-	(424)	(535)	(1)	(3)	-	**(963)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(963)**	-	-	-	**(963)**	-
% Provisions recorded	0.00%	0.09%	0.22%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	275,044	1,375,555	3,098,642	3,333,849	4,596,454	7,272,232	**19,951,776**	983,368	141,285	34,133	45,257	1,204,043	196,591	114,783	91,981	37,478	21,796	42,874	505,503	**21,661,322**	3,510,630	295,806	3,806,436	**25,467,758**	**(36,659)**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	76,245	275,315	137,794	81,639	24,153	**595,146**	15,523	689	2,341	4,343	22,896	-	3,711	-	-	4,303	-	8,014	**626,056**	7,962	-	7,962	**634,018**	**-**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	13,587	130,517	154,585	73,841	27,794	**400,324**	3,734	7,074	139	663	11,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**411,934**	24,546	-	24,546	**436,480**	**-**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	102,637	17,579	49,745	15,514	**185,475**	525	5,832	-	5,148	11,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**196,980**	-	-	-	**196,980**	**-**
Debtors in current accounts	189	8,133	33,235	5,876	5,947	1,826	**55,206**	7,224	2,196	359	297	10,076	180	182	4	133	77	510	1,086	**66,368**	69,124	7,140	76,264	**142,632**	**-**
Credit card debtors	-	1,059	1,102	2,163	978	777	**6,079**	740	101	18	71	930	-	11	-	46	22	339	418	**7,427**	53,459	5,300	58,759	**66,186**	**-**
Factoring operations	60,896	224,294	373,802	298,031	207,716	24,198	**1,188,937**	9,323	521	-	171	10,015	-	351	-	-	2,853	-	3,204	**1,202,156**	79,242	2,205	81,447	**1,283,603**	**-**
Commercial finance lease operations	-	71,715	148,067	295,506	228,258	178,045	**921,591**	97,890	25,280	7,006	9,002	139,178	12,478	5,548	1,155	3,009	3,254	2,293	27,737	**1,088,506**	284,076	10,884	294,960	**1,383,466**	**-**
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	116,262	11,468	127,730	**127,730**	**-**
Other loans and receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	2,154	1,632	3,626	7,502	**7,502**	71	759	830	**8,332**	**-**
Subtotal	**336,129**	**1,770,588**	**4,163,317**	**4,245,383**	**5,244,578**	**7,544,539**	**23,304,534**	**1,118,327**	**182,978**	**43,996**	**64,952**	**1,410,253**	**209,339**	**124,586**	**93,140**	**42,820**	**33,937**	**49,642**	**553,464**	**25,268,251**	**4,145,372**	**333,562**	**4,478,934**	**29,747,185**	**(36,659)**
Provisions recorded	(97)	(2,289)	(6,760)	(33,057)	(38,025)	(53,399)	(133,627)	(17,266)	(5,799)	(4,417)	(5,246)	(32,728)	(4,238)	(12,570)	(23,298)	(17,615)	(22,004)	(44,064)	(123,789)	**(290,144)**	(42,269)	(101,169)	(143,438)	**(433,582)**	-
% Provisions recorded	0.04%	0.14%	0.15%	0.96%	0.79%	1.08%	0.72%	2.18%	2.23%	8.51%	4.01%	2.75%	2.01%	10.13%	25.02%	40.23%	65.16%	89.72%	25.82%	**1.35%**	1.64%	29.96%	3.70%	**1.76%**	

As of December 31, 2021	Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans																								
	Individual																							Total	Deductible provision guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19(i)
	assessment																				group				
	Regular Portfolio							Substandard Portfolio					Non-performing portfolio							Total	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in Default	Total		
		A2	A3	A4	TO 5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal						
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks																									
Interbank liquidity loans	-	315,331	180,174	-	25,648	-	**521,153**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**521,153**	-	-	**-**	**521,153**	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	35,099	8,530	-	-	-	**43,629**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43,629**	-	-	**-**	**43,629**	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	52,052	23,498	-	-	-	**75,550**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**75,550**	-	-	**-**	**75,550**	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	-
Other credit balances with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	-
Subtotal	**-**	**402,482**	**212,202**	**-**	**25,648**	**-**	**640,332**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**640,332**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**640,332**	**-**
Provisions recorded	-	(332)	(464)	-	(3)	-	**(799)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(799)**	-	-	**-**	**(799)**	-
% Provisions recorded	0.00%	0.08%	0.22%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.12%**	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.12%**	0.00%
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	176,681	1,333,990	3,035,070	2,728,261	3,755,688	5,232,309	**16,261,999**	1,112,917	237,981	55,877	197,111	1,603,886	154,062	32,690	99,362	36,799	31,240	47,275	401,428	**18,267,313**	4,376,653	319,736	**4,696,389**	**22,963,702**	**(46,193)**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	190,011	150,101	115,113	94,978	58,610	**608,813**	10,232	7,646	601	-	18,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**627,292**	8,315	307	**8,622**	**635,914**	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	7,354	121,650	113,333	73,301	20,977	**336,615**	4,872	6,505	-	-	11,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**347,992**	17,308	27	**17,335**	**365,327**	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	203,954	5,601	14,408	8,556	**232,519**	2,474	6,181	-	6,240	14,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**247,414**	-	-	**-**	**247,414**	-
Debtors in current accounts	-	7,702	25,590	3,920	5,713	3,795	**46,720**	4,115	359	26	210	4,710	161	39	73	7	99	638	1,017	**52,447**	52,927	7,208	**60,135**	**112,582**	-
Credit card debtors	-	1,583	948	1,453	1,137	1,014	**6,135**	676	88	29	6	799	9	10	0	39	17	15	90	**7,024**	47,011	4,034	**51,045**	**58,069**	-
Factoring operations	42,758	172,652	323,292	337,426	112,836	25,741	**1,014,705**	9,478	593	-	-	10,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,024,776**	62,678	547	**63,225**	**1,088,001**	-
Commercial finance lease operations	-	51,956	149,309	319,567	236,303	350,194	**1,107,329**	61,062	13,529	3,318	3,337	81,246	13,853	1,684	1,811	2,640	5,694	2,137	27,819	**1,216,394**	337,634	9,762	**347,396**	**1,563,790**	-
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	119,585	18,568	**138,153**	**138,153**	-
Other loans and receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	115	386	331	1,102	9	709	2,652	**2,652**	5	1,028	**1,033**	**3,685**	-
Subtotal	**219,439**	**1,765,248**	**4,009,914**	**3,624,674**	**4,294,364**	**5,701,196**	**19,614,835**	**1,205,826**	**272,882**	**59,851**	**206,904**	**1,745,463**	**168,200**	**34,809**	**101,577**	**40,587**	**37,059**	**50,774**	**433,006**	**21,793,304**	**5,022,116**	**361,217**	**5,383,333**	**27,176,637**	**(46,193)**
Provisions recorded	(77)	(1,179)	(7,931)	(36,320)	(38,338)	(47,756)	**(131,601)**	(19,575)	(6,956)	(8,489)	(11,019)	(46,039)	(3,379)	(3,483)	(25,402)	(16,296)	(24,159)	(45,430)	(118,149)	**(295,789)**	(38,347)	(110,122)	**(148,469)**	**(444,258)**	**-**
% Provisions recorded	0.04%	0.07%	0.20%	1.00%	0.89%	1.04%	0.73%	1.85%	2.55%	14.18%	5.33%	2.80%	2.01%	10.01%	25.01%	40.15%	65.19%	90.11%	27.36%	**1.42%**	1.39%	30.62%	**3.35%**	**1.80%**	

p) As of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, the balances for loans and their provisions recorded by tranches of days past due, are as follows:

As of December 31, 2022	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions constituted								Net financial assets
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19(i)	Total	
	Individual/group		Individual	Individual/group			Individual/group		Individual	Individual/group					
	Assessment		Assessment	Assessment			Assessment		Assessment	Assessment					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks															
0 days	767,042	-	-	-	-	**767,042**	(959)	-	-	-	-	(959)	-	**(959)**	**766,083**
1 to 29 days	1,621	-	-	-	-	**1,621**	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	**(4)**	**1,617**
30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**768,663**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**768,663**	**(963)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(963)**	**-**	**(963)**	**767,700**
Commercial loans															
0 days	21,345,722	3,989,817	1,276,874	325,555	104,823	**27,042,791**	(122,893)	(33,306)	(29,294)	(66,003)	(26,101)	(277,597)	(46,850)	**(324,447)**	**26,718,344**
1 to 29 days	1,943,151	114,542	123,644	31,876	26,346	**2,239,559**	(10,529)	(4,880)	(3,252)	(3,666)	(6,574)	(28,901)	(90)	**(28,991)**	**2,210,568**
30 to 59 days	14,465	31,003	7,488	12,779	24,208	**89,943**	(203)	(2,834)	(76)	(2,104)	(5,911)	(11,128)	62	**(11,066)**	**78,877**
60 to 89 days	1,172	10,010	2,169	19,362	21,083	**53,796**	-	(1,249)	(95)	(5,813)	(5,759)	(12,916)	83	**(12,833)**	**40,963**
>= 90 days	24	-	78	163,892	157,102	**321,096**	(2)	-	(11)	(46,203)	(56,824)	(103,040)	10,136	**(92,904)**	**228,192**
Subtotal	**23,304,534**	**4,145,372**	**1,410,253**	**553,464**	**333,562**	**29,747,185**	**(133,627)**	**(42,269)**	**(32,728)**	**(123,789)**	**(101,169)**	**(433,582)**	**(36,659)**	**(470,241)**	**29,276,944**
Mortgage loans															
0 days	-	12,167,990	-	-	87,703	**12,255,693**	-	(51,639)	-	-	(7,499)	(59,138)	-	**(59,138)**	**12,196,555**
1 to 29 days	-	342,490	-	-	39,008	**381,498**	-	(5,294)	-	-	(3,269)	(8,563)	-	**(8,563)**	**372,935**
30 to 59 days	-	69,646	-	-	34,459	**104,105**	-	(1,460)	-	-	(2,843)	(4,303)	-	**(4,303)**	**99,802**
60 to 89 days	-	18,582	-	-	24,464	**43,046**	-	(415)	-	-	(1,939)	(2,354)	-	**(2,354)**	**40,692**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	108,156	**108,156**	-	-	-	-	(8,759)	(8,759)	-	**(8,759)**	**99,397**
Subtotal	**-**	**12,598,708**	**-**	**-**	**293,790**	**12,892,498**	**-**	**(58,808)**	**-**	**-**	**(24,309)**	**(83,117)**	**-**	**(83,117)**	**12,809,381**
Consumer loans															
0 days	-	3,074,577	-	-	85,744	**3,160,321**	-	(89,531)	-	-	(42,220)	(131,751)	-	**(131,751)**	**3,028,570**
1 to 29 days	-	109,674	-	-	22,376	**132,050**	-	(30,371)	-	-	(11,296)	(41,667)	-	**(41,667)**	**90,383**
30 to 59 days	-	53,757	-	-	21,881	**75,638**	-	(25,872)	-	-	(12,874)	(38,746)	-	**(38,746)**	**36,892**
60 to 89 days	-	25,773	-	-	27,230	**53,003**	-	(13,183)	-	-	(18,353)	(31,536)	-	**(31,536)**	**21,467**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	115,600	**115,600**	-	-	-	-	(80,105)	(80,105)	-	**(80,105)**	**35,495**
Subtotal	**-**	**3,263,781**	**-**	**-**	**272,831**	**3,536,612**	**-**	**(158,957)**	**-**	**-**	**(164,848)**	**(323,805)**	**-**	**(323,805)**	**3,212,807**
TOTAL	**24,073,197**	**20,007,861**	**1,410,253**	**553,464**	**900,183**	**46,944,958**	**(134,590)**	**(260,034)**	**(32,728)**	**(123,789)**	**(290,326)**	**(841,467)**	**(36,659)**	**(878,126)**	**46,066,832**

As of December 31, 2021	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions constituted								Net financial assets
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19(i)	Total	
	Individual/group		Individual	Individual/group			Individual/group		Individual	Individual/group					
	Assessment		Assessment	Assessment			Assessment		Assessment	Assessment					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks															
0 days	640,332	-	-	-	-	**640,332**	(799)	-	-	-	-	**(799)**	-	**(799)**	**639,533**
1 to 29 days	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
Subtotal	**640,332**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**640,332**	**(799)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(799)**	**-**	**(799)**	**639,533**
Commercial loans															
0 days	18,279,587	4,896,147	1,643,204	320,398	161,608	**25,300,944**	(113,643)	(38,488)	(39,191)	(68,417)	(42,296)	**(302,035)**	(48,831)	**(350,866)**	**24,950,078**
1 to 29 days	1,262,319	130,011	90,857	9,916	29,395	**1,522,498**	(6,024)	(4,180)	(4,982)	(1,273)	(8,156)	**(24,615)**	(208)	**(24,823)**	**1,497,675**
30 to 59 days	18,926	16,620	6,642	11,738	15,660	**69,586**	(328)	(1,347)	(386)	(2,591)	(4,140)	**(8,792)**	(104)	**(8,896)**	**60,690**
60 to 89 days	16,149	16,813	4,758	15,542	9,994	**63,256**	(229)	(2,706)	(1,277)	(5,922)	(2,824)	**(12,958)**	(80)	**(13,038)**	**50,218**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	75,409	144,944	**220,353**	-	-	-	(40,053)	(55,805)	**(95,858)**	(3,030)	**(92,828)**	**127,525**
Subtotal	**19,576,981**	**5,059,591**	**1,745,461**	**433,003**	**361,601**	**27,176,637**	**(120,224)**	**(46,721)**	**(45,836)**	**(118,256)**	**(113,221)**	**(444,258)**	**(46,193)**	**(490,451)**	**26,686,186**
Mortgage loans															
0 days	-	10,278,384	-	-	120,475	**10,398,859**	-	(33,427)	-	-	(7,557)	**(40,984)**	-	**(40,984)**	**10,357,875**
1 to 29 days	-	154,642	-	-	37,915	**192,557**	-	(2,074)	-	-	(1,956)	**(4,030)**	-	**(4,030)**	**188,527**
30 to 59 days	-	39,795	-	-	22,420	**62,215**	-	(1,105)	-	-	(1,587)	**(2,692)**	-	**(2,692)**	**59,523**
60 to 89 days	-	14,756	-	-	12,567	**27,323**	-	(334)	-	-	(667)	**(1,001)**	-	**(1,001)**	**26,322**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	70,710	**70,710**	-	-	-	-	(3,902)	**(3,902)**	-	**(3,902)**	**66,808**
Subtotal	**-**	**10,487,577**	**-**	**-**	**264,087**	**10,751,664**	**-**	**(36,940)**	**-**	**-**	**(15,669)**	**(52,609)**	**-**	**(52,609)**	**10,699,055**
Consumer loans															
0 days	-	3,182,779	-	-	99,963	**3,282,742**	-	(80,990)	-	-	(42,562)	**(123,552)**	-	**(123,552)**	**3,159,190**
1 to 29 days	-	51,699	-	-	14,814	**66,513**	-	(8,957)	-	-	(7,466)	**(16,423)**	-	**(16,423)**	**50,090**
30 to 59 days	-	14,586	-	-	10,918	**25,504**	-	(4,838)	-	-	(6,131)	**(10,969)**	-	**(10,969)**	**14,535**
60 to 89 days	-	4,322	-	-	8,260	**12,582**	-	(1,775)	-	-	(5,904)	**(7,679)**	-	**(7,679)**	**4,903**
>= 90 days	-	0	-	-	43,449	**43,449**	-	(15,206)	-	-	(33,823)	**(49,029)**	-	**(49,029)**	**(5,580)**
Subtotal	**-**	**3,253,386**	**-**	**-**	**177,404**	**3,430,790**	**-**	**(111,766)**	**-**	**-**	**(95,886)**	**(207,652)**	**-**	**(207,652)**	**3,223,138**
TOTAL	**20,217,313**	**18,800,554**	**1,745,461**	**433,003**	**803,092**	**41,999,423**	**(121,023)**	**(195,427)**	**(45,836)**	**(118,256)**	**(224,776)**	**(705,318)**	**(46,193)**	**(751,511)**	**41,247,912**

The guarantees taken by the Bank to ensure the collection of the rights reflected in its loan's portfolio correspond to the type of mortgages, pledges on movable and real estate assets, warrants and trade and commercial financial instruments.

The Bank finances the acquisition of goods to its customers, both movable and real estate, through finance lease agreements between 1 and 10 years depending on each contract, which are presented in the caption lease operations. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, approximately MCh$609,754 and MCh$582,875, respectively, correspond to finance leases on personal property, and MCh$774,021 and MCh$981,303, respectively, to finance leases on real estate.

The detail of the reconciliation between the gross investment and the present value of the minimum collections as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, is as follows:

	Net balance receivable	
	As of December 31, 2022 MCh$	As of December 31, 2021 MCh$
Gross finance lease	1,597,939	1,747,359
Unaccrued finance income	(214,164)	(183,181)
Net finance lease	**1,383,775**	**1,564,178**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the cash flows receivable by the Bank from finance lease agreements due to expiration are as follows:

	Net balance receivable	
	As of December 31, 2022 MCh$	As of December 31, 2021 MCh$
On-demand	-	-
Up to a month	181,837	34,739
More than 1 month to 3 months	175,167	109,577
More than 3e months to 1 year	288,009	348,672
More than 1 year to 3 years	291,959	540,317
More than 3 years to 5 years	184,310	235,275
More than 5 years	262,493	295,598
Total	1,383,775	**1,564,178**

There is no evidence of impairment for finance lease agreements entered into by the Bank.

The Bank has obtained financial assets corresponding to real estate for a value of Ch$8,913 million for the period 2022 and Ch$7,090 million for the period 2021 through the execution of guarantees or dations in payment of collateral.

NOTE 14 – INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 , the main investments in companies and joint ventures are detailed below:

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Equity	Ownership interest	Investment value	Equity	Ownership interest	Investment value
	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments in associates						
Redbanc S.A.	11,368	12.71	1,445	9,935	12.71	1,263
Combanc S.A.	7,354	13.3	978	6,638	13.3	883
Transbank S.A.	110,929	8.72	9,672	84,898	8.72	7,402
Nexus S.A. (*)	-	-	-	11,471	14.81	1,699
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	13,222	13.61	1,800	12,508	13.61	1,702
AFT S.A.	20,626	20	4,125	19,158	20	3,832
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	15,047	33.33	5,015	10,728	33.33	3,576
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	7,255	7.03	510	6,317	7.03	444
Pagos y servicios S.A.	5,126	49.9	2,558	892	49.9	445
Minority investments						
Shares in SWIFT	-	-	56	-	-	56
Shares in BLADEX	-	-	803	-	-	758
Shares FHLB and FRB	-	-	140,616	-	-	82,112
Other shares	-	-	11	-	-	2,514
Investments in joint ventures						
Servipag Ltda.	13,662	50.00	6,831	14,930	50.00	7,465
Artikos Chile S.A.	2,632	50.00	1,316	2,527	50.00	1,263
Total	**207,221**		**175,736**	**180,002**		**115,414**

(*) On September 30, 2022, the Bank sold its entire interest in Nexus S.A., for further details see note 5 d).

b) Changes in investments in companies as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1,	**115,414**	**109,057**
Acquisition of investments (*)	55,990	2,395
Translation adjustment	-	-
Equity in profit or loss	7,404	2,290
Sale of investments in companies	(1,319)	-
Dividend received	(3,668)	(710)
Adjustment of provision for minimum dividend and results	(20)	-
Provision for minimum dividend	(615)	(506)
Capital increase adjustment	3,003	2,888
Regulatory adjustment	-	-
MTM shares	(453)	-
Total	**175,736**	**115,414**

(*) Relate to shares recorded at cost recognized by the subsidiary BCI Financial Group, INC., and Subsidiaries in its Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for shares to be acquired by City National Bank of Florida (CNB) from the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) and the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), in order to participate in the funding provided by these U.S. government agencies to banks established in the State of Florida.

December 31, 2022	% Ownership	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Operating income	Operating expenses	Net income (loss)
Associate or joint venture	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Redbanc S.A.	12.71	14,459	16,058	17,595	1,554	51,851	(50,155)	1,711
Combanc S.A.	13.3	6,647	1,711	1,004	-	4,551	(4,279)	930
Transbank S.A.	8.72	1,361,361	136,846	1,385,851	1,427	967,824	(937,022)	26,031
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	13.61	31,105	4,459	20,672	1,670	8,882	(8,412)	874
Administrador Financiero del Transantiago S.A.	20.00	59,946	793	40,113	-	6,774	(2,263)	4,021
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	33.33	8,954	10,388	3,986	309	7,516	(2,613)	4,702
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	7.03	81	7,636	463	-	17	(49)	1,508
Pagos y servicios S.A.	49.90	6,196	9,757	3,185	7,389	2,465	(4,393)	(1,335)
Servipag Ltda.	50.00	76,085	14,606	73,923	3,105	40,404	(36,347)	3,732
Artikos Chile S.A.	50.00	2,541	1,984	1,326	567	5,559	(3,904)	1,361

December 31, 2021	% Ownership	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Operating income	Operating expenses	Net income (loss)
Associate or joint venture	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Redbanc S.A.	12.71	12,006	16,404	13,490	4,985	43,179	(41,066)	1,413
Combanc S.A.	13.3	5,259	2,310	836	95	3,898	(3,653)	392
Transbank S.A.	8.72	1,198,729	118,858	1,230,001	2,688	821,362	(757,773)	(12,439)
Nexus S.A.	14.81	14,607	6,537	8,936	737	46,655	(42,322)	3,161
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	13.61	27,628	8,013	21,179	1,844	7,210	(6,864)	372
Administrador Financiero del Transantiago S.A.	20	53,724	711	35,278	-	4,032	(2,181)	1,925
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	33.33	10,501	2,746	2,126	393	5,675	(2,377)	2,628
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	7.03	108	6,567	358	-	9	(43)	1,175
Pagos y servicios S.A.	49.9	1,698	9,115	3,859	6,061	159	(1,548)	(1,708)
Servipag Ltda.	50.00	65,193	15,721	61,145	4,840	39,309	(37,047)	1,662
Artikos Chile S.A.	50.00	2,067	2,277	1,167	651	4,814	(3,468)	1,211

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, intangible assets are as follows:

December 31, 2022	Average years of useful life	Average years of remaining useful life	Gross Balance MCh$	Accumulated amortization MCh$	Net Balance MCh$
Goodwill from business combination	-	-	155,234	-	155,234
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations:					
Customer relationships	10	7	34,890	(17,103)	17,787
Core deposits	8	2	106,063	(86,366)	19,697
Right to use trademarks	10	7	20,405	(2,090)	18,315
Right to use channels	10	7	2,538	(1,508)	1,030
Contract for collection of services	-	-	8,508	(3,474)	5,034
Mortgage loans servicing rights	-	-	552	(136)	416
Other intangibles	11	7	9,053	(3,645)	5,408
Other independently generated intangible assets					
Software or computer programs purchased independently	6	5	382,283	(267,674)	114,609
Software or computer programs generated internally	6	5	85,763	(12,306)	73,457
Mortgage loans servicing rights	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	22	-	22
Total			**805,311**	**(394,302)**	**411,009**

December 31, 2021	Average years of useful life	Average years of remaining useful life	Gross Balance MCh$	Accumulated amortization MCh$	Net Balance MCh$
Goodwill from business combination	-	-	176,582	-	176,582
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations:					
Customer relationships	10	7	34,890	(13,921)	20,969
Core deposits	8	2	106,706	(71,121)	35,585
Right to use trademarks	10	7	20,498	(1,578)	18,920
Right to use channels	10	7	2,538	(1,254)	1,284
Contract for collection of services	-	-	8,508	(2,623)	5,885
Mortgage loans servicing rights	-	-	2,697	(775)	1,922
Other intangibles	11	7	9,089	(2,984)	6,105
Other independently generated intangible assets					
Software or computer programs purchased independently	6	5	380,093	(229,812)	150,281
Software or computer programs generated internally	6	5	33,388	(10,008)	23,380
Mortgage loans servicing rights	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	45	-	45
Total			**775,034**	**(334,076)**	**440,958**

b) Changes in intangible assets as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, are as follows:

		Other intangibles arising from business combinations							Other independently generated intangible assets				
	Goodwill from business combination MCh$	Customer relationships MCh$	Stable deposits MCh$	Right to use trademarks MCh$	Right to use channels MCh$	Contract for collection of services MCh$	Mortgage loans servicing rights MCh$	Other intangible assets MCh$	Software or computer programs purchased independently MCh$	Software or computer programs generated internally MCh$	Mortgage loans servicing rights MCh$	Other intangible assets MCh$	Total MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	**176,582**	**34,890**	**106,706**	**20,498**	**2,538**	**8,508**	**2,697**	**9,089**	**380,093**	**33,388**	-	**45**	**775,034**
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	11,875	60,098	-	-	71,957
Derecognition / disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,380)	(915)	-	(23)	(9,318)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,941)	(6,241)	-	-	(8,182)
Exchange rate variation	(906)	-	(643)	(93)	-	-	(2,129)	(36)	636	-	-	-	(3,171)
Goodwill remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment (*)	(20,442)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(567)	-	-	(21,009)
Gross balance as of December 31, 2022	**155,234**	**34,890**	**106,063**	**20,405**	**2,538**	**8,508**	**552**	**9,053**	**382,283**	**85,763**	-	**22**	**805,311**
Amortization for the period	-	(3,183)	(15,245)	(512)	(254)	(851)	5	(660)	(40,126)	(2,298)	-	-	**(63,124)**
Amortization accumulated at the beginning of the period	-	(13,921)	(71,121)	(1,578)	(1,254)	(2,623)	(775)	(2,983)	(229,810)	(10,008)	-	-	**(334,073)**
Derecognition / disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	-	2,196	-	-	-	**2,830**
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	**65**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total amortization and accumulated impairment	**-**	**(17,104)**	**(86,366)**	**(2,090)**	**(1,508)**	**(3,474)**	**(136)**	**(3,643)**	**(267,675)**	**(12,306)**	-	**-**	**(394,302)**
Net balance as of December 31, 2022	**155,234**	**17,786**	**19,697**	**18,315**	**1,030**	**5,034**	**416**	**5,410**	**114,608**	**73,457**	**-**	**22**	**411,009**

(*) Impairment of goodwill in the Financial Services CGU of MCh$20,442 and impairment of intangible assets due to obsolescence of internally generated software of MCh$567.

		Other intangibles arising from business combinations							Other independently generated intangible assets				
	Goodwill from business combination	Customer relationships	Stable deposits	Right to use trademarks	Right to use channels	Contract for collection of services	Mortgage loans servicing rights	Other intangible assets	Software or computer programs purchased independently	Software or computer programs generated internally	Mortgage loans servicing rights	Other intangible assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**151,512**	**34,890**	**44,486**	**17,930**	**2,538**	**8,508**	**-**	**36,025**	**316,312**	**27,014**	**-**	**67**	**639,282**
Acquisitions	2,981	-	53,306	-	-	-	2,697	2,461	27,183	47,337	-	-	135,965
Derecognition / disposal	(688)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,780)	(1,052)	(835)	-	(22)	(38,377)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,542	(40,128)	-	-	(5,586)
Exchange rate variation	22,777	-	8,914	2,568	-	-	-	6,383	3,108	-	-	-	43,750
Goodwill remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross balance as of December 31, 2021	**176,582**	**34,890**	**106,706**	**20,498**	**2,538**	**8,508**	**2,697**	**9,089**	**380,093**	**33,388**	**-**	**45**	**775,034**
Amortization for the period	-	(3,731)	(39,113)	(512)	(254)	(851)	(775)	(4,593)	(37,579)	(1,777)	-	-	(89,185)
Amortization accumulated at the beginning of the period	-	(10,190)	(18,869)	(1,066)	(1,000)	(1,772)	-	(11,530)	(191,349)	(8,231)	-	-	(244,007)
Derecognition / disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	57
Transfers	-	-	(13,139)	-	-	-	-	13,139	221	-	-	-	221
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,162)	-	-	-	(1,162)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amortization and accumulated impairment	**-**	**(13,921)**	**(71,121)**	**(1,578)**	**(1,254)**	**(2,623)**	**(775)**	**(2,984)**	**(229,812)**	**(10,008)**	**-**	**-**	**(334,076)**
Net balance as of December 31, 2021	**176,582**	**20,969**	**35,585**	**18,920**	**1,284**	**5,885**	**1,922**	**6,105**	**150,281**	**23,380**	**-**	**45**	**440,958**

d) Impairment

The Bank assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there is any indication of impairment in the value of any amortizable and non-amortizable assets. If such indication exists, or when an impairment testing is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank recorded two impacts related to impairment of intangible assets, the first impairment related to obsolescence of internally generated software of MCh$567 and the second impairment related to the Financial Services CGU. As described in Note 5 "Significant events", the Bank's Management estimated the recoverable amount of its Financial Services CGU that records balances in intangible assets, resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss associated to the goodwill assigned to this CGU of MCh$20,442. For further information, see note 40.

NOTE 16 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, property and equipment are detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2022				
Concept	Average years of useful life	Average years of remaining useful life	Closing gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Closing net balance
			MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings and land	36	28	245,329	(49,066)	196,263
Other property and equipment	6	5	203,319	(150,477)	52,842
Total			**448,648**	**(199,543)**	**249,105**

	December 31, 2021				
Concept	Average years of useful life	Average years of remaining useful life	Closing gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Closing net balance
			MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings and land	36	29	243,378	(46,442)	196,936
Other property and equipment	6	5	194,292	(138,494)	55,798
Total			**437,670**	**(184,936)**	**252,734**

b) Changes in property and equipment as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, are as follows:

	Buildings and land	Other property and equipment	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance at January 1, 2022	243,378	194,292	437,670
Acquisitions	650	18,352	19,002
Derecognition/disposal	(1,460)	(9,319)	(10,779)
Transfers	3,060	99	3,159
Other	(299)	(105)	(404)
Impairment	-	-	-
Gross balance as of December 31, 2022	**245,329**	**203,319**	**448,648**
Depreciation for the year	(3,076)	(21,417)	(24,493)
Derecognition/disposal	430	5,381	5,811
Transfers	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(46,442)	(138,494)	(184,936)
Other	22	4,053	4,075
Impairment	-	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(49,066)**	**(150,477)**	**(199,543)**
Net balance as of December 31, 2022	**196,263**	**52,842**	**249,105**

	Buildings and land	Other property and equipment	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance at January 1, 2021	235,658	182,442	418,100
Acquisitions	193	15,093	15,286
Derecognition/disposal	(2,529)	(9,085)	(11,614)
Transfers	1,587	1,877	3,464
Other	8,469	3,988	12,457
Impairment	-	(23)	(23)
Gross balance as of December 31, 2021	**243,378**	**194,292**	**437,670**
Depreciation for the year	(4,057)	(20,315)	(24,372)
Derecognition/disposal	425	4,186	4,611
Transfers	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(43,305)	(123,578)	(166,883)
Other	495	1,213	1,708
Impairment	-	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(46,442)**	**(138,494)**	**(184,936)**
Net balance as of December 31, 2021	**196,936**	**55,798**	**252,734**

The Bank has no restrictions on property and equipment as of December 31, 2022, and 2021. Additionally, property and equipment have not been pledged as collateral for the fulfillment of obligations. On the other hand, there are no amounts owed on property and equipment by the Bank as of the same dates.

NOTE 17 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, this caption is detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2022				
Concept	Average years of useful life	Average years of remaining useful life	Closing gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Closing net balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings and land	10	8	199,378	(68,907)	130,471
Leasehold improvements	9	6	68,772	(46,357)	22,415
Other property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**268,150**	**(115,264)**	**152,886**

	December 31, 2021				
Concept	Average years of useful life	Average years of remaining useful life	Closing gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Closing net balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings and land	10	9	223,152	(55,229)	167,923
Leasehold improvements	9	7	69,646	(48,543)	21,103
Other property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**292,798**	**(103,772)**	**189,026**

b) Changes in right-of-use assets as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, are as follows:

	Buildings and land	Leasehold improvements	Other property and equipment	Other intangible assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance January 1, 2022	223,152	69,646	-	-	292,798
Acquisitions	35,175	4,777	-	-	39,952
Derecognition/disposal	(62,299)	(7,505)	-	-	(69,804)
Transfers	3,740	1,949	-	-	5,689
Other	(390)	(95)	-	-	(485)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross balance as of December 31, 2022	**199,378**	**68,772**	**-**	**-**	**268,150**
Depreciation for the period	(19,874)	(4,624)	-	-	(24,498)
Derecognition/disposal	10,376	6,780	-	-	17,156
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(55,230)	(48,543)	-	-	(103,773)
Other	(4,179)	30	-	-	(4,149)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(68,907)**	**(46,357)**	**-**	**-**	**(115,264)**
Net balance as of December 31, 2022	**130,471**	**22,415**	**-**	**-**	**152,886**

	Buildings and land	Leasehold improvements	Other property and equipment	Other intangible assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance January 1, 2021	219,662	69,166	-	-	288,828
Acquisitions	42,769	1,419	-	-	44,188
Derecognition/disposal	(51,756)	(3,423)	-	-	(55,179)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Other	12,477	2,484	-	-	14,961
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross balance as of December 31, 2021	**223,152**	**69,646**	**-**	**-**	**292,798**
Depreciation for the period	(21,780)	(1,445)	-	-	(23,225)
Derecognition/disposal	8,831	108	-	-	8,939
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(37,373)	(46,647)	-	-	(84,020)
Other	(4,907)	(559)	-	-	(5,466)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(55,229)**	**(48,543)**	**-**	**-**	**(103,772)**
Net balance as of December 31, 2021	**167,923**	**21,103**	**-**	**-**	**189,026**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Lease liabilities	136,448	173,726	186,293
Total	**136,448**	**173,726**	**186,293**

d) Lease liabilities as of December 31, 2022, and 2021 :

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Depreciation	24,498	23,225
Interests	2,897	3,348
Short-term leases	-	-
Total	**27,395**	**26,573**

e) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the expenses related to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Contract maturity		
On demand	-	-
Up to one month	1,933	1,986
From 1 to 3 months	4,765	5,016
From 3 months to 1 years	20,395	14,478
Between 1 and 3 years	56,168	55,195
From 3 to 5 years	48,169	49,508
More than 5 years	5,018	47,543
Total	**136,448**	**173,726**

f) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the bank does not maintain future minimum lease payments to be received for non-cancellable operating leases.

NOTE 18 – CURRENT TAXES AND DEFERRED TAXES

a. Current tax

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Bank has recorded provisions for Corporate Income Tax and Tax under Article No. 21 of the Income Law, based on current legal tax provisions, recording a recording a current tax asset of ThCh$120,573 as of December 31, 2022 (liability of Ch$121,963 million as of December 31, 2021). Such provisions are presented net of recoverable taxes, as detailed below:

	Legal fees per jurisdiction	
	2022	2021
Chile	27.00%	27.00%
United States	21.00%	21.00%
Peru	29.50%	29.50%

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Current tax assets	138,066	19,572	36,270
Current tax (liabilities)	(17,493)	(141,535)	(9,073)
Total assets (liabilities)	**120,573**	**(121,963)**	**27,197**

	December 31, 2022			
	Chile MCh$	United States MCh$	Peru MCh$	Total MCh$
Income tax (27% tax rate)	(133,310)	(74,794)	15	**(208,089)**
Previous year provision	-	-	-	**-**
Provision for 40% of single tax	(290)	-	-	**(290)**
Less				
Monthly provisional payments	250,537	59,107	-	**309,644**
Tax credit for training expenses	2,442	-	-	**2,442**
Credit for acquisition of property and equipment	11	-	-	**11**
Credit for donations	1,394	-	-	**1,394**
Income tax recoverable	11,289	-	143	**11,432**
Other taxes and withholdings recoverable	4,703	(674)	-	**4,029**
Total	**136,776**	**(16,361)**	**158**	**120,573**

	December 31, 2021			
	Chile MCh$	United States MCh$	Peru MCh$	Total MCh$
Income tax (27% tax rate)	(241,691)	(65,601)	(8)	**(307,300)**
Previous year provision	-	-	-	**-**
Provision for 40% of single tax	(212)	-	-	**(212)**
Less				
Monthly provisional payments	92,121	78,050	-	**170,171**
Tax credit for training expenses	2,286	-	-	**2,286**
Credit for acquisition of property and equipment	118	-	-	**118**
Credit for donations	1,138	-	-	**1,138**
Income tax recoverable	9,478	-	-	**9,478**
Other taxes and withholdings recoverable	2,358	-	-	**2,358**
Total	**(134,404)**	**12,449**	**(8)**	**(121,963)**

	January 1, 2021			
	Chile MCh$	United States MCh$	Peru MCh$	Total MCh$
Income tax (27% tax rate)	(81,698)	(34,602)	-	**(116,300)**
Previous year provision	-	-	-	**-**
Provision for 40% of single tax	(251)	-	-	**(251)**
Less				
Monthly provisional payments	95,700	28,272	-	**123,972**
Tax credit for training expenses	2,104	-	-	**2,104**
Credit for acquisition of property and equipment	128	-	-	**128**
Credit for donations	2,064	-	-	**2,064**
Income tax recoverable	12,723	-	-	**12,723**
Other taxes and withholdings recoverable	2,757	-	-	**2,757**
Total	**33,527**	**(6,330)**	**-**	**27,197**

The following is the detail of the net current tax, both by economic entity and by geographical unit, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 12:

	December 31, 2022			
	Chile	Florida	Peru	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax asset	137,908	-	158	**138,066**
Current tax liability	(1,132)	(16,361)	-	**(17,493)**
Net total	**136,776**	**(16,361)**	**158**	**120,573**

	December 31, 2021			
	Chile	Florida	Peru	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax asset	7,123	12,449	-	19,572
Current tax liability	(141,527)	-	(8)	(141,535)
Net total	**(134,404)**	**12,449**	**(8)**	**(121,963)**

	January 1, 2021			
	Chile	Florida	Peru	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax asset	36,270	-	-	**36,270**
Current tax liability	(2,743)	(6,330)	-	**(9,073)**
Net total	**33,527**	**(6,330)**	**-**	**27,197**

b. Income tax

The effect of tax expenditure for the periods between January 1 and December 31, 2022 and 2021, is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2022			
	Chile	**United States**	**Peru**	**Total**
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Income tax expense:				
Current year tax	(133,310)	(61,713)	9	(195,014)
Surplus/ deficit in previous year provision	(6,039)	-	(1)	(6,040)
Deferred tax credit (debit):				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	107,532	1,695	1,183	110,410
Subtotal	**(31,817)**	**(60,018)**	**1,191**	**(90,644)**
Tax for non-deductible expenses under Article 21	(235)	-	-	(235)
Net income tax debit (credit) to profit or loss	**(32,052)**	**(60,018)**	**1,191**	**(90,879)**

	December 31, 2021			
	Chile	**United States**	**Peru**	**Total**
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Income tax expense:				
Current year tax	(241,668)	(78,799)	(9)	(320,476)
Surplus/ deficit in previous year provision	3,494	-	-	3,494
Deferred tax credit (debit):				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	98,658	16,664	388	115,710
Subtotal	**(139,516)**	**(62,135)**	**379**	**(201,272)**
Tax for non-deductible expenses under Article 21	(212)	-	-	(212)
Net income tax debit (credit) to profit or loss	**(139,728)**	**(62,135)**	**379**	**(201,484)**

c. Effective Tax Rate Reconciliation

The following is the reconciliation between the income tax rate and the effective rate applied in determining the tax expense as of December 31, 2022, and 2021:

	December 31,			
	2022		**2021**	
	Tax rate	**Amount**	**Tax rate**	**Amount**
	%	**MCh$**	**%**	**MCh$**
Profit before tax		911,903		722,030
Tax at the prevailing tax rate	27.00%	246,214	27.00%	194,948
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses when calculating taxable income:				
Currency correction BCI Financial Group (1)	0.50%	4,575	7.59%	54,776
U.S. and Peru rate differences (2)	(2.82%)	(25,680)	(2.35%)	(16,970)
Government tax	0.64%	5,859	1.35%	9,779
Equity price-level restatement	(19.66%)	(179,305)	(10.37%)	(74,894)
One-time tax (disallowed expenses)	0.03%	237	0.03%	212
Prior years' taxes	0.66%	6,005	(0.48%)	(3,485)
Bonds 104 LIR (3)	0.03%	233	4.86%	35,075
Single tax art. 107 LIR	(0.01%)	(81)	0.00%	-
Price-level restatement of investments	0.81%	7,421	0.55%	3,948
Amortization and impairment of goodwill	0.82%	7,454	0.28%	2,003
MTM derivatives Miami (4)	2.56%	23,300	1.11%	8,031
Other results not subject to taxes	(0.62%)	(5,682)	(1.38%)	(9,962)
Other permanent differences	0.04%	329	(0.27%)	(1,977)
Effective rate and income tax expense	**9.98%**	**90,879**	**27.92%**	**201,484**

(1) The investment that BCI maintains in the US (BCI Financial Group) for tax purposes in Chile is adjusted for changes in the exchange rate (US dollar), which is subject to the Corporate Income Tax. The impact of such adjustment as of December 31, 2022, is a tax expense of Ch$4,575 million, while as of December 31, 2021, this effect corresponded to tax expense of Ch$54,776 million.

(2) The legal tax rate in Chile is 27%, while in the US the tax rate is 25.345% (federal tax of 21% and state tax of 5.5%). Therefore, with respect to part of BCI's consolidated profit (CNB, Miami Branch and BCI Securities) there is a tax saving associated with the difference in tax rates in force at different jurisdictions.

(3) This amount relates to state bonds under article 104 of the Income Tax Law (LIR) registered in the Bank's trading portfolio, which are subject to the Tax-Free Income regime.

(4) BCI Miami Branch records an accounting hedge that covers the investment market variation of its bond investment portfolio. For Chilean tax purposes, the MTM of such bonds is not computable for the payment of the Parent's taxes.

The reconciliation between the income tax rate and the effective rate separated by geographic unit in the countries where BCI has operations is shown below.

	December 31, 2022					
	Chile		United States		Peru	
	Tax rate	Amount	Tax rate	Amount	Tax rate	Amount
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Profit before tax		560,483		357,248		(5,828)
Tax at the prevailing tax rate	27.00%	151,330	27.00%	96,457	27.00%	(1,574)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses when calculating taxable income:						
Price-level restatement BCI Financial Group	0.82%	4,575	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Price-level restatement of equity	(31.99%)	(179,305)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Single tax (disallowed expenses)	0.04%	237	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Single tax (Art. 107° LIR)	(0.02%)	(81)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Prior years' tax	2.55%	14,292	(2.32%)	(8,288)	0.00%	-
Bonds 104 LIR	0.04%	233	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
State tax	0.00%	-	1.64%	5,859	0.00%	-
U.S. and Peru rate change	0.00%	-	(7.15%)	(25,535)	2.50%	(146)
Price-level restatement of investments	1.32%	7,421	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Amortization and impairment of goodwill	1.33%	7,454	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
MTM derivatives Miami	4.16%	23,300	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Other results not subject to taxes	(0.52%)	(2,904)	(0.78%)	(2,778)	0.00%	-
Other permanent differences	0.98%	5,502	(1.60%)	(5,697)	(9.05%)	529
Effective rate and income tax expense	**5.71%**	**32,054**	**16.79%**	**60,018**	**20.45%**	**(1,191)**

	December 31, 2021					
	Chile		United States		Peru	
	Tax rate	Amount	Tax rate	Amount	Tax rate	Amount
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Profit before tax		441,359		282,192		(1,521)
Tax at the prevailing tax rate	27.00%	119,167	27.00%	76,192	27.00%	(411)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses when calculating taxable income:						
Price-level restatement BCI Financial Group	12.41%	54,776	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Price-level restatement of equity	(16.97%)	(74,894)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Single tax (disallowed expenses)	0.05%	212	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Single tax (Art. 107° LIR)	(0.79%)	(3,485)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Prior years' tax	7.95%	35,075	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Bonds 104 LIR	0.00%	-	3.47%	9,779	0.00%	-
State tax	0.00%	-	(6.00%)	(16,932)	2.50%	(38)
U.S. and Peru rate change	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Price-level restatement of investments	0.89%	3,948	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Amortization and impairment of goodwill	0.45%	2,003	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
MTM derivatives Miami	1.82%	8,031	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Other results not subject to taxes	(0.22%)	(989)	(3.18%)	(8,973)	0.00%	-
Other permanent differences	(0.93%)	(4,116)	0.73%	2,069	(4.56%)	70
Effective rate and income tax expense	**31.66%**	**139,728**	**22.02%**	**62,135**	**24.94%**	**(379)**

d. Effect of deferred taxes in equity

The deferred tax that has been recognized as a debit to equity as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, is comprised of the following:

	Accumulated balances			Credit (debit) to profit or loss		
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial investments available for sale	18,413	10,841	(7,036)	7,572	17,878	(3,343)
Investments for Cash Flow Hedge	(38,045)	(47,800)	47,599	9,755	(95,399)	51,292
Other deferred tax credit (debit) on equity	136,879	-	-	136,933	-	
Deferred tax credit (debit on equity	**117,247**	**(36,959)**	**40,563**	**154,260**	**(77,521)**	**47,949**

e. Deferred tax effect

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has recorded the effects of deferred taxes in accordance with IAS 12 in its Consolidated Financial Statements.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax assets:			
With effect in income	599,961	216,593	250,189
With effect in equity	(117,247)	36,959	(40,563)
Total deferred tax assets	**482,714**	**253,552**	209,626
Deferred tax liabilities:			
With effect in profit or loss	(1,612)	(926)	(22,189)
With effect in Shareholders' equity	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(1,612)**	**(926)**	**(22,189)**
Total net deferred tax assets:	**481,102**	**252,626**	**187,437**

The following are the effects of net deferred taxes by jurisdiction as of December 31, 2022, and 2021:

	December 31, 2022			
	Chile	United States	Peru	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Detail of deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Allowance for credit losses	257,852	34,830	-	292,682
Provision for employee vacations and bonuses	64,792	-	235	65,027
Leases (net)	26,720	(66,392)	-	(39,672)
Property and equipment	(14,794)	(421)	3	(15,212)
Transitory assets	(19,409)	11,995	-	(7,414)
Derivative contracts	9,017	(12,595)	-	(3,578)
Subordinated bonds	12,975	-	-	12,975
Tax loss	18,631	28,085	1,128	47,844
Other	13,108	(2,117)	212	11,203
Total net assets (liabilities)	**368,892**	**(6,615)**	**1,578**	**363,855**
Deferred tax credit (debit) on equity	(19,631)	136,878	-	117,247
Net effect of deferred tax asset	**349,261**	**130,263**	**1,578**	**481,102**

	December 31, 2021			
	Chile	United States	Peru	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Detail of deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Allowance for credit losses	223,465	30,264	-	253,729
Provision for employee vacations and bonuses	51,169	7,833	7	59,009
Leases (net)	(39,919)	(50,782)	-	(90,701)
Property and equipment	(19,630)	(612)	-	(20,242)
Transitory assets	(29,743)	18,972	-	(10,771)
Derivative contracts	36,545	(15,921)	-	20,624
Subordinated bonds	21,049	-	-	21,049
Tax loss	-	27,801	387	28,188
Other	17,173	11,526	1	28,700
Total net assets (liabilities)	**260,109**	**29,081**	**395**	**289,585**
Deferred tax credit (debit) on equity	(36,960)	-	-	(36,960)
Net effect of deferred tax asset	**223,150**	**29,081**	**395**	**252,626**

f. Supplementary Information on Current and Deferred taxes.

In accordance with the provisions of the joint circular issued by the CMF and the SII (Chilean Internal Revenue Service), as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Bank presents the following tax information related to provisions, write-offs, renegotiations, and loan referral. This information includes the Bank's operations, and therefore subsidiaries have been excluded.

a. Loans and receivables to customers

December 31, 2022	Carrying value in the financial statements	Assets at tax value		
		Total	Past-due portfolio secured	Past-due portfolio unsecured
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	14,373,324	14,385,361	9,287	163,708
Consumer loans	2,814,835	2,836,843	322	121,117
Mortgage loans	9,942,313	9,963,138	631	3,660
Total	**27,130,472**	**27,185,342**	**10,240**	**288,485**

December 31, 2021	Carrying value in the financial statements	Assets at tax value		
		Total	Past-due portfolio secured	Past-due portfolio unsecured
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	15,385,255	15,389,467	21,611	160,685
Consumer loans	8,639,577	8,640,803	7	143,873
Mortgage loans	2,715,735	2,737,633	1,355	4,300
Total	**26,740,567**	**26,767,903**	**22,973**	**308,858**

b. Provisions

Provisions on past-due portfolio	Balance as of 01.01.2022	Write-off against Provision	Provisions established	Provisions reversed	Balance as of 12.31.2022
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	117,775	(8,836)	83,789	(85,770)	106,958
Consumer loans	27,909	(9,875)	67,271	(26,101)	59,204
Mortgage loans	159	-	108	(109)	158
Total	**145,843**	**(18,711)**	**151,168**	**(111,980)**	**166,320**

Provisions on past-due portfolio	Balance as of 01.01.2021	Write-off against Provision	Provisions established	Provisions reversed	Balance as of 12.31.2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	123,124	(8,692)	76,821	(73,477)	117,776
Consumer loans	45,155	(11,414)	37,226	(43,058)	27,909
Mortgage loans	142	-	91	(74)	159
Total	**168,421**	**(20,106)**	**114,138**	**(116,609)**	**145,844**

c. Write-offs

Write offs and repossessions	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021,
	MCh$	MCh$
Direct write-off art.31 Nº4 second paragraph	253,242	220,075
Condemnations that led to the reversal of provisions	-	-
Recovery or renegotiation of loans previously written off	63,790	64,257

NOTE 19 – OTHER ASSETS

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, other assets are as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,	January 1,
	2022	2021	2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets to be leased in financial leases as lessor	209,763	82,144	103,542
Cash guarantees delivered for derivative financial transactions	150,486	194,935	251,860
Debtors for brokerage of financial instruments	-	-	-
Accounts receivable for use of payment cards with provision of funds	-	-	-
Accounts receivable from third parties	143,266	40,265	46,032
Investment property	-	-	-
VAT fiscal credit receivable	17,603	8,568	6,840
Prepaid expenses	64,535	53,307	52,355
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	691	-	53,452
Assets to support obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	437,480	429,280	269,675
Assets from revenue from ordinary activities from contracts with customers	-	-	-
Investments in gold	7,127	7,153	6,084
Other cash collateral provided	564,658	334,701	283,911
Pending operations	238,494	75,684	20,646
Other assets	60,961	93,926	104,045
Total	**1,895,064**	**1,319,963**	**1,198,442**

NOTE 20 – NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUP HELD FOR SALE AND LIABILITIES INCLUDED IN DISPOSAL GROUP HELD FOR SALE

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, non-current assets and disposal group held for sale are as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,	January,
	2022	2021	2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction (*):			
Goods received in payment	306	404	59
Assets foreclosed at judicial auction	5,199	2,133	2,230
Provisions for goods received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(310)	-	(73)
Subtotal	**5,195**	**2,537**	**2,216**
Investment in companies	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-
Property and equipment	-	-	-
Assets for recovery of assets under finance leases	29,739	43,181	30,065
Other assets	-	-	-
Subtotal	**29,739**	**43,181**	**30,065**
Total	**34,934**	**45,718**	**32,281**

(*) The Bank receives assets when customers have payments of overdue debts or when it acquires them in a judicial auction for payment of debts previously contracted in its favor. These pools of assets do not exceed 20% of the Bank's effective equity at any time, 0.082530% as of December 31, 2022, and 0.043386% as of December 31, 2021.

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, changes in provisions for assets received in payment are as follows:

	Provisions
	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	-
Provisions accrued	1,215
Provisions used	(1,525)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**(310)**

	Provisions
	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	(73)
Provisions accrued	203
Provisions used	(130)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**-**

	Provisions
	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2020	-
Provisions accrued	914
Provisions used	(987)
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**(73)**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the Bank does not record liabilities included in a disposal group held for sale.

NOTE 21 – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Financial derivative contracts	6,584,736	5,094,231	4,530,724
Other financial instruments	-	-	-
Total	**6,584,736**	**5,094,231**	**4,530,724**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, financial derivative contracts are as follows:

	On demand MCh$	Up to 1 month MCh$	From 1 to 3 months MCh$	From 3 months to 1 year MCh$	From 1 to 3 years MCh$	From 3 to 5 years MCh$	Over 5 years MCh$	Total MCh$	Fair value as of December 31, 2022 MCh$
Financial derivative contracts									
Forwards	-	12,266,573	9,933,452	15,980,344	7,314,952	1,479,328	1,909,961	48,884,610	**1,547,496**
Swaps	161,085	4,724,891	13,447,198	34,989,607	44,640,387	26,403,165	27,487,773	151,854,106	**5,030,025**
Call Options	-	23,545	56,873	123,635	1,958	132	-	206,143	**1,966**
Put Options	-	20,441	50,127	97,991	1,190	-	-	169,749	**5,125**
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**124**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Totals	**161,085**	**17,035,450**	**23,487,650**	**51,191,577**	**51,958,487**	**27,882,625**	**29,397,734**	**201,114,608**	**6,584,736**

	On demand MCh$	Up to 1 month MCh$	From 1 to 3 months months MCh$	From 3 months up to 1 year MCh$	From 1 to 3 years MCh$	From 3 to 5 years MCh$	Over 5 years MCh$	Total MCh$	Fair value as of December 31, 2021 MCh$
Forwards	146,627	11,098,825	6,190,029	13,747,290	5,127,591	925,583	1,266,812	38,502,757	1,004,603
Swaps	-	671,392	1,169,282	6,775,429	14,795,950	11,068,289	12,377,890	46,858,232	4,083,242
Call Options	-	31,938	20,838	69,723	486	-	-	122,985	4,417
Put Options	-	27,042	16,392	72,007	-	-	-	115,441	521
Futures	-	-	93,337	-	-	-	-	93,337	1,448
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	**146,627**	**11,829,197**	**7,489,878**	**20,664,449**	**19,924,027**	**11,993,872**	**13,644,702**	**85,692,752**	**5,094,231**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the Bank does not hold other financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTE 22 – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, financial liabilities at amortized cost are as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Deposits and other obligations on demand			
Current accounts	21,585,141	24,345,331	17,264,331
Demand deposit accounts	761,815	1,200,201	978,696
Other demand deposits	255,380	456,225	329,921
Obligations for fund provision accounts for payment cards	19,699	19,560	13,695
Other obligations on demand	1,500,130	1,632,125	1,139,931
Subtotal	**24,122,165**	**27,653,442**	**19,726,574**
Deposits and other time deposits			
Time deposits	18,172,045	10,797,310	10,783,161
Term savings accounts	71,647	66,960	55,176
Other term credit balances	2,273	879	1,273
Subtotal	**18,245,965**	**10,865,149**	**10,839,610**
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending			
Transactions with domestic banks	127,673	3,648	16,708
Transactions with foreign banks	-	-	-
Transactions with other domestic entities	256,406	137,530	333,606
Transactions with other foreign entities	804	-	-
Subtotal	**384,883**	**141,178**	**350,314**
Bank borrowings			
Domestic banks	408,618	416,727	1,254,979
Foreign banks	1,736,799	2,012,708	1,111,380
Central Bank of Chile	4,515,654	4,541,402	3,904,339
Foreign Central Banks	-	-	-
Subtotal	**6,661,071**	**6,970,837**	**6,270,698**
Debt financial instruments issued			
Letters of credit	1,800	3,887	6,511
Current bonds	8,105,460	7,424,309	6,166,460
Subtotal	**8,107,260**	**7,428,196**	**6,172,971**
Other financial obligations			
Other financial obligations with the public sector	1,099	2,381	3,138
Other domestic financial obligations	79,780	73,083	43,394
Other foreign financial obligations	2,158,221	952,639	864,512
Subtotal	**2,239,100**	**1,028,103**	**911,044**
Total	**59,760,444**	**54,086,905**	**44,271,211**

b) As of December 31, 2022, current bonds are as follows:

CURRENT BONDS IN PESOS							
Series	Amount issued Ch$	Amount placed Ch$	Issuance date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due Ch$	Balance due MCh$
SERIES_AM	50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2023	4.90%	50,386,805,885	50,387
SERIES__E	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2025	8.25%	87,242,126,980	87,242
SERIES_01	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2026	7.11%	86,760,286,472	86,760
SERIES_O2	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2027	5.49%	90,266,502,981	90,267
SERIES_O3	50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	09-01-2022	03-01-2025	7.20%	52,054,876,632	52,055
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						4,341,915,457	4,342
Subtotal	**400,000,000,000**	**400,000,000,000**				**371,052,514,407**	**371,053**

CURRENT BONDS IN UNIDADES DE FOMENTO							
Series	Amount issued UF	Amount placed UF	Issuance date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due UF	Balance due MCh$
SERIE_AI2	5,000,000	-	03-01-2014	03-01-2024	0.00%	-	-
SERIE_AJ2	20,000,000	20,000,000	10-01-2014	10-01-2024	2.23%	20,016,847	702,811
SERIE_AL2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2023	2.15%	3,010,711	105,709
SERIE_AL3	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2024	2.40%	3,010,791	105,712
SERIE_AL4	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2028	2.36%	3,029,206	106,358
SERIE_AL5	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2031	2.50%	3,009,346	105,661
SERIE_AN2	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2016	12-01-2024	1.95%	3,008,096	105,617
SERIE_AN3	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2016	12-01-2026	2.00%	3,005,870	105,539
SERIE_A2	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2017	04-01-2027	2.18%	2,994,439	105,138
SERIE_B2	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2017	05-01-2023	1.67%	3,013,373	105,802
SERIE_C2	3,000,000	3,000,000	07-01-2017	07-01-2023	2.32%	3,025,544	106,230
SERIE_C3	3,000,000	3,000,000	07-01-2017	07-01-2025	2.28%	3,010,532	105,703
SERIE_C4	3,000,000	3,000,000	07-01-2017	07-01-2026	2.42%	2,989,294	104,957
SERIE_D1	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2023	1.84%	3,014,006	105,825
SERIE_D2	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2025	2.04%	3,007,229	105,587
SERIE_D3	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2028	2.34%	2,956,333	103,800
SERIE_D4	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2029	2.45%	2,927,725	102,795
SERIE_F2	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2024	1.60%	3,029,901	106,383
SERIE_F3	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2025	2.00%	3,015,459	105,876
SERIE_F4	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2028	2.17%	2,991,209	105,024
SERIE_F5	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2029	2.36%	2,954,585	103,738
Serie_G1	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2025	1.47%	3,042,859	106,838
Serie_G2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2026	1.09%	3,096,521	108,722
Serie_G3	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2029	2.10%	2,988,696	104,936
SERIE_I1	3,000,000	3,000,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2028	0.70%	3,219,458	113,038
SERIE_I2	3,000,000	3,000,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2029	0.72%	3,256,263	114,331
SERIE_I3	3,000,000	3,000,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2030	1.19%	3,190,041	112,005
SERIE_K1	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2019	05-01-2023	(0.03%)	3,030,302	106,397
SERIE_K2	3,000,000	1,450,000	05-01-2019	05-01-2025	1.90%	1,458,331	51,203
SERIE_K4	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2019	05-01-2029	0.45%	3,300,061	115,868
SERIE_M3	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2028	(0.09%)	3,286,285	115,385
SERIE_M4	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2029	(0.31%)	3,382,047	118,747
SERIE_M5	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2030	0.27%	3,294,052	115,657
SERIE_N1	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	06-01-2027	2.05%	2,935,446	103,066
SERIE_N2	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2027	2.76%	2,833,766	99,496
SERIE_N3	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2028	2.25%	2,881,357	101,167
SERIE_N4	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2030	2.84%	2,724,741	95,668
SERIE_P1	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2021	10-01-2031	2.55%	3,131,101	109,936
SERIE_P2	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2021	10-01-2032	3.04%	3,017,385	105,943
SERIE_P3	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2021	10-01-2033	2.75%	3,097,805	108,767
SERIE_P4	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2021	10-01-2035	2.59%	3,155,443	110,791
SERIE_P5	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2021	10-01-2036	2.63%	3,155,059	110,777
SERIE_R1	1,000,000	1,000,000	09-01-2022	03-01-2028	2.85%	1,018,009	35,743
SERIE_R2	1,000,000	1,000,000	09-01-2022	09-01-2028	2.80%	1,021,219	35,856
SERIE_R3	1,000,000	1,000,000	09-01-2022	03-01-2029	2.80%	1,022,275	35,893
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(2,207,809)	(77,516)
Subtotal	**148,000,000**	**141,450,000**				**141,351,209**	**4,962,979**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY US DOLLAR							
Series	Amount issued US$	Amount placed US$	Issuance date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due US$	Balance due MCh$ (*)
USP32133CG63	500,000,000	500,000,000	02-11-2013	02-11-2023	4.09%	507,689,997	431,156
US05890MAA18	500,000,000	500,000,000	10-12-2017	10-12-2027	3.65%	498,086,844	423,000
XS1879614755	50,000,000	50,000,000	09-13-2018	03-13-2024	3.85%	50,468,931	42,861
XS1888335194	100,000,000	100,000,000	10-04-2018	04-04-2024	4.02%	100,750,404	85,562
XS1895749593	45,000,000	45,000,000	10-19-2018	04-19-2024	4.03%	45,257,689	38,435
XS1919312626	25,000,000	25,000,000	12-07-2018	12-07-2023	2.86%	25,038,459	21,264
XS1984711355	10,000,000	10,000,000	04-23-2019	04-23-2024	2.88%	10,069,831	8,552
XS2012024696	50,000,000	50,000,000	06-14-2019	06-14-2029	3.32%	49,754,847	42,254
XS2024766276	50,000,000	50,000,000	07-10-2019	07-10-2029	3.21%	50,432,740	42,830
XS2047630970	10,000,000	10,000,000	08-28-2019	08-28-2024	3.08%	10,023,193	8,512
XS2085920416	20,000,000	20,000,000	12-02-2019	06-02-2025	3.53%	19,983,378	16,971
XS2318617185	54,000,000	54,000,000	03-17-2021	12-03-2029	2.37%	53,508,090	45,442
XS2337108497	10,000,000	10,000,000	04-27-2021	04-27-2026	3.81%	10,030,006	8,518
XS2357310379	10,000,000	10,000,000	06-23-2021	06-23-2031	2.60%	9,901,679	8,409
XS2377687442	10,000,000	10,000,000	08-18-2021	08-18-2031	2.53%	9,983,973	8,479
XS2387450393	30,000,000	30,000,000	09-16-2021	09-16-2026	4.80%	29,829,997	25,333
XS2388190592	10,000,000	10,000,000	09-21-2021	09-21-2026	4.63%	9,908,333	8,415
XS2384719667	133,000,000	133,000,000	09-24-2021	09-24-2026	1.89%	132,251,644	112,315
XS2389126280	10,000,000	10,000,000	09-27-2021	09-27-2031	2.42%	9,959,735	8,458
US05890MAB90	500,000,000	500,000,000	10-14-2021	10-14-2031	3.08%	489,400,240	415,623
XS2398895651	17,000,000	17,000,000	10-19-2021	10-19-2026	4.35%	17,022,540	14,456
XS2402142371	20,000,000	20,000,000	10-27-2021	10-27-2028	4.82%	20,025,145	17,006
XS2407022313	20,000,000	20,000,000	12-01-2021	12-01-2026	4.85%	19,921,103	16,918
XS2454830824	10,000,000	10,000,000	03-10-2022	03-10-2029	5.35%	9,919,692	8,424
XS2457006521	25,000,000	25,000,000	03-15-2022	03-15-2027	5.26%	24,838,300	21,094
Fair value adjustment (fair value coverage)						(71,647,887)	(54,135)
Subtotal	**2,219,000,000**	**2,219,000,000**				**2,142,408,903**	**1,826,152**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EURO							
Series	Amount issued EU	Amount placed EU	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due EU	Balance due MCh$
XS1493734971	20,000,000	20,000,000	09-23-2016	09-23-2024	0.89%	19,983,816	18,134
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						-	-
Subtotal	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**				**19,983,816**	**18,134**

CURRENT BONDS FOREIGN CURRENCY AUD							
Series	Amount issued AUD	Amount placed AUD	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due AUD	Balance due MCh$
XS1717587007	80,000,000	80,000,000	11-15-2017	11-15-2027	4.15%	79,906,915	46,118
XS1859545367	40,000,000	40,000,000	07-25-2018	07-25-2033	4.67%	40,501,691	23,376
XS1879612973	60,000,000	60,000,000	09-14-2018	09-14-2033	4.65%	60,305,740	34,805
XS1897619968	40,000,000	40,000,000	10-24-2018	10-24-2033	4.70%	39,732,868	22,932
XS2087687435	30,000,000	30,000,000	12-02-2019	12-03-2029	3.92%	29,869,943	17,239
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(10,839,716)	(6,256)
Subtotal	**250,000,000**	**250,000,000**				**239,477,441**	**138,214**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY SWISS FRANC							
Series	Amount issued CHF	Amount placed CHF	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due CHF	Balance due MCh$
CH0471298007	175,000,000	175,000,000	05-22-2019	11-22-2024	0.32%	174,662,351	160,428
CH0494734376	100,000,000	100,000,000	09-24-2019	09-24-2029	0.22%	99,332,320	91,237
CH0505011889	105,000,000	105,000,000	10-29-2019	10-29-2025	0.25%	104,406,038	95,897
CH0506071239	125,000,000	125,000,000	03-18-2020	09-18-2026	0.10%	124,097,896	113,985
CH1120085696	100,000,000	100,000,000	07-15-2021	12-15-2026	0.39%	98,903,688	90,844
CH1142512339	200,000,000	200,000,000	01-26-2022	04-26-2027	0.60%	198,594,342	182,410
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(9,100,743)	(8,359)
Subtotal	**805,000,000**	**805,000,000**				**790,895,892**	**726,442**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY YEN							
Series	Amount issued YEN	Amount placed YEN	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due YEN	Balance due MCh$
XS1830985781	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	06-01-2018	12-01-2028	0,75%	4,967,057,088	31,992
XS2424489958	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	01-07-2022	01-07-2027	0,50%	4,956,915,287	31,926
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(222,356,272)	(1,432)
Subtotal	**10,000,000,000**	**10,000,000,000**				**9,701,616,103**	**62,486**
Total current bonds							**8,105,460**

c) As of December 31, 2021, the detail of current bonds is as follows:

CURRENT BONDS IN CHILEAN PESOS							
Series	Amount issued CLP	Amount placed CLP	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due CLP	Balance due MCh$
SERIES_AM	50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	01-06-2016	01-06-2023	4.90%	49,596,117,712	49,596
SERIES_E	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	01-11-2017	01-11-2022	4.27%	100,470,785,984	100,471
SERIES_O3	100,000,000,000	45,000,000,000	01-12-2020	01-12-2027	3.52%	43,937,680,021	43,938
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(2,788,854,908)	(2,789)
Subtotal	**250,000,000,000**	**195,000,000,000**				**191,215,728,809**	**191,216**

CURRENT BONDS IN UNIDADES DE FOMENTO							
Series	Amount issued UF	Amount placed UF	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due UF	Balance due MCh$
SERIES_AF2	10,000,000	10,000,000	08-01-2012	08-01-2022	3.43%	10,061,781	311,832
SERIES_AI2	5,000,000	-	03-01-2014	03-01-2024	-	-	-
SERIES_AJ2	20,000,000	20,000,000	10-01-2014	10-01-2024	2.23%	19,806,224	613,829
SERIES_AL1	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2022	1.89%	3,013,909	93,406
SERIES_AL2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2023	2.15%	3,021,287	93,635
SERIES_AL3	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2024	2.40%	3,014,049	93,411
SERIES_AL4	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2028	2.36%	3,033,207	94,004
SERIES_AL5	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2031	2.50%	3,009,721	93,277
SERIES_AN2	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2016	12-01-2024	1.95%	3,009,794	93,279
SERIES_AN3	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2016	12-01-2026	2.00%	3,006,143	93,166
SERIES_A1	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-04-2017	01-04-2022	1.72%	3,016,921	93,500
SERIES_A2	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-04-2017	01-04-2027	2.18%	2,989,911	92,663
SERIES_B1	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-05-2017	01-05-2022	1.50%	3,015,004	93,440
SERIES_B2	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-05-2017	01-05-2023	1.67%	3,023,199	93,694
SERIES_C1	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-07-2017	01-01-2022	2.24%	3,029,815	93,899
SERIES_C2	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-07-2017	01-07-2023	2.32%	3,016,599	93,490
SERIES_C3	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-07-2017	01-07-2025	2.28%	3,003,084	93,071
SERIES_C4	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-07-2017	01-07-2026	2.42%	2,978,304	92,303
SERIES_D1	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2023	1.84%	3,018,915	93,561
SERIES_D2	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2025	2.04%	3,006,408	93,174
SERIES_D3	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2028	2.34%	2,947,932	91,362
SERIES_D4	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2029	2.45%	2,916,871	90,399
SERIES_F1	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-04-2018	01-04-2022	1.46%	3,019,072	93,566
SERIES_F2	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-04-2018	01-04-2024	1.60%	3,041,713	94,268
SERIES_F3	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-04-2018	01-04-2025	2.00%	3,015,727	93,463
SERIES_F4	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-04-2018	01-04-2028	2.17%	2,987,036	92,573
SERIES_F5	3,000,000	3,000,000	01-04-2018	01-04-2029	2.36%	2,945,770	91,295
SERIES_G1	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2025	1.47%	3,058,190	94,779
SERIES_G2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2026	1.09%	3,122,703	96,778
SERIES_G3	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2029	2.10%	2,986,397	92,554
SERIES_I1	3,000,000	3,000,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2028	0.70%	3,256,940	100,938
SERIES_I2	3,000,000	2,730,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2029	0.49%	3,038,776	94,177
SERIES_I3	3,000,000	3,000,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2030	1.19%	3,212,298	99,555
SERIES_K1	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2019	05-01-2023	-0.03%	3,091,220	95,802
SERIES_K4	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2019	05-01-2029	0.45%	3,345,118	103,671
SERIES_M3	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2028	-0.09%	3,334,259	103,334
SERIES_M4	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2029	-0.31%	3,437,634	106,538
SERIES_M5	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2030	0.27%	3,330,123	103,206
SERIES_N1	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	01-06-2027	2.05%	2,920,851	90,522
SERIES_N3	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2028	2.25%	2,862,289	88,707
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(1,153,593)	(35,758)
Subtotal	**146,000,000**	**140,730,000**				**141,791,601**	**4,394,363**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY US DOLLAR							
Series	Amount issued USD	Amount placed USD	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due USD	Balance due MCh$
USP32133CG63	500,000,000	500,000,000	02-11-2013	02-11-2023	4.09%	501,677,456	433,122
XS1655597034	50,000,000	50,000,000	08-01-2017	08-01-2022	2.96%	50,148,197	43,192
XS1692845396	50,000,000	50,000,000	10-06-2017	10-06-2022	3.00%	50,624,970	42,960
US05890MAA18	500,000,000	500,000,000	12-10-2017	12-10-2027	3.65%	500,906,234	424,604
XS1703060829	50,000,000	50,000,000	10-19-2017	10-19-2022	2.30%	50,003,058	42,748
XS1702405702	40,000,000	40,000,000	10-20-2017	10-20-2022	2.25%	40,003,982	34,199
XS1879614755	50,000,000	50,000,000	09-13-2018	03-13-2024	3.85%	49,862,836	43,044
XS1888335194	100,000,000	100,000,000	10-04-2018	04-04-2024	4.02%	101,510,935	85,933
XS1895749593	45,000,000	45,000,000	19-10-2018	19-04-2024	4.03%	45,598,799	38,600
XS1919312626	25,000,000	25,000,000	12-07-2018	12-07-2023	1.75%	24,880,369	21,276
XS1984711355	10,000,000	10,000,000	04-23-2019	04-23-2024	1.49%	9,962,313	8,517
XS2012024696	50,000,000	50,000,000	06-14-2019	06-14-2029	3.32%	50,090,965	42,469
XS2024766276	50,000,000	50,000,000	07-10-2019	07-10-2029	3.21%	49,952,087	43,048
XS2047630970	10,000,000	10,000,000	08-28-2019	08-28-2024	1.33%	9,956,886	8,513
XS2085920416	20,000,000	20,000,000	02-12-2019	02-06-2025	1.33%	19,846,253	16,972
XS2318617185	54,000,000	54,000,000	03-17-2021	03-12-2029	2.37%	53,701,039	45,646
XS2337108497	10,000,000	10,000,000	04-27-2021	04-27-2026	0.74%	9,928,347	8,489
XS2357310379	10,000,000	10,000,000	06-23-2021	06-23-2031	2.60%	9,948,357	8,450
XS2377687442	10,000,000	10,000,000	08-18-2021	08-18-2031	2.53%	9,900,971	8,520
XS2387450393	30,000,000	30,000,000	09-16-2021	09-16-2026	1.21%	29,679,670	25,384
XS2388190592	10,000,000	10,000,000	09-21-2021	09-21-2026	1.02%	9,855,876	8,431
XS2384719667	133,000,000	133,000,000	09-24-2021	09-24-2026	1.89%	131,103,773	112,676
XS2389126280	10,000,000	10,000,000	09-27-2021	09-27-2031	2.42%	9,881,113	8,500
US05890MAB90	500,000,000	500,000,000	10-14-2021	10-14-2031	3.08%	488,000,449	416,948
XS2398895651	17,000,000	17,000,000	10-19-2021	10-19-2026	0.94%	16,842,051	14,390
XS2402142371	20,000,000	20,000,000	10-27-2021	10-27-2028	1.13%	19,844,643	16,955
XS2407022313	20,000,000	20,000,000	12-01-2021	12-01-2026	1.01%	19,801,591	16,918
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						44,090,019	37,671
Subtotal	**2,374,000,000**	**2,374,000,000**				**2,407,603,239**	**2,058,175**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EURO							
Series	Amount issued EU	Amount placed EU	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due EU	Balance due MCh$
XS1493734971	20,000,000	20,000,000	09-23-2016	09-23-2024	0.89%	19,951,956	19,303
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)							
Subtotal	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**				**19,951,956**	**19,303**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AUD							
Series	Amount issued AUD	Amount placed AUD	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due AUD	Balance due MCh$
XS1717587007	80,000,000	80,000,000	11-15-2017	11-15-2027	4.15%	79,827,433	49,506
XS1859545367	40,000,000	40,000,000	07-25-2018	07-25-2033	4.67%	40,489,365	25,110
XS1879612973	60,000,000	60,000,000	09-14-2018	09-14-2033	4.65%	60,284,711	37,387
XS1897619968	40,000,000	40,000,000	10-24-2018	10-24-2033	4.70%	39,710,059	24,627
XS2087687435	30,000,000	30,000,000	12-02-2019	12-03-2029	1.81%	29,777,509	18,467
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						11,275,206	6,993
Subtotal	**250,000,000**	**250,000,000**				**261,364,283**	**162,090**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY SWISS FRANC							
Series	Amount issued CHF	Amount placed CHF	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due CHF	Balance due MCh$
CH0471298007	175,000,000	175,000,000	05-22-2019	11-22-2024	0.32%	174,454,807	163,025
CH0494734376	100,000,000	100,000,000	09-24-2019	09-24-2029	0.23%	99,233,735	92,732
CH0505011889	105,000,000	105,000,000	10-29-2019	10-29-2025	0.25%	104,189,707	97,364
CH0506071239	125,000,000	125,000,000	03-18-2020	09-18-2026	0.10%	123,858,958	115,744
CH1120085696	100,000,000	100,000,000	07-15-2021	12-15-2026	0.39%	98,637,894	92,176
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						1,492,916	1,395
Subtotal	**605,000,000**	**605,000,000**				**601,868,017**	**562,436**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY YEN							
Series	Amount issued YEN	Amount placed YEN	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due YEN	Balance due MCh$
XS1830985781	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	06-01-2018	12-01-2028	0.75%	4,965,188,128	36,843
Fair value adjustment (fair value coverage)						(15,953,459)	(118)
Subtotal	**5,000,000,000**	**5,000,000,000**				**4,949,234,669**	**36,725**
Total current bonds							**7,424,309**

d) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the maturity of current bonds is as follows:

	December 31, 2022		
	Long-term MCh$	Short-term MCh$	Total MCh$
Short and long-term maturity			
Current bonds	7,073,083	1,032,377	8,105,460
Total	**7,073,083**	**1,032,377**	**8,105,460**

	December 31, 2021		
	Long-term MCh$	Short- term MCh$	Total MCh$
Short and long-term maturity			
current bonds	6,381,095	1,043,213	7,424,308
Total	**6,381,095**	**1,043,213**	**7,424,308**

	January 1, 2021		
	Long-term MCh$	Short- term MCh$	Total MCh$
Short and long-term maturity			
current bonds	5,663,711	502,749	6,166,460
Total	**5,663,711**	**502,749**	**6,166,460**

e) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the securities under sale and repurchase agreements are as follows:

Entity type	Maturity as of December 31, 2022							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	127,673	-	-	-	-	-	**127,673**
Repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**127,673**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**127,673**
Transactions with foreign banks								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements with foreign central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transactions with other domestic entities								
Repurchase agreement	-	254,716	1,535	155	-	-	-	256,406
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**254,716**	**1,535**	**155**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**256,406**
Transactions with other foreign entities								
Repurchase agreement	-	804	-	-	-	-	-	804
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**804**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**804**
Total	**-**	**383,193**	**1,535**	**155**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**384,883**

Entity type	Maturity of the commitment as of December 31, 2021							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	2,641	583	24	-	-	-	-	3,248
Repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**3,041**	**583**	**24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,648**
Transactions with foreign banks								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements with foreign central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transactions with other domestic entities								
Repurchase agreement	24,599	112,308	623	-	-	-	-	137,530
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**24,599**	**112,308**	**623**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**137,530**
Transactions with other foreign entities								
Repurchase agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**27,640**	**112,891**	**647**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**141,178**

Entity type	Maturity of the commitment as of January 1, 2021							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	-	16,676	5	27	-	-	-	16,708
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**16,676**	**5**	**27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,708**
Transactions with foreign banks								
Repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements with foreign central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transactions with other domestic entities								
Repurchase agreement	-	333,141	72	393	-	-	-	333,606
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**333,141**	**72**	**393**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**333,606**
Transactions with other foreign entities								
Repurchase agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**349,817**	**77**	**420**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**350,314**

NOTE 23 – REGULATORY CAPITAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ISSUED

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries do not record any default in the payment of their obligations with banks or any other associated breaches.

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and as of January 1, 2021, the detail of the regulatory capital financial instruments issued is as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2022 MCh$	January 1, 2022 MCh$
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued			
Subordinated bonds	1,499,299	1,332,936	1,258,653
Bonds without fixed maturity	-	-	-
Preferred stock	-	-	-
Total	**1,499,299**	**1,332,936**	**1,258,653**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and as of January 1, 2021, movements in regulatory capital financial instruments issued are detailed as follows:

	Regulatory capital financial instruments issued		
	Subordinated bonds	Bonds without fixed maturity	Preferred stock
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2022	1,332,936	-	-
New issues	-	-	-
Acquisition or redemption by the issuer	-	-	-
Modification of the issuance conditions	-	-	-
Payment of interest to the holder	(59,127)	-	-
Payment of principal to the holder	-	-	-
Accrued interest	71,540	-	-
Inflation-indexation accrued by the UF and/or the exchange rate	172,130	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Maturity	-	-	-
Conversion to common stock	-	-	-
Other	(18,180)	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2022	**1,499,299**	**-**	**-**

	Regulatory capital financial instruments issued		
	Subordinated bonds	Bonds without fixed maturity	Preferred stock
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2021	1,258,653	-	-
New issues	-	-	-
Acquisition or redemption by the issuer	-	-	-
Modification of the issuance conditions	-	-	-
Payment of interest to the holder	(53,162)	-	-
Payment of principal to the holder	-	-	-
Accrued interest	63,806	-	-
Inflation-indexation accrued by the UF and/or the exchange rate	80,885	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Maturity	-	-	-
Conversion to common stock	-	-	-
Other	(17,246)	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2021	**1,332,936**	**-**	**-**

	Regulatory capital financial instruments issued		
	Subordinated bonds	Bonds without fixed maturity	Preferred stock
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2020	940,621	-	-
New issues	-	-	-
Acquisition or redemption by the issuer	-	-	-
Modification of the issuance conditions	-	-	-
Payment of interest to the holder	(59,127)	-	-
Payment of principal to the holder	-	-	-
Accrued interest	68,618	-	-
Inflation-indexation accrued by the UF and/or the exchange rate	27,846	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Maturity	-	-	-
Conversion to common stock	-	-	-
Other	280,695	-	-
Balances as of January 1, 2021	**1,258,653**	**-**	**-**

As of December 31, 2022, subordinated bonds are as follows:

SUBORDINATED BONDS IN UNIDADES DE FOMENTO							
Series	Amount issued UF	Amount placed UF	Issuance date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due UF	Balance due MCh$
SERIE_AD1	4,000,000	4,000,000	06-01-2010	06-01-2040	4.17%	3,688,857	129,519
SERIE_AD2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2010	06-01-2042	4.14%	2,744,044	96,346
SERIE_F	1,200,000	1,200,000	05-01-1999	05-01-2024	7.73%	147,626	5,183
SERIE_G	400,000	400,000	05-01-1999	05-01-2025	7.92%	78,896	2,770
SERIE_L	1,200,000	1,200,000	10-01-2001	10-01-2026	6.39%	356,088	12,503
SERIE_M	1,800,000	1,800,000	10-01-2001	10-01-2027	6.43%	632,713	22,215
SERIE_N	1,500,000	1,500,000	06-01-2004	06-01-2029	5.25%	629,932	22,118
SERIE_O	1,500,000	1,500,000	06-01-2004	06-01-2030	3.93%	642,771	22,568
SERIE_R	1,500,000	1,500,000	06-01-2005	06-01-2038	4.72%	857,284	30,100
SERIE_S	2,000,000	2,000,000	12-01-2005	12-01-2030	4.86%	923,409	32,422
SERIE_T	2,000,000	2,000,000	12-01-2005	12-01-2031	4.52%	1,005,489	35,304
SERIE_U	2,000,000	2,000,000	06-01-2007	06-01-2032	4.19%	1,944,836	68,285
SERIE_W	4,000,000	4,000,000	06-01-2008	06-01-2036	4.05%	2,347,164	82,411
SERIE_Y	4,000,000	4,000,000	12-01-2007	12-01-2030	4.25%	2,876,328	100,991
SERIE_AC	6,000,000	6,000,000	03-01-2010	03-01-2040	3.96%	5,687,549	199,695
SERIE_AH	15,000,000	9,000,000	09-01-2013	09-01-2043	3.63%	7,919,664	278,068
SERIE_B1S	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2019	12-01-2039	1.32%	3,314,978	116,392
SERIE_B2S	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2019	12-01-2044	1.30%	3,406,294	119,598
SERIE_B3S	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2019	12-01-2049	1.28%	3,497,802	122,811
Total subordinated bonds	**60,100,000**	**54,100,000**				**42,701,724**	**1,499,299**

As of December 31, 2021, subordinated bonds are as follows:

SUBORDINATED BONDS IN UNIDADES DE FOMENTO							
Series	Amount issued UF	Amount placed UF	Issuance date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due UF	Balance due MCh$
SERIES_F	1,200,000	1,200,000	05-01-1999	05-01-2024	7.73%	237,285	7,354
SERIES_G	400,000	400,000	05-01-1999	05-01-2025	7.92%	106,482	3,300
SERIES_L	1,200,000	1,200,000	10-01-2001	10-01-2026	6.39%	432,170	13,394
SERIES_M	1,800,000	1,800,000	10-01-2001	10-01-2027	6.43%	737,291	22,850
THEY LAUGH	1,500,000	1,500,000	01-06-2004	06-01-2029	5.25%	709,562	21,991
SERIES_O	1,500,000	1,500,000	01-06-2004	06-01-2030	3.93%	715,274	22,168
SERIES_R	1,500,000	1,500,000	01-06-2005	06-01-2038	4.72%	818,620	25,370
SERIES_S	2,000,000	2,000,000	12-01-2005	12-01-2030	4.86%	1,016,145	31,492
SERIES_T	2,000,000	2,000,000	12-01-2005	12-01-2031	4.52%	1,094,502	33,921
SERIES_U	2,000,000	2,000,000	06-01-2007	06-01-2032	4.19%	1,934,205	59,944
SERIES_Y	4,000,000	4,000,000	12-01-2007	12-01-2030	4.25%	2,759,064	85,508
SERIES_W	4,000,000	4,000,000	06-01-2008	06-01-2036	4.05%	2,255,804	69,911
SERIES_AC	6,000,000	6,000,000	03-01-2010	03-01-2040	3.96%	5,661,348	175,455
SERIES_AD 1	4,000,000	4,000,000	06-01-2010	06-01-2040	4.17%	3,666,989	113,646
SERIES_AD 2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2010	06-01-2042	4.14%	2,729,361	84,588
SERIES_AH	15,000,000	9,000,000	09-01-2013	09-01-2043	3.63%	7,868,860	243,869
SERIES_B1S	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-11-2020	12-01-2039	1.32%	3,331,268	103,241
SERIES_B2S	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-22-2020	12-01-2044	1.30%	3,422,067	106,056
SERIES_B3S	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-24-2020	12-01-2049	1.28%	3,513,088	108,878
Total subordinated bonds	**60,100,000**	**54,100,000**				**43,009,385**	**1,332,936**

NOTE 24 – PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the provisions for contingencies are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	152,610	110,595	97,406
Provisions recorded by a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent	-	-	-
Provisions for restructuring plans	-	-	-
Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	401	400	-
Provisions for obligations related to customer loyalty and merit-based programs	7,827	6,053	5,739
Provisions for operational risk	576	661	-
Other provisions for other contingencies	66,302	20,902	27,819
Total	**227,716**	**138,611**	**130,964**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the provisions for employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Provision for short-term employee benefits	104,496	56,186	39,099
Provision for post-employment employee benefits	-	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	-	-	-
Provision for employee termination benefits	974	901	-
Provision for share-based or equity payments to employees	-	-	-
Provision for defined contribution post-employment plans	-	-	-
Provision for post-employment defined benefit plans	-	-	-
Provision for other personnel liabilities	47,140	53,508	58,307
Total	**152,610**	**110,595**	**97,406**

c) Movements in the provision for performance bonuses as of December 31, 2022, and 2021 are as follows:

	Provision for performance bonuses	
	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Balance as of January 1,	62,167	63,769
Provisions recorded	83,419	78,710
Provisions accrued	(57,909)	(80,312)
Provisions used	(1,525)	-
Other changes	(732)	-
Total as of December 31,	**85,420**	**62,167**

d) Movements in the provision for accrued vacations as of December 31, 2022, and 2021 are as follows:

	Provision for accrued vacations	
	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Balance as of January 1,	17,351	15,828
Provisions recorded	16,999	16,398
Provisions accrued	(15,286)	(12,829)
Provisions used	-	-
Other changes	2,327	(2,046)
Total as of December 31,	**21,391**	**17,351**

NOTE 25 – PROVISIONS FOR DIVIDENDS, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND REVALUATION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and as of January 1, 2021, the detail of the provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments is as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,	January 1,
	2022	2022	2022
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for dividends, interest payment and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued			
Provisions for dividends	246,247	156,117	95,236
Provision for interest payment on bonds without fixed maturity	-	-	-
Provision for revaluation of bonds without fixed maturity	-	-	-
Total	**246,247**	**156,117**	**95,236**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and as of January 1, 2021, movements in provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments are detailed as follows:

	Provisions				
	Provisions for dividends		Provision for interest payment on bonds without maturity date	Provision for revaluation of bonds without maturity date	Total
	Common stock	Preferred stock			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2022	156,117	-	-	-	156,117
Provisions recorded	246,247	-	-	-	246,247
Provisions accrued	(156,117)	-	-	-	(156,117)
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**246,247**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**246,247**

	Provisions				
	Provisions for dividends		Provision for interest payment on bonds without maturity date	Provision for revaluation of bonds without maturity date	Total
	Common stock	Preferred stock			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2021	95,236	-	-	-	95,236
Provisions recorded	156,117	-	-	-	156,117
Provisions accrued	(95,236)	-	-	-	(95,236)
Release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**156,117**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**156,117**

	Provisions				
	Provisions for dividends		Provision for interest payment on bonds without maturity date	Provision for revaluation of bonds without maturity date	Total
	Common stock	Preferred stock			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2020	120,794	-	-	-	120,794
Provisions recorded	95,236	-	-	-	95,236
Provisions accrued	(120,794)	-	-	-	(120,794)
Release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**95,236**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**95,236**

NOTE 26 – SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT LOSS

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, special provisions for credit loss are as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,	January 1,
	2022	2022	2022
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for credit loss for contingent loans	60,252	58,441	44,713
Provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	4,716	3,481	3,608
Special provisions for foreign loans	-	-	-
Additional provisions for loans	415,022	350,143	160,176
Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio assessed on a stand-alone basis	11,065	-	-
Provisions accrued for credit loss as a result of complementary prudential requirements	-	-	-
Total	**491,055**	**412,065**	**208,497**

b) As December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the provisions for credit loss for contingent loans are as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Provisions for credit loss for contingent loans			
Guarantors and surety bonds	3,498	4,606	3,719
Confirmed foreign letters of credit	646	955	721
Documentary letters of credit issued	-		-
Transactions related to contingent events	19,324	13,588	9,979
Subtotal	**23,468**	**19,149**	**14,419**
Undrawn lines of credit in:			
Current account - business portfolio	16,543	21,363	7,197
Credit card - business portfolio	3,980	-	-
Current account - consumer portfolio	1,492	1,392	1,360
Credit card - consumer portfolio	10	5,634	7,943
Subtotal	**22,025**	**28,389**	**16,500**
Other credit commitments			
Credits for higher education Law No. 20.027 (CAE)	3	9	12
Other irrevocable credit commitments	6,367	3,559	2,942
Subtotal	**6,370**	**3,568**	**2,954**
Undrawn credit lines with immediate termination in:			
Current account – business portfolio	-	-	-
Credit card – business portfolio	-	-	-
Current account – consumer portfolio	42	-	-
Credit card – consumer portfolio	8,347	7,335	10,840
Subtotal	**8,389**	**7,335**	**10,840**
Commitments to acquire debt in local currency abroad	-	-	-
Other contingent loans	-	-	-
Provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	4,716	3,481	3,608
Special provisions for loans abroad	-	-	-
Additional provisions for loans	415,022	350,143	160,176
Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio assessed on a stand-alone basis	11,065	-	-
Provisions accrued for credit loss as a result of complementary prudential requirements	-	-	-
Subtotal	**430,803**	**353,624**	**163,784**
Total	**491,055**	**412,065**	**208,497**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, movements in special provisions for credit loss are as follows:

	Credit risk for contingent loans MCh$	Country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad MCh$	Special provisions for loans abroad MCh$	Additional provisions for loans MCh$	Adjustments to provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio assessed on a stand-alone basis MCh$	Provisions accrued for credit loss as a result of complementary prudential requirements MCh$	Total MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	58,440	3,482	-	350,143	-	-	**412,065**
Provisions recorded	41,145	1,447	-	81,900	11,065	-	**135,557**
Provisions accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Provisions used	(39,274)	(196)	-	(16,882)	-	-	**(56,352)**
Exchange rate variation	(59)	(17)	-	(139)	-	-	**(215)**
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**60,252**	**4,716**	**-**	**415,022**	**11,065**	**-**	**491,055**

	Credit risk for contingent loans MCh$	Country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad MCh$	Special provisions for loans abroad MCh$	Additional provisions for loans MCh$	Adjustments to provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio assessed on a stand-alone basis MCh$	Provisions accrued for credit loss as a result of complementary prudential requirements MCh$	Total MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	44,713	3,608	-	160,176	-	-	**208,497**
Provisions recorded	25,146	433	-	214,128	-	-	**239,707**
Provisions accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Provisions used	(12,419)	(1,219)	-	(32,712)	-	-	**(46,350)**
Exchange rate variation	1,001	659	-	8,551	-	-	**10,211**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**58,441**	**3,481**	**-**	**350,143**	**-**	**-**	**412,065**

NOTE 27 – OTHER LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 and beginning balances as of January 1, 2021, other liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Cash guarantees received for derivative financial operations	715,387	473,046	249,726
Creditors for brokerage of financial instruments	-	-	-
Accounts payable to third parties	534,906	758,680	733,668
Accounts receivable from subsidiaries for services rendered (applicable only at individual bank level)	-	19,042	20,698
Agreed dividends payable	-	-	-
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	20,267	5,934	-
Liability for revenue from contract with customers	41,229	37,332	28,568
VAT fiscal debit payable	15,031	13,925	8,072
Other cash collateral received	-	-	-
Pending transactions	38,707	32,300	29,171
Other liabilities	21,135	24,251	7,901
Total	**1,386,662**	**1,364,510**	**1,077,804**

NOTE 28 – EQUITY

a) Paid-in capital and shares

The changes in common shares as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, are as follows:

	December 31, 2022 Number	December 31, 2021 Number
Shares issued as of January 1	155,886,505	148,767,940
Issuance of bonus shares	12,950,840	7,118,565
Shares subscribed and paid for capital increase	-	-
Total issued	**168,837,345**	**155,886,505**

b) Shareholders

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the distribution of shareholders is as follows:

As of December 31, 2022,	Shares	
	Number of shares	Ownership %
Empresas Juan Yarur S.P.A. (Parent)	93,467,212	55.36%
Banco de Chile on behalf of non-resident third parties	10,677,630	6.32%
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	6,256,340	3.71%
Banco Santander on behalf of Foreign Investors	4,299,178	2.55%
AFP Habitat S.A.	4,204,591	2.49%
BCI Corredor de Bolsa S.A. on behalf of third parties.	3,997,804	2.37%
AFP Provida S.A.	3,289,875	1.95%
AFP Capital S.A.	3,086,939	1.83%
Larraín Vial S.A. Corredora de Bolsa	2,968,443	1.76%
Inversiones Cerro Sombrero Financiero S.P.A.	2,872,748	1.70%
Imsa Financiera S.P.A.	2,520,016	1.49%
Inversiones Nueva Altamira S.P.A	2,229,718	1.32%
Inversiones VYR S.P.A.	1,924,556	1.14%
AFP Cuprum S.A.	1,831,166	1.08%
Inversiones Tarascona Corporation Agencia en Chile	1,721,399	1.02%
Jorge Yarur Bascuñán	1,624,031	0.96%
Luis Enrique Yarur Rey	1,125,267	0.67%
AFP Modelo S.A.	1,086,439	0.64%
BTG Pactual Chile S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	1,035,947	0.61%
Empresas JY S.A.	928,693	0.55%
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago Bolsa de Valores	862,462	0.51%
Bolsa Electrónica de Chile Bolsa de Valores	789,698	0.47%
Inversiones Colibrí Financiera S.A.	788,452	0.47%
Credicorp Capital S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	770,064	0.46%
AFP Planvital S.A.	662,643	0.39%
Other Shareholders	13,816,034	8.18%
Shares subscribed and paid	**168,837,345**	**100.00%**

As of December 31, 2021	Shares	
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Companies Juan Yarur SPA (Controller)	86,297,708	55.36%
Banco de Chile on behalf of non-resident third parties	8,993,578	5.77%
Jorge Yarur Bascuñán	3,921,535	2.52%
Banco Santander on behalf of Foreign Investors	3,883,578	2.49%
BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA on behalf of third parties.	3,843,412	2.47%
AFP Habitat S.A.	3,826,906	2.45%
AFP Provida SA	3,251,359	2.09%
Larrain Vial SA Stockbroker	3,064,000	1.97%
AFP Capital S.A.	2,652,390	1.70%
Investments Cerro Sombrero Financial SPA	2,367,117	1.52%
Banchile Brokers SA	2,326,715	1.49%
Imsa Financial SPA	2,139,987	1.37%
AFP Cuprum SA	1,971,204	1.26%
Inversiones Tarascona Corporation Agency in Chile	1,802,789	1.16%
Investments VYR SPA	1,776,930	1.14%
Investments Nueva Altamira SPA	1,662,255	1.07%
Luis Enrique Yarur Rey	1,555,849	1.00%
Investments Meyar SAC	1,541,786	0.99%
Santiago Stock Exchange Stock Exchange	1,499,458	0.96%
AFP Model SA	869,942	0.56%
Companies JY SA	857,457	0.55%
Credicorp Capital SA Stock Brokers	727,972	0.47%
Inversiones Colibri Financial SA	578,279	0.37%
BTG Pactual Chile SA Stockbrokers	528,058	0.34%
Compañía de Seguros de Vida Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A.	521,980	0.33%
Other Shareholders	13,424,261	8.60%
Shares subscribed and paid	**155,886,505**	**100.00%**

c) Dividends

During the periods ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, the following dividends were declared by the Bank:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
$ per common share	$1,010	$700

The provision for minimum dividend as of December 31, 2022, amounts to MCh$246,247 (MCh$156,117 as of December 31, 2021).

d) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, diluted and basic earnings per share are as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
Earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent	820,822	520,391
Profit available to shareholders in MCh$	**820,822**	**520,391**
Weighted average number of shares	144,922,480	142,299,514
Basic earnings per share ($/share)	**5,664**	**3,657**

Items that can be classified in profit or loss

- Foreign currency translation differences of foreign entities:

They arise from exchange differences arising from the translation of a net investment in foreign entities whose functional currency is different from the parent company's functional currency.

- Cash flow hedge:

They arise from the valuation at fair value at the end of each period of the derivative contracts that have been defined as cash flow hedges.

- Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The fair value reserve includes the accumulated net changes in the market value of investments available-for-sale. When (all or part of) the investment is sold or disposed of, these reserves are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period as part of the gain or loss related to investments (Note 1 (t) states the accounting treatment in case of impairment).

Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss

Net changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:

They relate to equity instruments (shares) for minority investments in companies recorded in accordance with IFRS 9, under which changes in the fair value of such instruments shall irrevocably be recorded in other comprehensive income after initial recognition.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, changes in Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income																	
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss								Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss									
	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	Net changes in the fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability	Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for under the equity method	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	Other	Income tax	Subtotal	Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation differences for foreign entities	Accounting hedges of net investments in foreign entities	Cash flow hedge	Items not designated as hedging instruments	Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for under the equity method	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	Other	Income tax	Subtotal
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Closing balance as of December 31, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(242,905)**	**405,367**	**-**	**177,037**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(36,959)**	**302,540**
Effect of the correction or errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,285)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,285)
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(256,190)**	**405,367**	**-**	**177,037**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(36,959)**	**289,255**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	(132)	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	(182)	(384,996)	(19,997)	-	(36,129)	-	-	-	-	154,260	(286,862)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2022	**(132)**	**(50)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(182)**	**(641,186)**	**385,370**	**-**	**140,908**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**117,301**	**2,393**

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income																	
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss								Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss									
	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	Net changes in the fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability	Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for under the equity method	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	Other	Income tax	Subtotal	Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation differences for foreign entities	Accounting hedges of net investments in foreign entities	Cash flow hedge	Items not designated as hedging instruments	Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for under the equity method	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	Other	Income tax	Subtotal
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Closing balance as of December 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**77,966**	**79,987**	**-**	**(176,292)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40,562**	**22,223**
Effect of the correction or errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,223
Opening balance as of January 1, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**107,199**	**79,987**	**-**	**(176,292)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40,562**	**51,456**
51, Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(350,104)	325,380	-	353,329	-	-	-	-	(77,521)	251,084
Closing balance as of December 31, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(242,905)**	**405,367**	**-**	**177,037**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(36,959)**	**302,540**

NOTE 29 – CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Lawsuits and legal proceedings

Banco BCI

The Bank and its subsidiaries record several lawsuits related to their activities which, considering their background and grounds for the defensive arguments presented, in the opinion of Management and the internal legal advisors, will not generate liabilities or obligations in addition to those previously recorded by the Bank and its subsidiaries. Therefore, it has not been considered necessary to record a provision in addition to the one recorded for these contingencies. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries had provisions for civil, labor, and other claims amounting to MCh$715 (MCh$724 as of December 31, 2021).

b) Guarantees granted for operations:

- Direct commitments

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Bank does not maintain guarantees for this concept.

- Guarantees for operations

BCI Corredor de Bolsa S.A.

As of December 31, 2022, this Company has collateralized the commitments for simultaneous operations in the Santiago Stock Exchange, whose valuation amounts to MCh$61,0061 (MCh$76,147 as of December 31, 2021).

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has provided guarantees for the correct fulfillment of the settlement of CCLV system operations in the Santiago Stock Exchange for MCh$7,763 (MCh$24,081 as of December 31, 2021).

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has provided guarantees for the correct fulfillment in the settlement of CCLV system operations with derivatives in the Santiago Stock Exchange MCh$495 (MCh$605 as of December 31, 2021).

As of S December 31, 2022, the Company maintains guarantees abroad for international market operations for MCh$42 (MCh$43 as of December 31, 2021).

As of December 31, 2022, the Company does not have any guaranteed bonds (MCh$15 as of December 31, 2021).

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has a guarantee amounting to UF20,000 to comply with the provisions of Article 30 of Law 18.045, which aims to ensure the correct and full compliance with all its obligations as a securities broker and whose beneficiaries are the present or future creditors that it has or may have as a result of its brokerage operations. This guarantee corresponds to a policy contracted on August 19, 2022 (Nº330-22-00033372) valid until August 19, 2023, with Compañía de Seguros de Mapfre Garantía y Crédito, being the Santiago Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago, Bolsa de Valores) the representative of the possible beneficiary creditors.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company maintains a guarantee amounting to UF10,000 to comply with the provisions of Article No. 12 and following and 99 and following of Law No. 20.712, which guarantees the faithful compliance with the obligations of BCI Corredor de Bolsa for the management of third-party funds and portfolio. This guarantee is effective from November 7, 2022 to November 7, 2023.

Employee fidelity insurance or employee loyalty insurance

As of December 31, 2022, BCI Corredor de Bolsa S.A. has an insurance policy taken out with Southbridge Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A., which covers Banco Crédito e Inversiones and its subsidiaries from May 31, 2022, to November 30, 2023, for an amount of UF500,000.

BCI Corredores de Seguros S.A.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has contracted the following insurance policies to comply with the provisions of letter d) of Article No. 58 of Decree with Force of Law No. 251 of 1931, to guarantee the correct and full compliance with all the obligations arising from its activity:

Guarantee Policy for Insurance Brokers No. 100-49-989 for an insured amount of UF500 contracted with Compañía de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A., valid from April 15, 2022, to April 14, 2023, establishing the right of the insurance company to reimburse the broker for all amounts disbursed by the former to pay third-parties affected by the broker's deficient brokerage.

Professional Civil Liability Policy for Insurance Brokers No. 100-49-262 for an insured amount of UF60,000, contracted with Compañía de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A., valid from April 15, 2022, to April 14, 2023, to protect the broker against possible claims by third parties, with the insurance company having the power to request the broker to reimburse the amount paid to the claiming third-party.

BCI Factoring S.A.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has approved coverage lines for operators of the Factor Chain International in the amount of MCh$0 (ThCh$1,233 as of December 2021), of which MCh$0 (MCh$0 as of December 2021) have been used.

BCI Corredores de Bolsa de Productos S.A.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has Surety Bond No.609566 taken with Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, for UF6,000, in favor of Bolsa de Productos Agropecuarios SA, to guarantee compliance with the Company's obligations as a product broker in favor of its principals in compliance with article 11 of Law 19.220. The possibility of paying this bond is covered by a "credit line opening agreement to cover potential guarantee payments issued in Chilean pesos or foreign currency", which is in the possession of the financial institution and is valid up to October 19, 2023.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has Bond No.609565 taken with Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, for UF2,000, in favor of Bolsa de Productos Agropecuarios SA, to guarantee compliance with all its obligations as a product broker in relation to operations invoiced to the Company. The possibility of paying this bond is covered by a "credit line opening agreement to cover potential guarantee payments issued in Chilean pesos or foreign currency", which is in the possession of the financial institution and is valid up to October 19, 2023.

BCI Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S.A.

Guarantees established in articles 12, 13 and 14 of the Single Fund Law No.20.712.

As of December 31, 2022, there are guarantee policies for all funds and portfolio management, amounting to MCh$105,326

Fund	Type of Guarantee	Amount MCh$	Amount Issued UF
Fund	Surety bonds in UF	95,167	2,711,314.37
Portfolio Management	Surety bonds in UF	10,129	288,487.24
Other guarantees	Surety bonds in UF	-	-
	Total	**105,296**	**2,999,801.61**

This is in conformity with the provisions of article 226 of Law No.18.045 of the Securities Market and NCG No.125 of 2001, which state that General Fund Administrators must permanently maintain a guarantee for each managed fund, which must always be equivalent to UF10,000 or 1% of the average equity of the corresponding calendar year prior to the date of its determination.

Similarly, in order to comply with the requirements of Title IV of Circular 1790, mutual funds defined as collateralized structured funds must have at all times a guarantee granted by a third-party other than the management company.

To ensure compliance with these regulations, BCI Asset Management Administradora General de Fondos S.A. maintains Surety Bonds with the Bank.

a) As of 31 December 31, 2022, and 2021 and opening balances as of January 1, 2021, the composition of the contingent receivables are as follows:

	December 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$	January 1, 2021 MCh$
Guarantees and finance	**329,687**	**277,922**	**196,037**
Guarantees and finance in Chilean currency	-	-	-
Guarantees and finance in foreign currency	329,687	277,922	196,037
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation transactions	**257,529**	**366,531**	**322,318**
Commitments to purchase debt in local currency abroad	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transactions related to contingent events	**2,681,573**	**2,262,375**	**1,819,884**
Transactions related to contingent events in Chilean currency	1,742,679	1,508,048	1,222,972
Transactions related to contingent events in foreign currencies	938,894	754,327	596,912
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	**3,833,454**	**3,918,241**	**3,608,571**
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	-	-	-
Available balance of credit line in credit card - commercial portfolio	-	-	-
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - consumer portfolio	1,915	1	-
Available balance of line of credit on credit card - consumer portfolio	3,831,539	3,918,240	3,608,571
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed on current account - portfolio due from banks	-	-	-
Unrestricted lines of credit	**4,790,828**	**4,458,177**	**3,637,047**
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	4,044,000	2,881,251	2,184,402
Available balance of credit line in credit card - commercial portfolio	316,846	324,665	298,285
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - consumer portfolio	429,982	1,211,957	1,108,319
Available balance of line of credit on credit card - consumer portfolio	-	40,304	46,041
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed on current account - portfolio due from banks	-	-	-
Other credit commitments	**970,825**	**790,744**	**434,866**
Loans for higher education studies Law No. 20,027	2,260	3,097	4,608
Other irrevocable credit commitments	968,565	787,647	430,258
Other contingent loans	-	-	-
Total	**12,863,896**	**12,073,990**	**10,018,723**

NOTE 30 – INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, interest income and expense are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	2,903,692	1,709,828
Interest expenses	(1,343,274)	(349,599)
Total net interest income	**1,560,418**	**1,360,229**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, net interest income is comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income		
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities lending	5,871	378
Debt financial instruments	45,590	2,721
Debts held by banks	21,614	6,697
Commercial loans	1,561,194	958,633
Mortgage housing loans	275,849	216,820
Consumer loans	512,443	407,323
Other financial instruments	77,156	4,305
Subtotal	**2,499,717**	**1,596,877**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Debt financial instruments	365,897	132,993
Other financial instruments	-	-
Subtotal	**365,897**	**132,993**
Gain (loss) from interest rate risk hedges		
Profit from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	221,410	113,923
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	(183,332)	(133,965)
Results from adjustment of hedged financial assets	-	-
Subtotal	**38,078**	**(20,042)**
Total interest income	**2,903,692**	**1,709,828**
Interest expenses		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Deposits and other obligations on demand	(95,419)	(31,676)
Deposits and other time deposits	(768,882)	(78,023)
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending	(21,320)	(1,800)
Bank borrowings	(95,268)	(45,855)
Debt financial instruments issued	(185,000)	(149,958)
Other financial obligations	(36,189)	(5,639)
Subtotal	**(1,202,078)**	**(312,951)**
Lease liabilities	(2,897)	(3,348)
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	(48,567)	(44,404)
Gain (loss) from interest rate risk hedges		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	425,576	190,806
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	(508,177)	(192,422)
Gain (loss) from adjustment of hedged financial liabilities	(7,131)	12,720
Subtotal	**(89,732)**	**11,104**
Total interest expense	**(1,343,274)**	**(349,599)**
Net interest income	**1,560,418**	**1,360,229**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, suspended interest income is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Suspended interest income		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	4,932	1,645
Mortgage housing loans	3,671	1,315
Consumer loans	287	-
Total	**8,890**	**2,960**

d) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, interest income received is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest received from impaired portfolio		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	7,844	3,339
Mortgage housing loans	9,627	889
Consumer loans	5,566	8
Total	**23,037**	**4,236**

NOTE 31 – INFLATION-INDEXATION INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, inflation-indexation income and expenses are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Inflation-indexation income from	1,476,901	655,232
Inflation-indexation expenses	(727,603)	(315,057)
Total net inflation-indexation income	**749,298**	**340,175**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the net inflation-indexation income is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Inflation-indexation income		
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	248
Debt financial instruments	-	-
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	664,291	334,076
Mortgage housing loans	1,140,179	512,602
Consumer loans	2,665	1,787
Other financial instruments	12,115	3,504
Subtotal	**1,819,250**	**852,217**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Debt financial instruments	228,673	98,800
Other financial instruments	-	-
Subtotal	**228,673**	**98,800**
Gain (loss) from interest rate risk hedges		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	83,137	103,455
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting coverage	(651,625)	(335,209)
Results from adjustment of hedged financial assets	(2,534)	(64,031)
Subtotal	**(571,022)**	**(295,785)**
Total Inflation-indexation income	**1,476,901**	**655,232**
Inflation-indexation expenses		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Deposits and other obligations on demand	(8,297)	(4,027)
Deposits and other time deposits	(51,792)	(7,898)
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending	435	(7,369)
Bank borrowings	1,061	1,264
Debt financial instruments issued	(567,054)	(280,688)
Other financial obligations	(31,591)	(28,589)
Subtotal	**(657,238)**	**(327,307)**
Gain (loss) from interest rate risk hedges		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	691,149	95,291
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	(584,590)	-
Gain (loss) from adjustment of hedged financial liabilities	-	-
Subtotal	**106,559**	**95,291**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued:		
Subordinated bonds	(176,924)	(83,041)
Bonds without fixed maturity	-	-
Subtotal	**(176,924)**	**(83,041)**
Total inflation-indexation expenses	**(727,603)**	**(315,057)**
Net inflation-indexation income	**749,298**	**340,175**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, income from suspended inflation-indexation is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Income from suspended inflation-indexation		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	1,071	189
Mortgage housing loans	37,802	2,117
Consumer loans	35	3
Total	**38,908**	**2,309**

d) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, income from inflation-indexation received is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Income from inflation-indexation received		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	7,971	299
Mortgage housing loans	9,846	871
Consumer loans	827	4
Total	**18,644**	**1,174**

NOTE 32 – FEE INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, fee income and expenses are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Fee income		
Loan prepayment fees	4,508	9,108
Fes for loans with letters of credit	-	-
Fees for lines of credit and checking account overdrafts	35,003	29,613
Fees for card services	112,827	99,309
Account management fees	60,022	52,810
Fees for collections and payments	82,067	66,245
Fees for securities brokerage and management (Stockbrokers and/or Securities Agency)	7,313	8,012
Fees for administration of mutual funds, investment funds or other	59,463	58,802
Fees for brokerage and insurance advisory services	58,652	60,296
Fees for factoring services	5,277	4,933
Fees for finance lease transaction services	-	-
Fees for securitizations	159	99
Fees for financial advisory services	11,095	16,428
Other fees earned	71,942	77,850
Total fee income	**508,328**	**483,505**
Fee expenses		
Fee for card operation	(42,709)	(46,184)
License fees for the use of card brands	-	-
Other fees for services linked to the credit card system and payment cards with provision of funds as a means of payment	-	-
Expenses for obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card customers	(27,039)	(20,744)
Fees for securities trading	(42,072)	(33,610)
Other commissions for services received	(29,597)	(27,337)
Total commission expenses	**(141,417)**	**(127,875)**
Total net fee income	**366,911**	**355,630**

NOTE 33 – NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the net financial income (expense) is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss:		
Financial derivative contracts	37,067	135,118
Debt financial instruments	64,736	39,741
Other financial instruments	3,655	(790)
Equity instruments	(81,421)	(46,922)
Loans granted and received by the entity	(296)	(497)
Other	33	9,159
Subtotal	**23,774**	**135,809**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	-	-
Other financial instruments	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt financial instruments	-	-
Other	(24,090)	-
Subtotal	**(24,090)**	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt financial instruments	-	-
Other financial instruments	-	-
Loans granted and received by the entity (debts held by banks, commercial loans, mortgage housing loans and consumer loans)	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Deposits, other obligations and deposits on demand and other loans	-	-
Debt instruments issued	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Financial result on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprehensive income		
Financial assets at amortized cost	8,399	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized costs	-	-
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-	-
Subtotal	**8,399**	-
Financial income (expense) for changes, adjustments, and foreign currency hedge		
Gain (loss) from foreign currency translation	43,278	(410,930)
Gain (loss) from exchange rate adjustments		
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,653)	3,967
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-
Mortgage housing loans	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-
Other assets	(1,862)	25,952
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-	-
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-	-
Net income (expense) from derivatives in foreign currency risk hedges	(91,898)	295,539
Subtotal	**(56,135)**	**(85,472)**
Financial income (loss) from reclassification of financial assets due to change in business model		
From financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
From financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Reclassifications of financial assets due to changes in business models		
From financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
From financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Other financial income (expense) from changes in financial assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Other financial income (expense) from ineffective accounting hedges		
Income (expense) from ineffective cash flow hedges	-	-
Income (expense) from ineffective hedges of net foreign investment	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Other financial income (expense) from other hedges		
Hedges of other types of financial assets	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Total net financial income (expense)	**(48,052)**	**50,337**

NOTE 34 – INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the income from investment in companies is as follows:

	December 31,					
	2022			2021		
	Profit / Loss	Ownership	Accrued income	Profit / Loss	Ownership	Accrued income
	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments in associates						
Redbanc S.A.	1,711	12.71	217	1,413	12.71	180
Combanc S.A.	930	13.30	124	392	11.74	46
Transbank S.A.	26,031	8.72	2,270	(12,439)	8.72	(1,085)
Nexus S.A.	-	-	-	3,162	14.81	468
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	872	13.61	119	261	13.61	36
AFT S.A.	4,021	20.00	804	1,925	20.00	385
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	4,702	33.33	1,567	2,628	33.33	876
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	1,508	7.03	106	1,175	7.03	83
Pago y Servicios S.A.	(1,588)	49.90	(792)	(2,186)	49.90	(1,091)
Minority investments						
Shares of SWIFT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares of BLADEX	-	-	409	-	-	808
Other shares	-	-	33	-	-	147
Investments in joint ventures						
Servipag Ltda.	3,732	50.00	1,866	1,662	50.00	831
Artikos Chile S.A.	1,361	50.00	681	1,211	50.00	606
Total	**43,280**		**7,404**	**(796)**		**2,290**

NOTE 35 – INCOME FROM NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE NOT ADMISSIBLE AS DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the income from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not admissible as discontinued operations are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Net income for assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction:		
Other income from sale of assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	186	91
Other income from assets received in payment or foreclosed judicial auction	3,355	3,575
Provisions for adjustments to the net realizable value of assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(397)	1,418
Write-offs of assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(1,160)	(135)
Expenses for maintenance of assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(797)	(840)
Subtotal	**1,187**	**4,109**
Non-current assets held for sale:		
Investments in companies	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Property and equipment	(216)	1,059
Assets for recovery of assets under finance lease agreements	8,731	6,469
Other assets	-	-
Subtotal	**8,515**	**7,528**
Disposal group held for sale	-	-
Total	**9,702**	**11,637**

NOTE 36 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, other operating income and expenses are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Other operating income		
Payments from insurance companies for claims other than operational risk related events	23	-
Net income from investment property	-	-
Income from card brands issued (VISA, MC, etc.)	10,190	-
Income from correspondent banks	-	-
Income other than interest and fees from lease agreements	-	-
Income from expense recovery	4,432	5,773
Other income	38,761	30,986
Total	**53,406**	**36,759**
Other operating expenses		
Insurance premium expense to cover operational risk events	-	-
Net loss expense from operational risk events	-	-
Gross loss expense from operational risk events	(14,008)	(14,724)
Recovery of expenses for operational risk events	3,640	5,079
Expense for provision for unearned insurance brokerage fees	-	-
Expense for provision for unearned insurance premium collection fees	-	-
Provisions for restructuring plans	-	-
Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	64	271
Other provisions for other contingencies	(53,597)	(3,429)
Expenses for finance lease credit transactions	-	-
Expenses for factoring credit transactions	-	-
Expenses for administration, maintenance, and support of ATMs	-	-
Expenses for adoption of new technologies in cards	-	-
Other operating expenses	(32,252)	(40,197)
Total	**(96,153)**	**(53,000)**

NOTE 37 – EXPENSES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, expenses for employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Short-term employee benefits		
Remuneration	(352,548)	(294,235)
Incentives (performance bonuses)	(129,075)	(99,166)
Legal bonus	(54,281)	(49,529)
Other	(67,105)	(61,558)
Subtotal	**(603,009)**	**(504,488)**
Post-employment benefits		
Post-employment employee benefits	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
Long-term employee benefits		
Remuneration	-	-
Incentives (performance bonuses)	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
Termination benefits		
Severance indemnity	(20,966)	(21,495)
Other	-	(1,565)
Subtotal	**(20,966)**	**(23,060)**
Share-based or equity-based payment transactions		
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payment transactions	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
Expenses for defined contribution post-employment plans	-	-
Expenses for defined benefit post-employment plans	-	-
Expenses for other personnel obligations with	-	-
Other personnel expenses	(15,014)	(12,505)
Subtotal	**(15,014)**	**(12,505)**
Total	**(638,989)**	**(540,053)**

NOTE 38 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, administrative expenses are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Administrative expenses	**(271,354)**	**(241,773)**
Expenses for short-term leases	-	-
Expenses for leases of low-value assets	(11,058)	(9,216)
Other expenses for lease liabilities	-	-
Maintenance and repair of property and equipment	(15,296)	(14,555)
Insurance premiums except for those intended to cover operational risk events	(14,444)	(10,526)
Office supplies	(3,048)	(3,013)
IT and communications expenses	(110,880)	(109,624)
Lighting, heating, and other services	(8,610)	(8,309)
Surveillance services and transportation of securities	(13,519)	(13,309)
Staff representation and travel expenses	(4,707)	(2,072)
Legal and notary expenses	(1,749)	(2,669)
Fees for review and audit of the financial statements by the external auditor	(5,979)	(5,226)
Fees for advisory and consulting services by the external auditor	-	-
Fees for advisory and consulting services by other auditing companies	-	-
Title classification fees	-	-
Fees for other technical reports	(6,553)	(6,700)
Fines by the CMF	-	-
Fines by other agencies	(57)	(98)
Other general administrative expenses	(75,454)	(56,456)
Outsourced services	**(64,113)**	**(16,946)**
Board Expenses	**(6,774)**	**(5,668)**
Board Remuneration	(6,285)	(5,199)
Other expenses of the Board of Directors	(489)	(469)
Advertising	**(42,194)**	**(36,394)**
Taxes, property taxes and other legal charges	**(38,085)**	**(33,115)**
Property taxes	(3,455)	(3,232)
Municipal patents	(2,388)	(2,261)
Other taxes other than income tax	(14,055)	(12,203)
Control contributions to the regulator	(18,187)	(15,419)
Other legal fees	-	-
Total	**(422,520)**	**(333,896)**

NOTE 39 – DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, depreciation and amortization are detailed as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Amortization of intangible assets	(64,653)	(59,333)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(24,493)	(24,372)
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets under lease agreements	(24,497)	(23,226)
Total	**(113,643)**	**(106,931)**

NOTE 40 – IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, impairment of non-financial assets is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Impairment of investments in companies	-	-
Impairment of intangible assets (*)	(21,009)	-
Impairment of property and equipment	-	(23)
Impairment of right-of-use assets under lease agreements	-	-
Impairment of other assets for investment property	-	-
Impairment of assets from revenue	-	-
Gain from an acquisition through a business combination in a bargain condition	-	-
Total	**(21,009)**	**(23)**

(*) Impairment of goodwill in the Financial Services CGU of MCh$20,442 and for intangible assets due to the obsolescence of internally generated software of MCh$567.

I. Determination of the impairment of goodwill

As of December 31, 2022, as a result of the recent impacts described in Note 5 "Significant events", the Bank's Management estimated the recoverable amount of its Financial Services CGU recording balances in intangible assets, resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss associated with the goodwill assigned to this CGU of MCh$20,442.

II. Key assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations

i) Methodology

The methodology used is the income approach using the Dividend Flow model discounted at Ke rate (discount rate). The income approach focuses on the revenue-producing capacity of an asset. The fundamental premise of this approach is that the value of an asset can be measured by the present value of the net economic benefit to be received over the useful life of the asset.

The dividend flow methodology systematically integrates the key factors affecting the value of a business, from which the following stand out:

- Business growth potential.
- Compliance with liquidity and efficiency ratios required by the regulatory context.
- Flow of distributable dividends.
- Time horizon in which the market believes that management can obtain returns above the cost of capital.
- Expected rate of return on equity.
- Business risk.

The first four factors determine the cash flows, whereas the other two factors determine the discount rate used to obtain the present value of the dividend flows.

ii) Forecast period

A time horizon of 6 years was considered with a perpetuity captured from an exit ratio based on comparable data that considers from January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2028.

iii) Discount rate

A shareholder discount rate, in Chilean pesos, of 14.70% was considered.

The discount rate reflects both the time value of money and the risks inherent to the business and represents the return that would be required to invest in the Company. The discount rate should be consistent with the flow of funds being used and accordingly, in the particular case of financial entities, the flow of dividends should be discounted at the cost of equity rate.

III. Results from the evaluation

As a result of the impairment evaluation process described above, Management concluded that the relationship between the recoverable amounts and the carrying amount of the Financial Services CGU as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022
	Goodwill
Discount rate	14.70%
Recoverable amount/Carrying amount	83.90%
Impairment	16.10%

The recoverable amount for each intangible asset corresponds to the value in use, as it is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

NOTE 41 – EXPENSES FOR CREDIT LOSSES

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, expenses for credit losses are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense for provisions for credit loss of loans	(484,580)	(287,367)
Expense for special provisions for credit loss	(81,910)	(192,403)
Recovery of written-off loans	78,217	78,646
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(6,597)	-
Total	**(494,870)**	**(401,124)**

b) The summary of credit risk allowance expense and credit loss expense, as of December 31, 2022, and 2021 is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Expense for provisions recorded for loans during the year							
	Normal Portfolio Individual/group assessment		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation Individual	Non-performing portfolio Individual/group assessment		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19(i)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks								
Provisions recorded	199	-	-	-	-	**199**	-	**199**
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Subtotal	**199**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**199**	**-**	**199**
Commercial loans								
Provisions recorded	9,308	2,979	-	41,364	89,942	**143,593**	-	**143,593**
Provisions used	-	-	(5,641)	-	-	**(5,641)**	(9,534)	**(15,175)**
Subtotal	**9,308**	**2,979**	**(5,641)**	**41,364**	**89,942**	**137,952**	**(9,534)**	**128,418**
Mortgage loans								
Provisions recorded	-	-	-	-	20,471	**20,471**	-	**20,471**
Provisions used	-	(4,417)	-	-	-	**(4,417)**	-	**(4,417)**
Subtotal	**-**	**(4,417)**	**-**	**-**	**20,471**	**16,054**	**-**	**16,054**
Consumer loans								
Provisions recorded	-	144,625	-	-	195,284	**339,909**	-	**339,909**
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**144,625**	**-**	**-**	**195,284**	**339,909**	**-**	**339,909**
Expense of provisions recorded for loan credit risk: (A)	**9,507**	**143,187**	**(5,641)**	**41,364**	**305,697**	**494,114**	**(9,534)**	**484,580**
Recovery of written-off loans: (B) (ii)								
Loans and advances to banks								-
Commercial loans								29,896
Mortgage loans								4,856
Consumer Loans								43,465
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**78,217**
Expense for loan losses: (AB) (ii)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**406,363**

December 31, 2021	Expense for provisions recorded for loans during the year							
	Normal Portfolio Individual/group assessment		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation Individual	Non-performing portfolio Individual/group assessment		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19(i)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks								
Provisions recorded	342	-	-	-	-	**342**	-	**342**
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Subtotal	**342**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**342**	**-**	**342**
Commercial loans								
Provisions recorded	15,079	-	-	16,858	104,234	**136,171**	16,917	**153,088**
Provisions used	-	(5,396)	(5,542)	-	-	**(10,938)**	-	**(10,938)**
Subtotal	**15,079**	**(5,396)**	**(5,542)**	**16,858**	**104,234**	**125,233**	**16,917**	**142,150**
Mortgage loans								
Provisions recorded	-	2,165	-	-	9,796	**11,961**	-	**11,961**
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**2,165**	**-**	**-**	**9,796**	**11,961**	**-**	**11,961**
Consumer loans								
Provisions recorded	-	36,615	-	-	96,299	**132,914**	-	**132,914**
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**36,615**	**-**	**-**	**96,299**	**132,914**	**-**	**132,914**
Expense of provisions recorded for loan credit risk: (A)	**15,421**	**33,384**	**(5,542)**	**16,858**	**210,329**	**270,450**	**16,917**	**287,367**
Recovery of written-off loans: (B) (ii)								
Loans and advances to banks								-
Commercial loans								19,701
Mortgage loans								3,161
Consumer Loans								55,784
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**78,646**
Expense for loan losses: (AB) (ii)	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**208,721**

c) The summary of the expense for special provisions for credit loss as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions for credit loss for contingent loans	**(2,584)**	**(8,678)**
Loans and advances to banks	-	-
Commercial loans	(4,599)	(7,286)
Consumer Loans	2,015	(1,392)
Expense of provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	**(1,577)**	**(432)**
Expense of special provisions for loans abroad	**-**	**-**
Expense of additional provisions for loans	**(66,685)**	**(183,293)**
Additional provisions for commercial loans	(47,785)	(68,193)
Additional provisions for mortgage loans	(5,000)	(15,000)
Additional provisions for consumer loans	(13,900)	(100,100)
Expense of provisions for adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation	**(11,064)**	**-**
Expense of provisions constituted for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements	**-**	**-**
Total	**(81,910)**	**(192,403)**

NOTE 42 – PROFIT OR LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Bank has no results from discontinued operations as of December 31, 2022, and 2021.

NOTE 43 – RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the assets and liabilities for transactions with related parties are as follows:

December 31, 2022,	Related Party Type				
	Parent entity (i)	Other legal entity (ii)	Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank (iii)	Other related parties (iv)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading compulsorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting coverage	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost:	**-**	**5,380**	**6,130**	**224,615**	**236,125**
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	868	129	**997**
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	**-**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	-	5,392	844	147,344	**153,580**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Housing	-	-	4,098	68,009	**72,107**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumption	-	-	326	9,717	**10,043**
Provisions made for credit risk	-	(12)	(6)	(584)	**(602)**
Other assets	**20**	**8,308**	**-**	**29,469**	**37,797**
Contingent loans	**27**	**75,698**	**1,378**	**43,362**	**120,465**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting coverage	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	**5**	**91,203**	**8,610**	**368,939**	**468,757**
Deposits and other on-demand deposits	5	30,597	346	84,987	**115,935**
Deposits and other term deposits	-	60,606	7,385	283,636	**351,627**
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	879	129	**1,008**
Bank borrowings	-	-	-	-	**-**
Debt financial instruments issued	-	-	-	187	**187**
Other financial obligations	-	-	-	-	**-**
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other liabilities	**-**	**1,158**	**-**	**24,311**	**25,469**

December 31, 2021	Related Party Type				
	Parent entity (i)	Other legal entity (ii)	Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank (iii)	Other related parties (iv)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss:	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost:	-	**5,558**	**5,664**	**272,999**	**284,221**
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	868	129	**997**
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	-	5,648	686	203,116	**209,450**
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	-	-	3,805	59,535	**63,340**
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumption	-	-	313	11,288	**11,601**
Provisions for credit loss	-	(90)	(8)	(1,069)	**(1,167)**
Other assets	41	8,277	-	16,807	**25,125**
					-
Contingent loans	**27**	**70,493**	**1,358**	**73,094**	**144,972**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	-	**30,287**	**4,280**	**150,690**	**185,257**
Deposits and other on-demand deposits	-	20,342	979	99,181	**120,502**
Deposits and other term deposits	-	9,945	2,422	51,380	**63,747**
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	879	129	**1,008**
Bank borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	**282**	**60**	**3,361**	**3,703**

b) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 , income and expenses from related party transactions, is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Related Party Type				
	Parent entity (i)	Other legal entity (ii)	Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank (iii)	Other related parties (iv)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	-	605	102	11,162	**11,869**
Inflation-indexation income	-	56	589	15,531	**16,176**
Fee income	378	9,246	117	76,874	**86,615**
Net financial result	-	(93,337)	-	(36,712)	**(130,049)**
Other income	-	-	19	249	**268**
Total income	**378**	**(83,430)**	**827**	**67,104**	**(15,121)**
Interest expense	-	(1,449)	(418)	(5,152)	**(7,019)**
Inflation-indexation expense	-	(310)	(52)	(673)	**(1,035)**
Commission expense	-	(19)	(1)	(197)	**(217)**
Credit loss expense	-	411	5	398	**814**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-	-	(32)	(65)	**(97)**
Administrative expenses	-	(1,757)	-	(1,516)	**(3,273)**
Other expenses	(1)	(58)	(19)	(474)	**(552)**
Total expenses	**(1)**	**(3,182)**	**(517)**	**(7,679)**	**(11,379)**

December 31, 2021	Related Party Type				
	Parent entity (i)	Other legal entity (ii)	Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank (iii)	Other related parties (iv)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	-	1,042	68	9,357	**10,467**
Inflation-indexation income	-	45	277	7,546	**7,868**
Fee income	462	8,569	122	63,196	**72,349**
Net financial result	-	55,527	-	(45,085)	**10,442**
Other income	-	-	-	263	**263**
Total income	**462**	**65,183**	**467**	**35,277**	**101,389**
Interest expense	-	(522)	(26)	(511)	**(1,059)**
Inflation-indexation expense	-	-	(8)	(293)	**(301)**
Commission expense	-	(13)	(1)	(160)	**(174)**
Credit loss expense	-	(324)	(2)	(86)	**(412)**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-	(1)	-	(20)	**(21)**
Administrative expenses	-	(1,327)	-	(1,309)	**(2,636)**
Other expenses	(1)	(20)	(20)	(385)	**(426)**
Total expenses	**(1)**	**(2,207)**	**(57)**	**(2,764)**	**(5,029)**

c) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 , related-party transactions in the period are as follows:

December 31, 2022										
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Description of the transaction			Transactions under equivalence conditions to those transactions with mutual independence between the parties	Amount	Effect on the Statement of Income		Effect on the Statement of Financial Position	
		Type of service	Term	Renewal Conditions			Income	Expense	Receivables	Payables
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Artikos Chile S.A.	Joint venture	Procurement service	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year	Yes	1,122	-	1,122	-	-
BCI Seguros de Vida S.A.	Other	Collection service and use of channels, suitcase	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	2,623	2,623	-	-	-
		brand use	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	1,580	1,580	-	-	-
		Suitcase	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	190	190	-	-	-
		Use of channels	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	527	527	-	-	-
		Marketing	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	524	524	-	-	-
		Subordinated bond	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	433	-	94	-	-
		Financial Bond	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	8,126	-	907	-	-
		Bank charges	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	232	-	195	-	-
		Commissions for collection Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales S.A.	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	7,903	6,641	-	-	-
		Insurance	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	5,842	-	4,356	-	-
		Brokerage commissions SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Ltda.	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	6,752	5,556	-	-	-
		Brokerage commissions BCI CCSS	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	36,712	36,712	-	-	-
Zenit General Insurance SA	Other	Investments at Fair Value, Financial Bond	Annual	NA	No	1,161	-	129	-	-
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	Other	Electronic banking transactions	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	2,274	-	2,274	-	-
Combanc S.A.	associate	Compensation and high value payments	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	517	-	517	-	-
Comder Contraparte Central S.A.	associate	bank processing	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	1,453	-	1,453	-	-
Conexxion Spa	Other	postal mail service	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	240	-	240	-	-
Inmobiliaria JY S.P.A	Other	Real estate projects	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	256	-	256	-	-
Jordan (Chile) S.A.	common controller	Printing of forms	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	2,728	-	2,728	-	-
Redbank SA	associate	ATM operation	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 3 years.	Yes	8,673	-	8,673	-	-
Salcobrand S.A.	common controller	ATM's space for rent	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	246	-	246	-	-
Servipag Ltda.	joint venture	Collection and payment of services	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	4,429	-	4,429	-	-
Inmobiliaria SB SPA	Other	Office rental	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	152	-	152	-	-
Boston Consulting Group	Other	Strategic consulting	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	5,846	-	5,846	-	-
Demos una Oportunidad al Menor	Other	Social donations	Defined	52 Months (4 years and 4 months)	Yes	271	-	271	-	-
Transbank SA	Other	Administration of credit cards and income from the use of credit cards	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 2 years.	Yes	2,234	714	1,520	-	-

December 31, 2021										
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Description of the transaction			Transactions under equivalence conditions to those transactions with mutual independence between the parties	Amount	Effect on the Statement of Income		Effect on the Statement of Financial Position	
		Type of service	Term	Renewal Conditions			Income	Expense	Receivables	Payables
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Artikos Chile S.A.	Joint venture	Procurement service	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year	Yes	103	-	103	-	-
BCI Seguros de Vida S.A.	Other	Collection service and use of channels, suitcase	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	187	187	-	-	-
		brand use	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	139	139	-	-	-
		Suitcase	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	16	16	-	-	-
		Use of channels	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	46	46	-	-	-
		Claims management	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	105	105	-		
		Marketing	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	59	59	-	-	-
		Subordinated bond	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	51	-	7	-	-
		Financial Bond	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	116	-	36	-	-
		Bank charges	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	19	-	16	-	-
		Commissions for collection Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales S.A.	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	919	773	-	-	-
		Brokerage commissions BCI CCSS	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	1,078	1,078	-	-	-
BCI General Insurance SA	Other	brand use	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	139	139		-	-
		Suitcase	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	9	9			
		Use of channels	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	46	46		-	-
		Marketing	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	42	42		-	-
		Fixed Term Deposits	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	144	-	-	-	-
		Financial Bonus	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	1,049	-	-	-	-
		Insurance	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	663	-	557	-	-
		Brokerage commissions SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Ltda.	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	795	668	-	-	-
		Brokerage commissions BCI CCSS	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	3,199	3,199	-	-	-
		Commissions for intermediation BCI CCSS Marketing Contribution	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	18	18	-		
Zenit General Insurance SA	Other	Investments at Fair Value, Financial Bond	Annual	NA	No	145	-	4	-	-
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	Other	Electronic banking transactions	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	201	-	201	-	-

December 31, 2021										
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Description of the transaction			Transactions under equivalence conditions to those transactions with mutual independence between the parties	Amount	Effect on the Statement of Income		Effect on the Statement of Financial Position	
		Type of service	Term	Renewal Conditions			Income	Expense	Receivables	Payables
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Combanc S.A.	Associate	Compensation and high value payments	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	52	-	52	-	-
Comder Contraparte Central S.A.	Associate	bank processing	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	98	-	98	-	-
Conexxion Spa	Other	Postal mail service	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	24	-	24	-	-
DCV Registros S.A.	Other	Shareholders register administration	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	10	-	10	-	-
Depósitos Central de Valores S.A.	Other	Custody of financial instruments	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	59	-	59	-	-
Digitech Solutions S.A.	Other	Document digitalization	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	31	-	31	-	-
Inmobiliaria Anya S.A.	Other	Real estate projects	8 years	Automatic renewal.	Yes	12	-	12	-	-
Inmobiliaria JY S.P.A	Other	Real estate projects	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	23	-	23	-	-
Jordan (Chile) S.A.	Common Parent	Printing of forms	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	228	-	228	-	19
Operadoras de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A.	Associate	Card processing	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 3 years.	Yes	858	-	858	-	-
Redbank SA	Associate	ATM operation	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 3 years.	Yes	716	-	716	-	-
Salcobrand S.A.	Common Parent	ATM's space for rent	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	25	-	25	-	-
Servicios de Información Avanzada S.A.	Other	Commercial Information Service	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	99	-	99		
Servipag Ltda.	Joint venture	Collection and payment of services	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	429	-	429	-	-
Sistema Nacional de Com. Financieras S.A. (Sinacofi)	Other	Office rental	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	57	-	57	-	-
Boston Consulting Group	Other	Strategic consulting	Defined	Defined	Yes	318	-	318	-	-
Transbank SA	Associate	Administration of credit cards and income from the use of credit cards	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 2 years.	Yes	187	49	138	-	-

d) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 , the compensation of the key personnel of the Bank and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Directors:		
Payment of salaries and expenses of the Board of Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries		
Key personnel of the Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries:	6,285	5,199
Payment for short-term term employee benefits		
Payment for benefits to post-employment employees	32,819	26,190
Payment for benefits to long-term employees	-	-
Payment for benefits to employees for termination of employment contract	-	-
Payment to employees based on shares or equity instruments	-	-
Payment for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	-	-
Payment for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	-	-
Payment for other staff obligations	-	-
Subtotal - Payments for employee benefit obligations:	**32,819**	**26,190**
TOTAL	**39,104**	**31,389**

e) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Bank presents Number of key management personnel members of the Bank and its Subsidiaries:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
	No. of Executives	
Directors:		
Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries	89	90
Key personnel of the Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries:		
General Manager - Bank	1	1
General managers - Bank subsidiaries	10	10
Division/Area Managers - Bank	11	11
Division/Area Managers - Bank Subsidiaries	68	62
Subtotal	**90**	**84**
TOTAL	**179**	**174**

NOTE 44 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets and liabilities at fair value

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of the main financial assets and liabilities not presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements at their fair values

	As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021		As of January 1, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair Values	Carrying amount	Fair Values	Carrying amount	Fair Values
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Cash and bank deposits	4,256,396	4,256,396	3,960,498	3,960,498	4,597,868	4,597,868
Transactions in course of collection	404,209	404,209	350,072	350,072	236,710	236,710
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	7,680,615	7,680,615	6,066,335	6,066,334	5,567,454	5,567,454
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	71,282	71,282	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,477,361	10,477,361	10,813,647	11,204,592	7,691,869	7,691,869
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	1,788,851	1,788,851	1,589,058	1,589,058	1,031,722	1,031,722
Financial assets at amortized cost	49,830,891	54,297,122	43,730,731	43,954,637	35,589,133	39,399,339
Total assets	**74,509,605**	**78,975,836**	**66,510,341**	**67,125,191**	**54,714,756**	**58,524,961**
LIABILITIES						
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	330,138	330,138	258,686	258,686	201,437	201,437
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6,584,736	6,584,736	5,094,231	5,094,231	4,530,724	4,530,724
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	2,590,468	2,590,468	1,492,815	1,492,815	1,262,629	1,262,629
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	59,760,444	63,862,236	54,086,905	55,887,076	44,271,211	46,996,300
Total Liabilities	**69,265,786**	**73,367,578**	**60,932,637**	**62,732,808**	**50,266,001**	**52,991,090**

The fair value estimates presented above do not attempt to estimate the value of the Bank's earnings, generated by its business, or future activities, and therefore, do not represent the value of the Bank as a going concern. Loans are shown net of provisions.

The methods used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are detailed below.

Financial assets at amortized cost

This account includes Loans and receivables from customers and repurchase agreements.

Loans and receivables from customers are shown net of their provision for credit or impairment risk. The estimated fair value of loans represents the discounted amount of future cash flows expected to be received.

Cash flows are discounted at the base market interest rate; in this case, we use an interbank rate, considering the relevant term and currency.

The criteria used for the incorporation of credit risk of the assets considered for these purposes are:

1. From the expected loss estimation models, it is possible to infer about the credit quality of the portfolio (at least in qualitative terms), for the residual term of the operations that make up the asset accounts considered (commercial loans, mortgage loans for housing and consumer loans).
2. In quantitative terms, the provision percentage assigned to an operation is an approximation variable to the credit profile of said operation.
3. The amount resulting from applying the 'provisions/total loans' factor to the present value of the respective loans is an approximation of the adjustment for credit risk.

Liabilities at amortized cost

In this section we include on-demand and term deposits, bank borrowings and debt instruments issued.

The estimated fair value of on demand accounts and deposits, that is, without an established term, including those accounts that do not accrue interest, is the amount to be paid when the client demands it. Therefore, the amortized cost of these deposits is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

The fair value of term deposits has been estimated based on discounted future cash flows based on interest rate structures adjusted from transactions observed at the measurement date.

The fair value of liabilities with financial institutions has been determined using discounted cash flow models, based on the relevant interest rate curve for the remaining term of the instrument until maturity.

The fair value of these liabilities has been determined using discounted cash flow models, based on the relevant interest rate curve for the remaining term of the instrument until maturity.

Financial assets and liabilities held for trading through profit or loss

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities (fixed income instruments classified as Held for Trading and Available for Sale, in addition to Derivative instruments) is estimated using the valuation techniques detailed in the following letters.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Please refer to Note 2, letter j) for further details on the criteria used to determine fair value.

Hierarchy used to determine fair value

The regulations distinguish between different hierarchies of inputs used for valuation techniques, discriminating between "observable" or "unobservable" inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, and unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions of the Bank and subsidiaries in relation to market behavior. From these two types of inputs, the following hierarchy has been created:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities to those being measured. This level includes debt instruments, whether they are fixed or variable income, equity instruments and derivative financial instruments traded on local or international stock markets.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable inputs directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) for assets and liabilities. This category includes prices that require interpolation within a price structure, such as derivative instruments. The same occurs with bonds valued with some valuation technique such as interpolation or matrix pricing, based on inputs that are observable.

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity and debt instruments that have significant unobservable inputs.

This hierarchy requires that when there are observable market data, they are used. The Bank and subsidiaries consider observable relevant market data in their valuations whenever possible.

Non-recurring assets and liabilities are presented below according to the hierarchy to determine the fair value.

	As of December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost	54,297,122	-	54,297,122	-
Total	**54,297,122**	**-**	**54,297,122**	**-**
Liabilities				
Financial liability at amortized cost	63,862,236	-	63,862,236	-
Total	**63,862,236**	**-**	**63,862,236**	**-**

	As of December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost	43,954,637	-	43,954,637	-
Total	**43,954,637**	**-**	**43,954,637**	**-**
Liabilities				
Financial liability at amortized cost	**55,887,076**	**-**	**55,887,076**	**-**
Total	**55,887,076**	**-**	**55,887,076**	**-**

The Bank and Subsidiaries have not made transfers of financial assets or liabilities between levels 1, 2 and 3 as of December 31, 2022, and 2021.

	As of December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss:	**909,962**	**6,770,350**	**303**	**7,680,615**
Financial derivative contracts	-	6,770,350	303	**6,770,653**
Debt instruments	770,101	-	-	**770,101**
Other Financial Instruments	139,861	-	-	**139,861**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**71,282**	**-**	**-**	**71,282**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	**10,393,918**	**-**	**83,443**	**10,477,361**
Debt financial instruments	10,393,918	-	83,443	**10,477,361**
Other Financial Instruments	-	-	-	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**-**	**1,788,851**	**-**	**1,788,851**
Total financial assets	**11,375,162**	**8,559,201**	**83,746**	**20,018,109**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**6,584,736**	**-**	**6,584,736**
Financial derivative contracts	-	6,584,736	-	6,584,736
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for hedging	**-**	**2,590,468**	**-**	**2,590,468**
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**9,175,204**	**-**	**9,175,204**

	As of December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss:	**873,868**	**5,191,239**	**1,227**	**6,066,335**
Financial derivative contracts	-	5,191,239	1,227	5,192,467
Debt instruments	717,058	-	-	717,058
Other Financial Instruments	156,810	-	-	156,810
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	**10,813,647**	**-**	**-**	**10,813,647**
Debt financial instruments	10,813,647	-	-	10,813,647
Other Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**-**	**1,589,058**	**-**	1,589,058
Total financial assets	**11,687,515**	**6,780,298**	**1,227**	**18,469,040**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**5,094,231**	**-**	**5,094,231**
Financial derivative contracts	-	5,094,231	-	5,094,231
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for hedging	**-**	**1,492,815**	**-**	**1,492,815**
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**6,587,046**	**-**	**6,587,046**

a) Valuation of La Polar Bonds

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank has applied valuation techniques to determine the fair value of the financial instruments "BLAPO-F" and "BLAPO-G". Such valuation is based on the IRR of the last existing market transaction between the closing date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the exchange date of said financial instrument.

b) Level 3 Reconciliation

Value changes in level 3 derivatives are explained by the following reconciliation table

	As of December 31, 2022					
Reconciliation level 3	Opening balance	Gain (loss) recognized in profit or loss	Gain (loss) recognized in Equity	Net of purchases, sales, and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets						
Derivative Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	1,127	(924)	-	-	-	303
Call Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,127**	**(924)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**303**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Call Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	As of December 31, 2021					
Reconciliation level 3	Opening balance	Gain (loss) recognized in profit or loss	Gain (loss) recognized in Equity	Net of purchases, sales, and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets						
Derivative Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	6,265	(5,038)	-	-	-	1,227
Call Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,265**	**(5,038)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,227**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Call Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTE 45 – MATURITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS PER THEIR REMAINING TERMS

a) As of December 31, 2022, and 2021 , the new contractual maturities according to remaining terms of financial assets and liabilities, are as follows:

December 31, 2022	On-demand	Up to a month	More than one month and three months	More than three months up to one year	Between 1 year and 3 years	More than 3 years up to 5 years	More than five years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS								
Cash and bank deposits	4,256,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,256,396**
Transactions in course of collection	-	404,209	-	-	-	-	-	**404,209**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	617,286	789,479	1,982,622	2,047,161	1,188,390	1,055,677	**7,680,615**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	32,002	1,449	9,773	7,537	4,673	15,848	**71,282**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,703,904	213,020	1,436,419	1,107,804	686,846	2,329,368	**10,477,361**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	-	14,268	68,107	274,450	563,104	385,633	483,289	**1,788,851**
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	11,216,391	3,166,941	6,441,563	7,235,662	4,231,119	17,539,215	**49,830,891**
Total assets	**4,256,396**	**16,988,060**	**4,238,996**	**10,144,827**	**10,961,268**	**6,496,661**	**21,423,397**	**74,509,605**
LIABILITIES								
Transactions in course of payment	-	330,138	-	-	-	-	-	**330,138**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	511,967	603,412	1,730,518	1,701,356	892,406	1,145,077	**6,584,736**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	49,578	77,961	461,040	768,065	452,455	781,369	**2,590,468**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-	24,503,023	6,334,141	4,716,604	7,250,380	1,729,546	15,226,750	**59,760,444**
Lease liabilities	-	1,565	3,951	13,478	45,232	61,214	11,008	**136,448**
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-	-	-	29,796	57,835	56,033	1,355,635	**1,499,299**
Total Liabilities	**-**	**25,396,271**	**7,019,465**	**6,951,436**	**9,822,868**	**3,191,654**	**18,519,839**	**70,901,533**
Net mismatch between financial assets and liabilities	**4,256,396**	**(8,408,211)**	**(2,780,469)**	**3,193,391**	**1,138,400**	**3,305,007**	**2,903,558**	**3,608,072**

As of December 31, 2021	On-demand	Up to a month	More than one month and three months	More than three months up to one year	Between 1 year and 3 years	More than 3 years up to 5 years	More than five years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS								
Cash and bank deposits	3,960,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,960,498
Transactions in course of collection	-	350,072	-	-	-	-	-	350,072
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,677,142	98,932	851,207	1,078,212	783,874	1,576,968	6,066,335
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,702,569	158,514	526,849	1,611,888	1,181,509	4,632,318	10,813,647
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	-	-	4,954	-	315,764	145,604	1,122,736	1,589,058
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	913,464	1,467,988	5,139,909	9,241,789	9,246,368	17,721,213	43,730,731
Total assets	**3,960,498**	**5,643,247**	**1,730,388**	**6,517,965**	**12,247,653**	**11,357,355**	**25,053,235**	**66,510,341**
LIABILITIES								
Transactions in course of payment	-	258,686	-	-	-	-	-	258,686
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,013,904	232,891	818,742	1,106,753	860,226	1,061,715	5,094,231
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	330,978	59,768	184,934	317,896	256,941	342,298	1,492,815
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	26,823,060	7,680,742	4,504,550	2,755,255	7,104,964	1,188,499	4,029,835	54,086,905
Lease liabilities	-	1,986	5,016	14,478	55,195	49,509	47,542	173,726
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-	1,332,936	-	-	-	-	-	1,332,936
Total Liabilities	**26,823,060**	**10,619,232**	**4,802,225**	**3,773,409**	**8,584,808**	**2,355,175**	**5,481,390**	**62,439,299**
Net mismatch between financial assets and liabilities	**22,862,562**	**4,975,985**	**(3,071,837)**	**2,744,556**	**3,662,845**	**9,002,180**	**19,571,845**	**4,071,042**

NOTE 46 – FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CURRENCY

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, financial and non-financial assets and liabilities by currency are detailed as follows:

December 31, 2022	Chilean pesos		Adjustable by Exchange rate	Us dollars	Colombian pesos	Pound sterling	Euro	Swiss francs	Yen	Chinese yuan	Other Foreign Currencies	Total
	CLP	UF	ER	USD	COP	GBP	EUR	CHF	JPY	CNY	OTHER	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSET												
Cash and bank deposits	1,532,258	-	-	2,599,848	-	2,774	55,165	5,887	8,598	3,117	48,749	**4,256,396**
Transactions in course of collection	182,046	-	-	191,837	-	74	30,065	44	88	-	55	**404,209**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	7,091,044	457,807	-	131,749	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7,680,615**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	71,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**71,282**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,366,177	1,746,743	-	4,227,268	-	-	123,142	-	-	-	14,031	**10,477,361**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	1,458,464	64,779	-	1,089	-	-	42	263,436	20	-	1,021	**1,788,851**
Financial assets at amortized cost:	12,623,917	15,146,723	133,826	21,700,978	-	425	79,822	-	43,542	1,827	99,831	**49,830,891**
Investments in companies	35,119	-	-	140,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**175,736**
Intangible Assets	200,338	-	36,327	164,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,356	**411,009**
Property and equipment	193,559	-	-	53,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,596	**249,105**
Right-of-use assets	19,828	85,678	-	45,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404	**152,886**
Current tax assets	137,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	**138,066**
Deferred tax assets	350,871	-	-	130,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578	**482,714**
Other assets	409,236	48	40,941	1,437,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,516	**1,895,064**
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	34,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**34,934**
Total assets	**28,635,699**	**17,501,778**	**211,094**	**30,897,170**	**15**	**3,273**	**288,236**	**269,367**	**52,248**	**4,944**	**185,295**	**78,049,119**
LIABILITIES												
Transactions in course of payment	177,910	-	-	145,710	-	3	6,325	19	-	171	-	**330,138**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value	6,535,373	-	-	49,363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6,584,736**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	825,245	1,426,917	-	337,767	-	-	-	539	-	-	-	**2,590,468**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22,584,996	5,937,240	1	30,096,130	-	2,675	123,641	739,007	66,695	4,424	205,635	**59,760,444**
Lease liabilities	-	100,064	-	35,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,383	**136,448**
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-	1,499,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,499,299**
Provisions for contingencies	158,568	-	-	68,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	797	**227,716**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	246,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**246,247**
Special provisions for credit loss	455,437	-	-	34,955	-	-	639	18	2	1	3	**491,055**
Current tax	1,131	-	-	16,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**17,493**
Deferred tax	1,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,612**
Other liabilities	389,143	207,953	2,166	784,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,801	**1,386,662**
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total liabilities	**31,375,662**	**9,171,473**	**2,167**	**31,568,238**	**-**	**2,678**	**130,605**	**739,583**	**66,697**	**4,596**	**210,619**	**73,272,318**
Mismatches by currency as of December 31, 2022	**(2,739,963)**	**8,330,305**	**208,927**	**(671,068)**	**15**	**595**	**157,631**	**(470,216)**	**(14,449)**	**348**	**(25,324)**	**4,776,801**

As of December 31, 2021	Chilean pesos		Adjustable by CT	US dollars	Colombian pesos	Pound sterling	Euro	Swiss francs	yen	Chinese yuan	Other Foreign Currencies	Total
	CLP	UF	CT	USD	COP	GBP	EUR	CHF	JPY	CNY	OTHER	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSET												
Cash and bank deposits	618,825	-	-	3,220,839	-	21,463	43,584	1,152	19,204	9,713	25,718	**3,960,498**
Transactions in course of collection	159,555	-	-	171,178	-	482	18,273	156	4	106	318	**350,072**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	5,346,341	596,647	-	127,009	24	-	(4,304)	-	-	-	618	**6,066,335**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,139,559	1,895,246	-	4,625,708	-	-	153,134	-	-	-	-	**10,813,647**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	1,465,138	20,543	-	1,200	-	-	45	101,056	23	-	1,053	**1,589,058**
Financial assets at amortized cost:	12,259,203	13,746,812	128,327	17,529,323	-	549	32,683	-	12,087	-	21,747	**43,730,731**
Investments in companies	115,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**115,414**
Intangible Assets	210,974	-	43,400	186,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	**440,958**
Property and equipment	197,509	-	-	55,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	**252,734**
Right-of-use assets	22,714	101,489	-	64,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**189,026**
Current tax assets	7,123	-	-	12,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19,572**
Deferred tax assets	224,076	-	-	29,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	**253,552**
Other assets	301,396	71	41,212	970,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,153	**1,319,963**
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	45,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**45,718**
Total assets	**25,113,545**	**16,360,808**	**212,939**	**26,993,560**	**24**	**22,494**	**243,415**	**102,364**	**31,318**	**9,819**	**56,992**	**69,147,278**
LIABILITIES												
Transactions in course of payment	124,345	-	-	119,376	-	2,087	8,678	196	3,872	106	26	**258,686**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value	5,071,412	31	-	22,521	24	-	-	-	-	-	243	**5,094,231**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	1,368,895	20,543	-	1,200	-	-	45	101,056	23	-	1,053	**1,492,815**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	21,670,271	4,604,138	3,250	26,893,228	-	18,910	122,935	564,534	44,918	9,386	155,335	**54,086,905**
Lease liabilities	-	118,005	-	55,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**173,726**
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	1,176,819	156,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,332,936**
Provisions for contingencies	104,521	-	-	34,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	**138,611**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	156,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**156,117**
Special provisions for credit loss	376,336	-	-	35,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**412,065**
Current tax	129,078	-	-	12,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	**141,535**
Deferred tax	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**926**
Other liabilities	436,236	484,876	1,308	441,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	**1,364,510**
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total liabilities	**30,614,956**	**5,383,710**	**4,558**	**27,615,743**	**24**	**20,997**	**131,658**	**665,786**	**48,813**	**9,492**	**157,326**	**64,653,063**
Mismatches by currency as of December 31, 2021	**(5,501,411)**	**10,977,098**	**208,381**	**(622,183)**	**-**	**1,497**	**111,757**	**(563,422)**	**(17,495)**	**327**	**(100,334)**	**4,494,215**

NOTE 47 – RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

1. INTRODUCTION

Financial risk management is performed throughout the organization, under a framework containing policies that define the criteria and procedures guiding the actions of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Business activities performed by the Bank involve identifying, assessing, accepting, and managing different types of risks or combinations of risks. The main risk categories to which the Bank is exposed are financial risk, market risk, structural risk, and liquidity risk.

To manage financial risks, the Bank's Board of Directors and Senior Management are responsible for:

- understanding the nature and magnitude of the financial risks assumed, as well as the strategies implemented to manage them;
- directing the management of financial risks using prudential criteria, which avoid exposing the Bank to insolvency or financial instability;
- defining a framework of policies that comprehensively regulate the management of financial risks, considering the best practices in the market, current regulations and the Bank's culture;
- establishing a structure of limits structure that covers all relevant risks, is consistent with the Board of Directors' risk tolerance and current regulatory margins;
- establishing a clear segregation of duties between trading and control activities, so that risk measurement, supervision and information are performed by units that are independent from the risk-assuming areas;
- receiving relevant, complete and timely information; and
- verifying the application of policies and compliance with limits through a continuous internal audit process.

2. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors, through the Executive Committee, approves the policies and defines the level of financial risk tolerance. The Comptroller supervises compliance with risk policies, using independent evaluations. Likewise, the Bank controls exposure to financial risks through the Finance and Risk Committee.

The Chief Executive Officer, as the main individual responsible for the Bank's overall management, must conduct the business strictly adhering to the current legal framework and internal policies, limits and procedures established. He chairs the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), a body where he is informed about the risks assumed by the Corporation and provides guidelines for such purposes.

The Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is the highest-ranking executive body assigned to manage financial risks. In its regular meetings, the ALCO Committee reviews the liquidity position, asset and liability management and investment strategies, with due regard to risks assumed.

The Finance Department is responsible for the direct management of financial risks. Such department must implement business, investment, and financing strategies for the Bank to achieve its objectives while minimizing the risks assumed.

The Market and Liquidity Risk Management measures and controls financial risks. This Department is responsible for proposing policies and limits to mitigate risks, as well as designing measurement tools according to the size and complexity of operations.

The limit structure and daily control ensure that risks are within the margins established by the ALCO Committee and approved by the Executive Committee. This is strengthened by an adequate segregation of duties and the control by opposition established in the Bank's organizational structure, which allows managing risks without any conflict of interest.

The Market and Liquidity Risk Management reports on a daily basis risk exposures and the use of limits. In addition, on a monthly basis it communicates the overall financial risk position to the ALCO Committee, so that Senior Management understands the risks assumed, and if required, establishes guidelines.

The supervision of the financial risks performed by the Bank on the subsidiaries is covered by the Subsidiary Control Policy. This is performed through the process of annual review of policies, quantification of risks, definition of stand-alone or consolidated limits, and coordination between the different vehicles when appropriate.

3. MARKET RISK

Market risk represents losses that could affect the value of investment portfolios because of adverse movements in market prices.

Principles for managing market risk include: the use of methodologies to quantify market risks in accordance with the volume and complexity of the activities performed; mechanisms for periodic review of the models used to quantify market risks, including their independent validations; formal and periodic performance of stress exercises, appropriate for the scale and complexity of transactions and daily monitoring of limits and excesses.

In the field of market risks, the following are managed:

Price risk: it is the risk of losses that can cause a change in the value of a portfolio of financial instruments, in trading activities with customers (*market making)* and proprietary investments. This risk is found in all portfolios subject to market valuation.

Basis risk: losses that may originate from an imperfect correlation between two or more market variables used to hedge the risk of a financial position.

Convexity or mismatch risk: losses that may originate when assuming positions in a risk factor, generating mismatches in time periods. Those terms where there is greater market depth should be considered as one of the important variables.

Optionality risk: Buying or writing options carries its own risks. These are closely characterized by the non-linear relationship between the gain generated by the option, the value of the underlying factors and the volatility of such factors.

The Bank separate the management, control, and measurement of market risks between trading portfolios and available-for-sale and/or held-to-maturity portfolios. The former includes positions as a result of the flow of sales to corporate and institutional customers, positions as a result of the market making business, and hedge or trading positions. The latter holds positions that come mainly from the management of interest rates associated with personal and commercial banking loans, in addition to a portfolio of financial investments.

3.1 MARKET RISK IN THE TRADING BOOK

The main market risks generated in the trading book are the following:

Interest rate risk: arise as a result of exposure to movement in the different interest rate curves on which a current position is maintained. The typical products that generate this sensitivity correspond to interest rate derivative products (Swap or Cross Currency Swap), such as those products of the capital market business (Debt Securities, Term Deposits, Futures or other). However, in practice, all financial products are exposed to movements in interest rates due to the effect on the valuation associated with their discount factor.

Currency risk: this risk is generated by the movements from the several exchange rates with the currencies on which current positions are held. This risk is generated in currency spot positions, as well as in any derivative product whose underlying is an exchange rate.

Optionality risk: The purchase or writing of options carries its own risks. These are closely characterized by the non-linear relationship between the gain generated by the option, the value of the underlying factors and the volatility of said factors.

Equity security risk arises as a result of movements in share prices. Such risk is generated in cash positions of shares as well as in any derivative product whose underlying is a share or a variable income index. This type of instrument mainly arises from the subsidiary BCI Corredor de Bolsa, whereas Bank BCI, by regulation, does not have access to these markets.

3.1.1 Management and Limits

The functions established for Financial Risk include the daily control of market risk positions, which implies ensuring compliance with the limits and/or alerts approved by Senior Management. This follow-up is performed regularly to assess the evolution of risk metrics and their significant movements, as well as communicate risks and possible excesses through the channels established for such purposes.

Setting limits for trading market risk is a dynamic process that is associated with the level of risk appetite established by the BCI Corporation. Such process is part of the annual limit review and update plan.

Limits are established on different metrics and are intended to cover all activities subject to this risk from multiple views, applying a prudent criterion, where the main are as follows:

- VaR limits (Total and by risk factor).
- Sensitivity limits to the exchange rate.
- Interest rate sensitivity limits (total and by terms).
- Sensitivity limits for positions in significant products.
- Sensitivity limits for positions in significant spreads.
- Vega limits.

These general limits are supplemented by other sub-limits for structure that is granular to allow the effective control of the different types of trading market risk factors to which the Corporation is exposed in its trading activities.

These limits are approved by senior management (ALCO and/or Board of Directors).

3.1.2 Metrics

a) **VaR (Value at Risk):** this is a methodology that estimates losses that a portfolio would incur as a result of an adverse movement of interest rates and/or market prices over a time horizon and for a certain confidence level.

The VaR methodology used is historical simulation that recognizes the fat-tail property of financial returns. A 2-year rolling window of daily data is used. The 1st percentile of the P&L distribution is measured, or VaR at 99% confidence. The volatility updating technique is used, which recognizes the existence of volatility clusters.

Objectives and limitations of the VaR methodology: The objective of VaR is to measure the risk of a portfolio of assets by determining how much it can lose over a period and with a given level of confidence, under normal market conditions. This method is applied to portfolios that have information on the relevant market variables. In addition, it does not depend on the calculation of correlations and volatilities, as these are calculated implicitly when using historical information, which means having the history of the associated variables to perform this calculation.

The 1-day VaR for each portfolio is shown below.

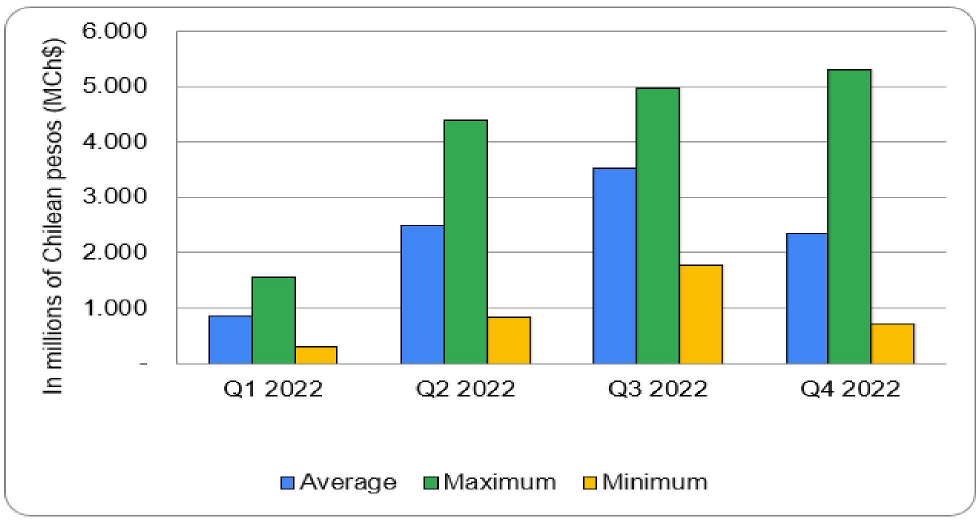
VaR tables by Portfolio: annual comparison as of December 31, 2022

Figures in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.

VaR	2022	2021	Variance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Trading	**1,771**	**894**	**877**
Maximum	5,312	2,723	2,589
Minimum	303	211	92
Average	2,307	1,309	998
Balance	**800**	**893**	(93)
Maximum	1,517	3,887	(2,370)
Minimum	247	81	166
Average	727	694	33
BCI Corredor de Bolsa	**1,421**	**258**	**1,163**
Maximum	1,855	952	903
Minimum	213	88	125
Average	666	346	320
BCI Asset Management	**116**	**204**	**(88)**
Maximum	323	386	(63)
Minimum	114	127	(13)
Average	212	247	(35)

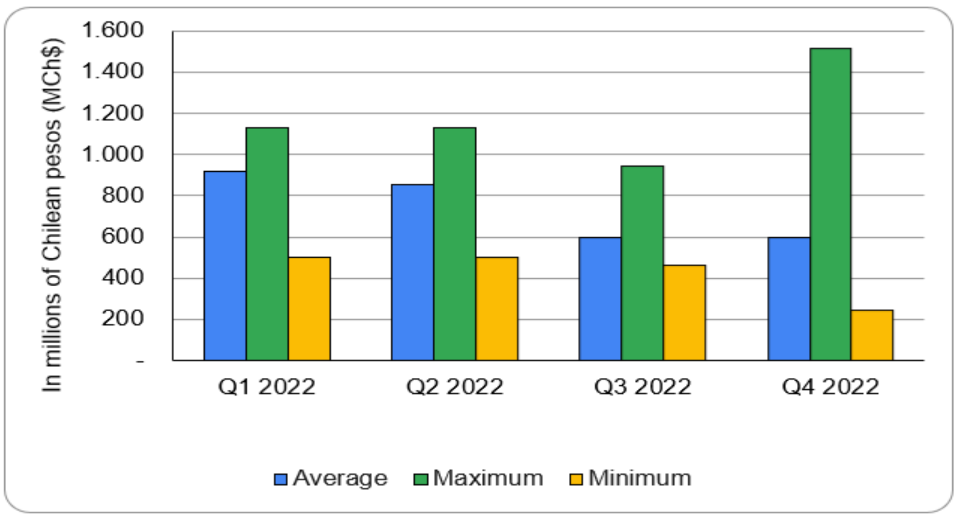
VaR Trading: Quarterly graphic comparison as of December 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.



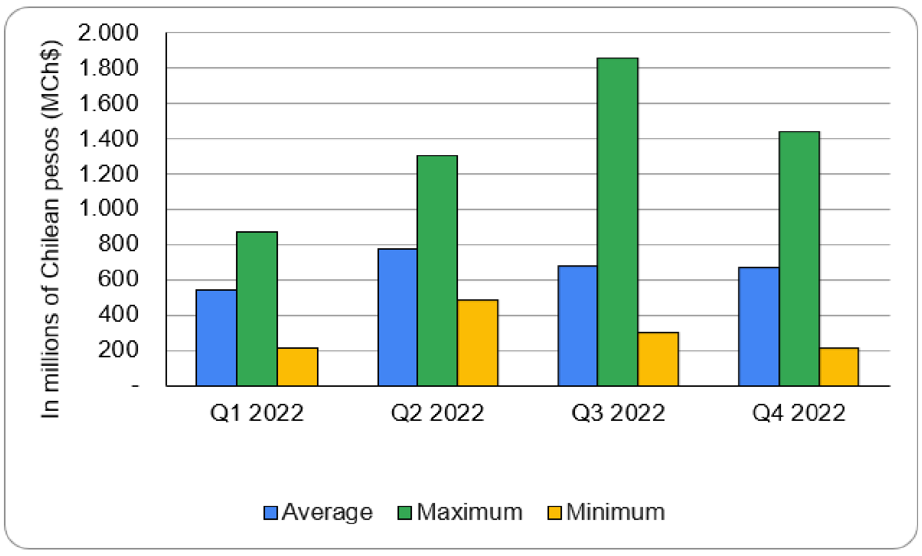
VaR Balance: quarterly graphic comparison as of December 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.



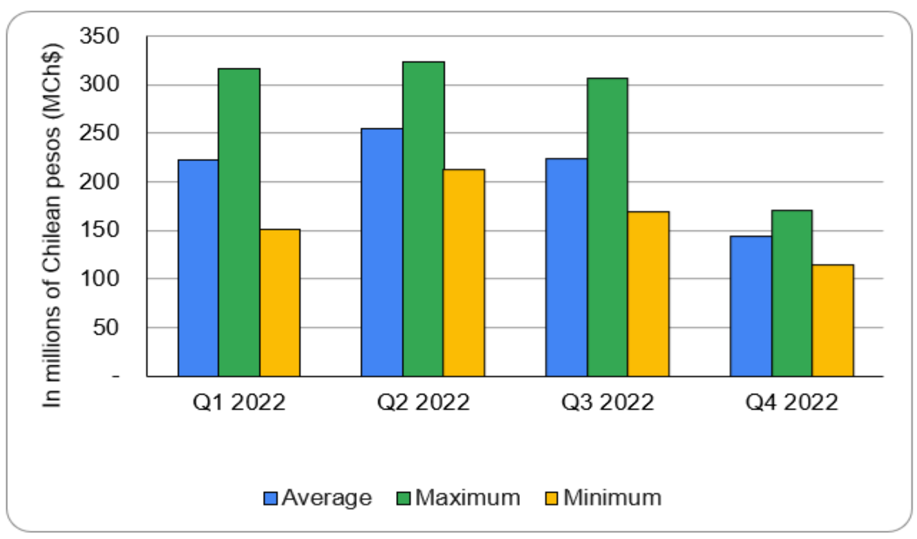
VaR Bci Corredora de Bolsa: quarterly graphic comparison as of December 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.



VaR Bci Asset Management: quarterly graphic comparison as of December 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.



For the current period, the VaR (Value at Risk) is broken down into the different risk factors that compose it for its management, this corresponds to:

VaR by Risk factor: comparative table as of December 31, 2022, v/s 2021

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos.

Value at Risk	2022	2021	Variance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Total	**1,771**	**894**	**877**
Interest rate	1,580	810	770
Foreign currency	271	123	148
Optionality	15	110	(95)

Note: consider that the calculation of VAR having correlations, the sum of its factors is not the same related to the Total VAR.

a) Stressed VaR (sVaR): there are limitations of the VaR models, mainly in the face of extreme events that have not been noted in the historical information or because they do not capture the intra-day movements in the portfolio. Because of this, stress situations are modeled to assess potential impacts on the value of the most extreme event portfolios. The following analysis presents the Stress VaR study for the main current risks.

Stress VaR: annual comparison as of December 31, 2022

Figures in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.

STRESS VaR	2022	2021	Variance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Total	**3,130**	**3,684**	**(554)**
Maximum	8,844	5,358	3,486
Minimum	2,366	1,559	807
Average	4,657	3,216	1,441

3.2 COUNTERPARTY MARKET RISK

Counterparty risk management encompasses the management of financial risks that seeks to recognize and subsequently manage the possible credit deterioration of each counterparty, arising from investments and/or businesses related to the capital market.

This risk is defined as the possibility that the issuer or the counterparty does not comply with its obligations or commitments within the agreed terms and amounts. This risk is determined by the debt at the time of default, by the probability of default by the counterparty, and by the loss given default. On a daily basis, the current market value plus the potential future exposure of the derivatives is calculated; estimating the value of the debt in an event of default that has not yet occurred. The potential future exposure represents the maximum market value that the instruments could reach during the remaining term of the contract. The result of this calculation determines the use of the credit facility associated with derivative instruments.

As part of counterparty risk management, Senior Management encourages direct involvement in both local and foreign clearing houses, as applicable, and the trading of derivative instruments must be conducted in accordance with the policies, limits and procedures established by the Bank, in compliance with internal and external regulations, and all new products must comply with the provisions of the New Products Policy prior to being traded.

3.2.1 Management and Limits

The Bank manages its counterparty risk through analysis of the future exposure of financial instruments, called PFE (Potential Future Exposure) and in turn through adjustments to the Fair value of derivative instruments, referred to as CVA (Credit Value Adjustment).

3.2.2 Metrics

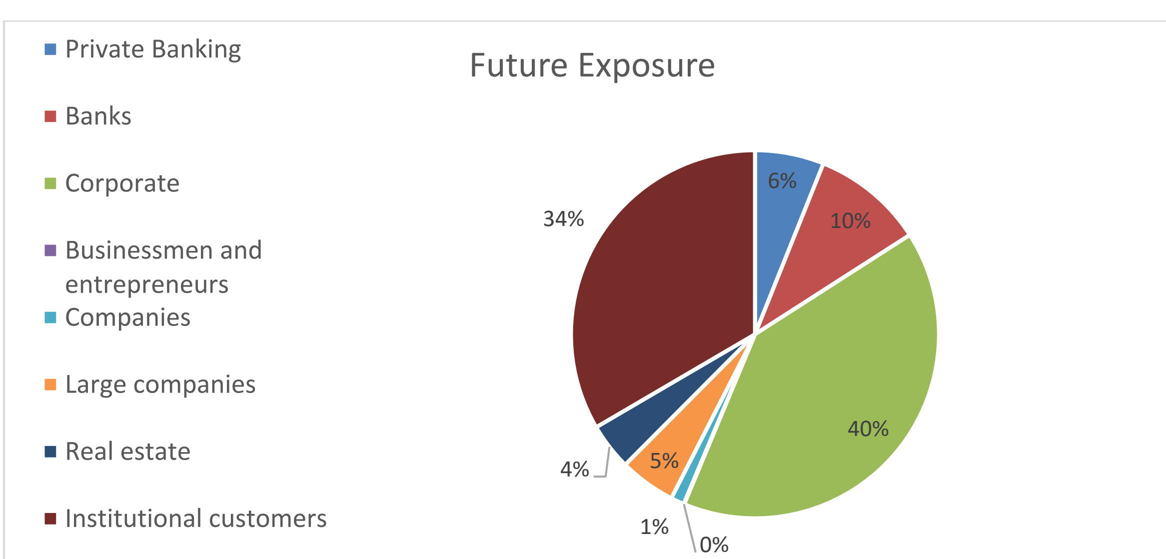
a) **Future Exposures:** The future exposure of an *over-the-counter (OTC) derivative* is directly related to the credit exposure generated by this type of product for BCI. The risk from such contracts exists when the valuation or *mark-to-market (MTM)* is positive in favor of BCI. These contracts are measured on a daily basis, and the risk or uncertainty arises regarding the potential value that the MTM may reach throughout the life of the operation.

Monte Carlo simulation techniques are used to calculate future exposures by counterparty. Specific limits by counterparty ensure that defined risk levels are not exceeded, and adequate diversification is achieved. The following table provides the detail of the exposure for each segment for the periods ended December 31, 2022, and 2021.

Future Exposure by Banks: as of December 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos.

	Future Exposure	
Banking	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$
BCI Bank	**2,672,646**	**2,467,992**
Private Banking	162,221	88,535
Banks	263,355	641,300
Corporate	1,078,829	765,047
SMEs	1,364	1,610
Business	31,526	38,110
Large Corporations	132,170	98,075
Real Estate	109,839	104,509
Institutional	893,342	730,806
Total	**2,672,646**	**2,467,992**

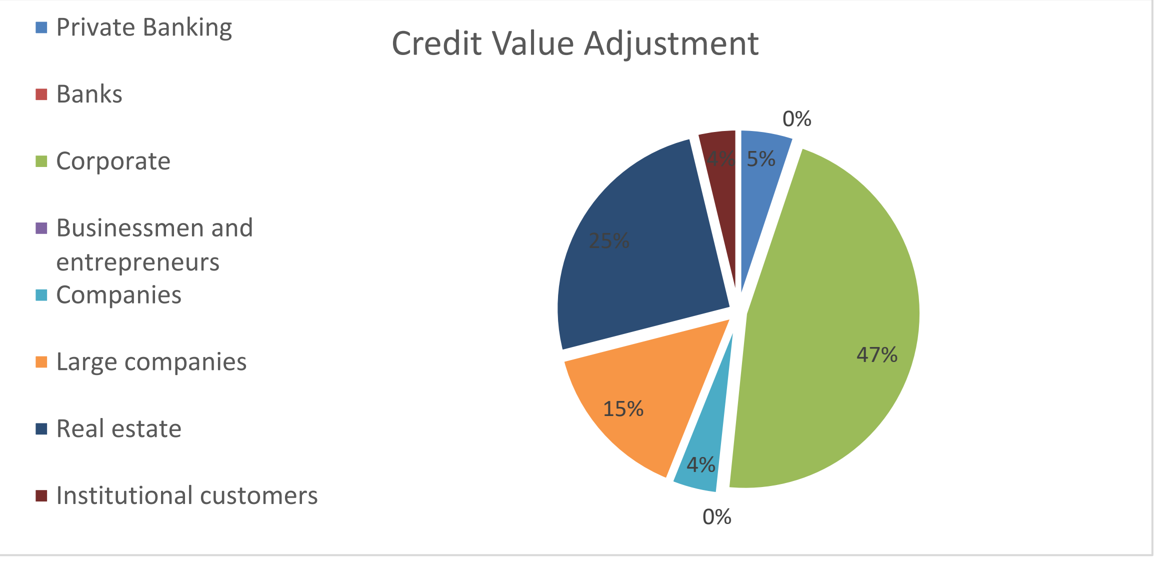


b) **Derivative credit valuation adjustment (CVA):** The objective is to determine the expected losses due to counterparty risk in OTC derivative contracts. The CVA of a derivative is defined as the difference between the market value free of credit risk (without risk of default by the counterparty) and the value of the derivative engaged that carries the possibility of default by the counterparty. Accordingly, the CVA of a customer can be obtained from the expected exposure (EE) by counterparty risk (the expected loss amount) and the expected loss rate (EL) associated with the default of the counterparty. The table below details the allowance for CVA by segment for the periods ended December 31, 2022, and 2021.

CVA (Credit Value Adjustment): as of December 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos.

Credit Value Adjustment (CVA)			
Banking	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Variation
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
BCI Bank	**13,016**	**11,143**	**1,873**
Private Banking	666	428	238
Banks	7	237	(230)
Corporate	6,044	5,090	954
SMEs	12	8	4
Business	569	585	(16)
Large Corporations	1,944	1,535	409
Real Estate	3,284	2,888	396
Institutional	489	372	117
City National Bank	**1,736**	**1,409**	**327**
BCI CdB	**0.48**	**0.23**	**0.25**
Total	**14,753**	**12,553**	**2,200**



3.3 MARKET RISK OUTSIDE OF THE TRADING BOOK

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income relate to all financial instruments that have not been acquired for trading them at short-term, where the Bank intends to keep them on its balance sheet Instruments that are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income may not be subsequently reclassified to the category financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.

Certain definitions that should be considered for the market of these assets are included below.

Debt Securities (IRF): this is the name given to securities representing medium and long-term obligations, issued in series, intended to finance different production and housing activities. They bear interest and are generally quoted as a percentage of par value.

Portfolio of Non-Derivative Financial Instruments: relates to the set of investment debt securities classified as Available for Sale, Investments to Maturity and the portfolio of corporate bonds classified in Trading, which weight different economic sectors, issuers, terms, rates (fixed versus floating or mixed rates), currencies, prepayment options, etc.

Investment Grade Instruments: relate to instruments to which the investment grade classification has been associated by one of the international rating agencies: S&P, Moody's and Fitch. This is equivalent to a BBB- or higher rating for the International market and A- for domestic instruments.

Covenants: restrictions used by banks or institutional investors to ensure that issuers will operate prudently, allowing them to pay their debt on agreed terms. A *covenant* may require the issuer to present its financial statements to the bank or, an extreme covenant, would prohibit it from assuming new debt.

3.3.1 Management and Limits

Like the management of limits for the trading book, for the available for sale book, the duties established by Financial Risk are, in general, the definition of measurement criteria and regular control of the portfolio, which implies ensuring compliance with the limits and/or warnings approved by Senior Management.

Setting market risk limits for available for sale securities is a dynamic process associated with the level of risk appetite established by the BCI Corporation. This process is part of the annual limit review and update plan.

Limits applied are different for the different portfolios due to their different nature and objectives.
We highlight the following market risk limits associated with available-for-sale instruments:

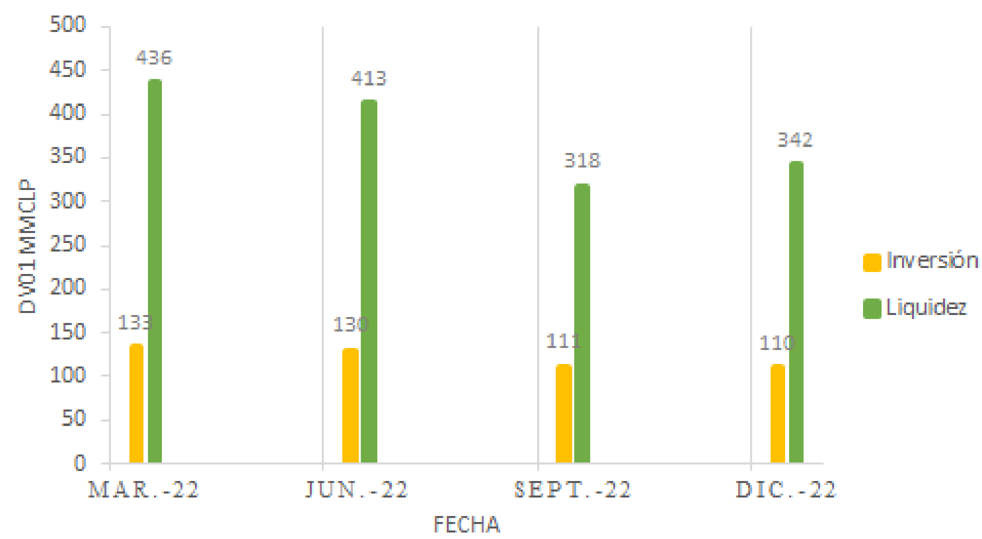
- ➔ Interest rate sensitivity limits. It is the maximum amount by which the market value of the investment portfolio can change due to a one basis point increase in discount rates.
- ➔ Diversification limits. Investment concentration limits by country, type of industry and business.
- ➔ Portfolio permanence limits. According to the business model, the investments must remain a minimum amount of time in the portfolio as a whole.

3.3.1.1 Metrics

Sensitivities and positions

The sensitivity analysis assesses the impact of one basis point on the interest rates at which each of the instruments in the available-for-sale investment portfolio are carried at fair value.

Evolution of DV01 Investment book and Liquidity management. Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos



The main positions in investments available for sale by type of issuer and currency are detailed below. The risk rating of such positions at the end of the most recent period is also reported.

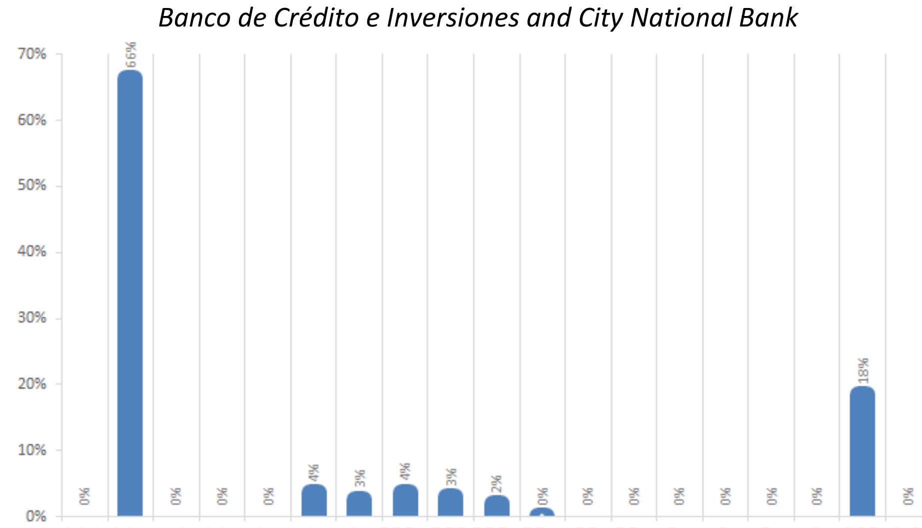
Investments available for sale
Fair value as of December 31, 2022 (MCh$)
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank

	CLP	UF	USD	EUR	OTHER
Sovereign bonds	1,556,869	304,394	557,132	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	10,561	277,287	48,265	-
Financial institutions bonds	11,115	893,170	3,153,683	-	-
Mortgage-funding notes	-	23,447	-	-	-
Time deposits	576,739	34,628	-	-	-
Investments funds	-	-	32,680	-	-
Shares	-	-	121,003	-	-
Total	**2,144,723**	**1,266,201**	**4,141,785**	**48,265**	**-**

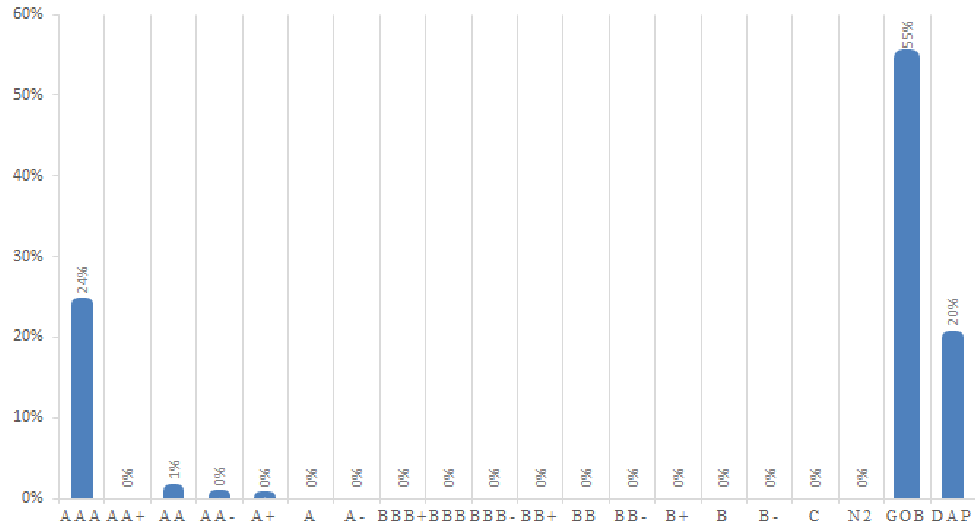
Investments available for sale
Fair value as of December 31, 2021 (MCh$)
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank

	CLP	UF	USD	EUR	OTHER
Sovereign bonds	1,205,272	9,496	616,468	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	9,325	226,728	56,600	-
Financial institutions bonds	21,236	296,644	3,800,490	-	-
Mortgage-funding notes	-	26,572	-	-	-
Time deposits	399,040	-	-	-	-
Investments funds	-	-	43,914	-	-
Shares	-	-	67,178	-	-
Total	**1,625,548**	**342,037**	**4,754,778**	**56,600**	**-**

Investments available for sale
International bond portfolio risk rating as of December 31, 2022 (%)
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank



Investments available for sale
Risk rating of bond portfolio and LCH of national issue as of December 31, 2022 (%)
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank



4. STRUCTURAL INTEREST RATE RISK

The management of the structural risks of interest rates and inflation seeks to manage the risks arising from the Bank's operations and asset and liability positions, derivatives, and non-derivatives, excluding trading activities.

In this area, the following risks are managed:

- **Interest rate risk**: possibility of economic losses in the Bank's equity position (profit or loss or equity) as a result of adverse and unexpected changes in interest rates (parallel movements in the level of general rates and spreads).

- **Repricing risk**: arises from differences in the maturity or repricing structure between assets and liabilities, as well as off-balance sheet positions. Repricing risk occurs when there are gaps or mismatches in the maturity structure or " *repricing* " of the Bank's assets and liabilities, whether on or off the balance sheet (e.g., positions in derivative financial instruments, contingent loans, etc.). Exposure varies according to the magnitude of the mismatches and the direction of the change in rates.

- **Risk in the structure of interest rates**: arises from changes in the shape of the intertemporal structure of interest rates.

- **Base risk**: results from the existence of an imperfect correlation in the adjustment of interest rates received and paid on certain financial instruments, which should have similar adjustment characteristics in their prices.

- **Optionality risk**: arises from short positions in implicit options both in assets, liabilities as well as in off-balance sheet instruments or explicit options. This risk includes the option of a prepayment of loans, translating this payment option as a prepayment risk.

- **Inflation risk**: possibility of economic losses in the Bank's equity position (profit or loss or equity) as a result of adverse changes in the price path or price index.

4.1 Management and Limits

Currently, limits are set on the following metrics to ensure consistency with the Bank's strategic objectives and avoid risk situations in stress scenarios (illiquidity, loss of profitability, among other).

- **Short-term risk**: it is controlled with the *SaR methodology*, the result of which may not be higher than a percentage of the Bank's financial margin.

- **Long-term risk:** controlled by the *MVS methodology*, the result of which may not be higher than a percentage of the Bank's basic capital.

- **Limits** are established **for metrics X1** (short-term rate risk) and **X2** (long-term rate risk) of the C40 regulatory report.

4.2 Metrics

Unexpected changes in interest rates or inflation can have negative effects on both the Bank's profit for the period and economic value. Exposure to interest rate risks is noted in:

1. The short-term impact on the Bank's revenue (typically 1 year).
2. Long-term impact on the present value of future cash flows.
3. The impact on other sources of revenue.
4. This view allows using two supplementary methodologies to assess such exposure to interest rate risk:

Accumulated Net Interest Margin (Spread at Risk, *SaR*)
The analysis focuses on the impact associated with variations in interest rates and short-term inflation on annual revenue The analysis is performed considering the impact of changes in interest rates on the Bank's financial margin over a given time horizon.

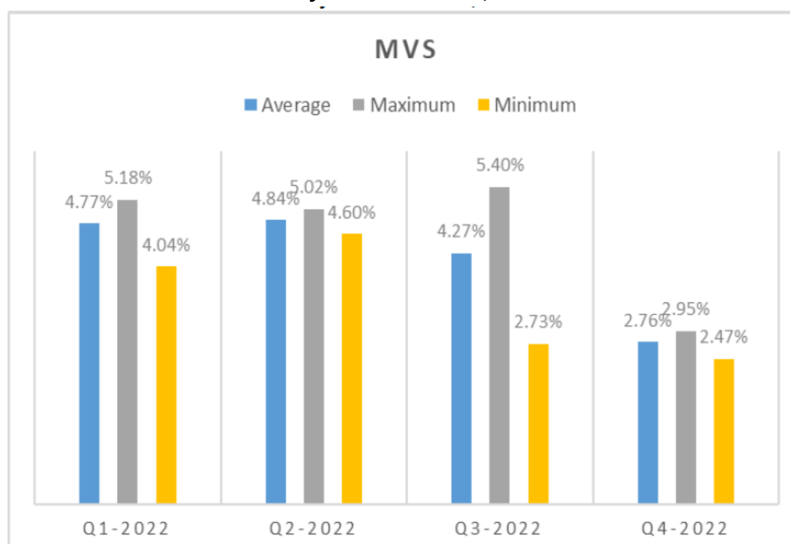
Economic Value (Market Value Sensitivity, *MVS*)

The economic value of a bank can be expressed as the present value of the expected net cash flows, defined as the expected cash flows of assets less the expected cash flows of liabilities, plus the expected net flows of positions recorded off-balance.

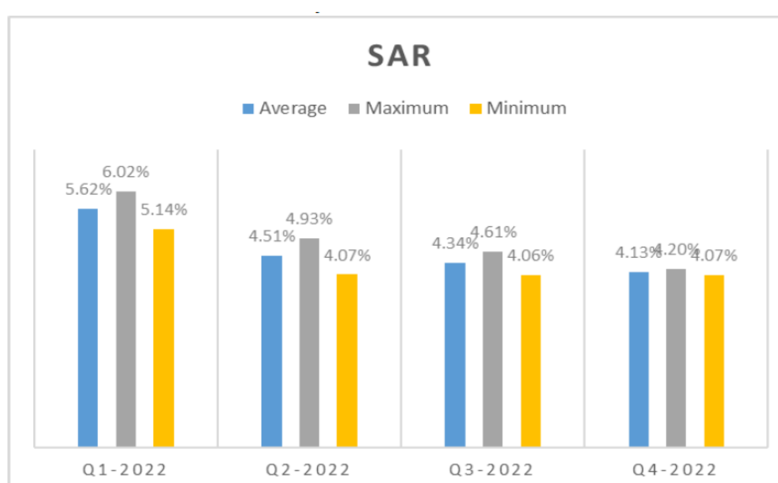
As the economic value considers the potential impact of changes in interest rates on the present value of future cash flows, it provides a better view of the potential long-term effects of changes in interest rate structures.

The average long-term SVM measurement for 2022 is 4.16% (2.77% 2021) of capital over a limit of 12%. The SaR meanwhile has an average in 2022 of 4.65% versus an average of 2.19% in 2021.

SVM
As of December 31, 2022

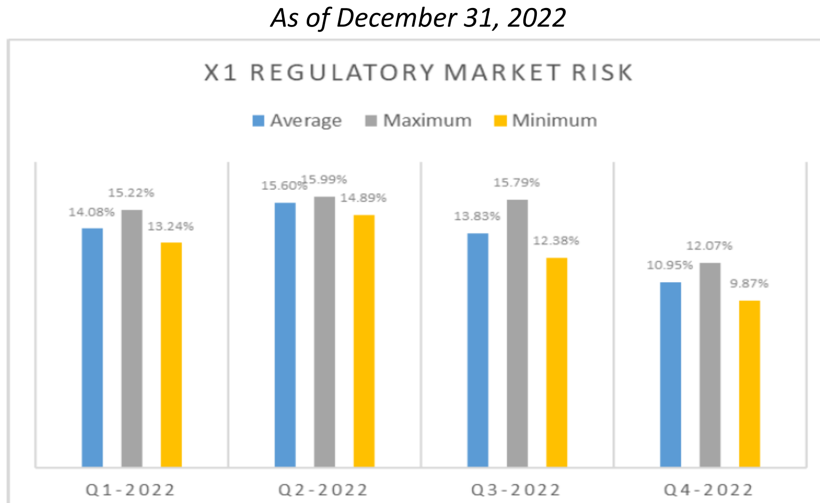


SaR
As of December 31, 2022

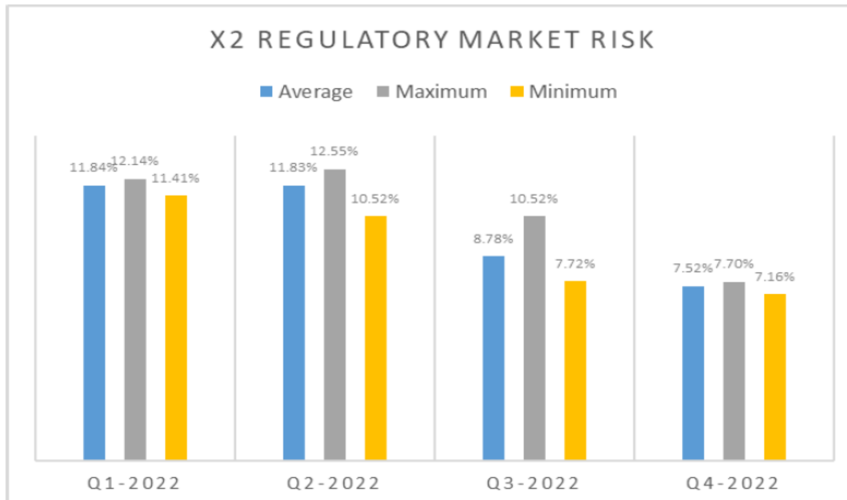


The evolution of regulatory indices X1 (exposure to short-term market risk) and X2 (exposure to long-term market risk) registered slack with respect to the limits so far in 2022, mainly explained by the management of the balance sheet with accounting hedges.

Regulatory Market Risk X1
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank
As of December 31, 2022



Regulatory Market Risk X2
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank
As of December 31, 2022



5. LIQUIDITY RISK

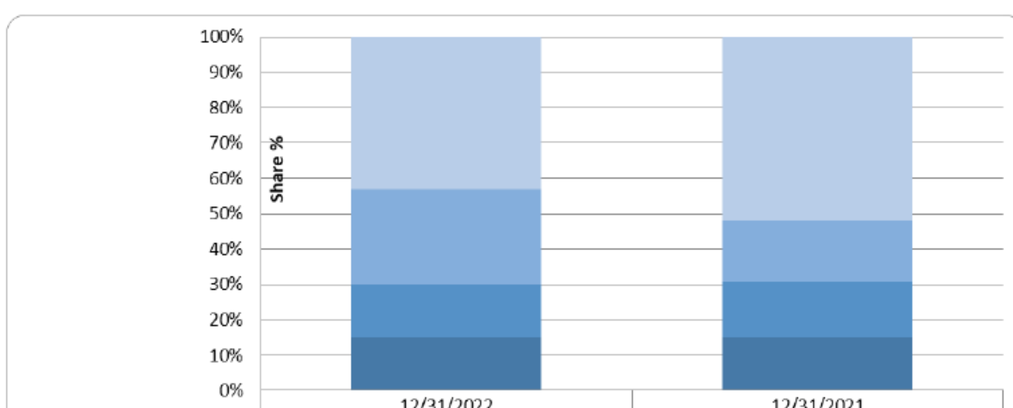
Liquidity management is a strategic activity, it must be aligned at all times at the corporate level in terms of its objectives, guidelines and resources assigned in the commercial line, risk control, financial operations, and technology, among other areas.

For these purposes, the liquidity risk will correspond to the impossibility of:

- ➔ Comply with contractual obligations.
- ➔ Avoid regulatory sanctions for non-compliance with regulatory ratios.
- ➔ Permanently and competitively finance commercial activity.
- ➔ Liquidate positions without significant losses.

The concentration of liabilities by main sources of funding is presented below.

Evolution of main sources of funding
As of December 31, 2022, and 2021
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank



	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Sight drafts	43%	52%
Term and other deposits	27%	17%
Bond issuances	15%	16%
Other liabilities	15%	15%

5.1 Management and Limits

The Bank's liquidity management policy and models seek to guarantee, even in the face of unexpected events, the Bank's ability to adequately respond to its obligations.

Liquidity and funding management is performed by treasury in accordance with practices and limits aligned with local regulations, best international practices, and the Bank's risk appetite. For this reason, the Bank must maintain a limit structure that allows an adequate and robust risk management. Currently, limits are set on the following metrics:

- ➔ **Liquidity barrier:** A ratio that is controlled on a daily basis and whose objective is to constitute a minimum highly liquid reserve fund, which allows it to face unexpected situations of illiquidity, bank runs or confidence crises. The limit is reviewed at least annually.

- ➔ **Concentration of deposits and time deposits:** it is controlled on a daily basis, to prevent the Bank from being exposed to a sudden outflow from its source of funding.

- ➔ **Accumulated cash flow mismatches:** it is controlled on a daily basis, to ensure that there is a sufficient income flow to meet short-term obligations.

- ➔ **Liquidity coverage ratios (LCR):** controlled on a daily basis to provide a liquidity structure that is capable of withstanding a stress scenario in the short term. The LCR measures a bank's liquidity risk profile, ensuring that it has an adequate pool of high-quality assets (ALAC), which can be easily and immediately converted into cash, without significant loss of value, in the financial markets.

- ➔ **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):** requires banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to their assets. The objective is to reduce the risk that the volatility of funding sources deteriorates the Bank's liquidity position. It is controlled on a daily basis, seeking to discourage excessive short-term wholesale funding. The metric seeks for the Bank to diversify its sources of financing.
  Since the latter are the main ratios of liquidity, it should be noted that they have remained comfortable with respect to both regulatory and internal limits.

5.2 Metrics

➔ **Liquidity barrier**

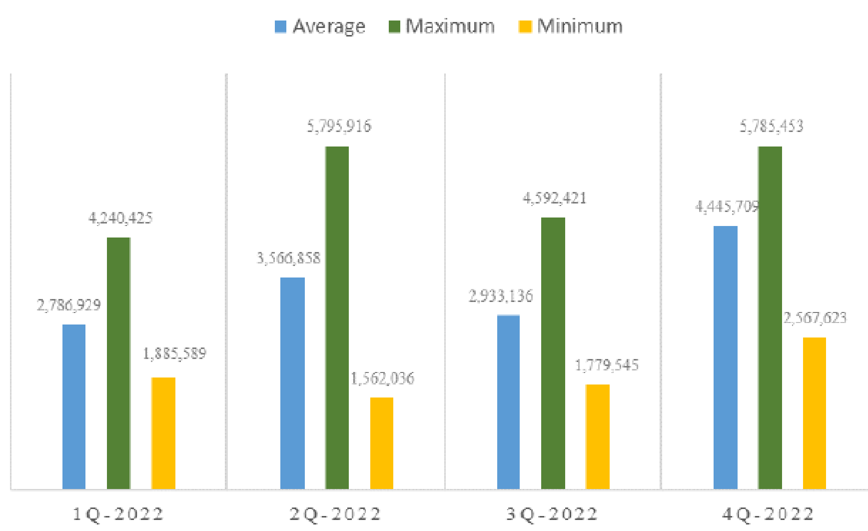
The liquidity barrier established in BCI consists of a minimum *buffer* of highly liquidity and credit quality assets, of a counter-cyclical nature in relation to liquidity, whose purpose is to support the ability to cover short-term obligations.
The measurement of the level of requirement of the barrier considers on average the wholesale DAP maturities, issued bonds, liquidity provision of subsidiaries and external funding (Miami Branch) of the last year.

To comply with the requirement of a minimum buffer of High-Quality Liquid Assets, two short-term measurement periods are defined, which constitute an Alert (15 days) and a Limit (10 days). Both values are reviewed and updated annually by the Financial Risk team. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the liquidity barrier is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022				As of December 31, 2021			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close
Liquidity Threshold (*)	4,445,709	5,785,453	2,567,623	5,167,482	3,615,093	5,186,826	2,390,548	2,573,489

(*) Amounts in millions of pesos.

Liquidity barrier evolution as of December 31, 2022
Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos



➔ **Liquidity Coverage Ratio (*LCR*)**

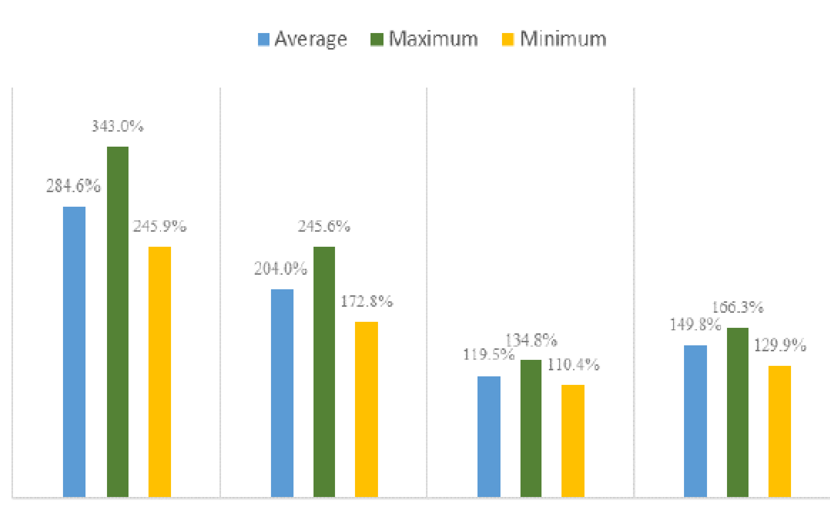
This ratio is within the Basel III standards and aims to ensure that banks have an adequate fund of High-Quality Assets (ALAC), which can be easily and immediately converted into cash, to meet their obligations in a 30-day liquidity stress scenario. This ratio has a regulatory limit and will increase to 100% as of June 2022. Its form of measurement is ALAC on net expenses, where the different items have different weights.

As of December 31, 2022, BCI had a Global consolidation LCR of 166.3%, well above the required limit, given the current regulation.

	As of December 31, 2022				As of December 31, 2021			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close
LCR	119.5%	134.8%	110.4%	166.3	326.1%	387.3%	275.0%	299.6%

As the latter are the main indicators of liquidity, note that they have remained comfortable with respect to both regulatory and internal limits.

LCR evolution as of December 31, 2022



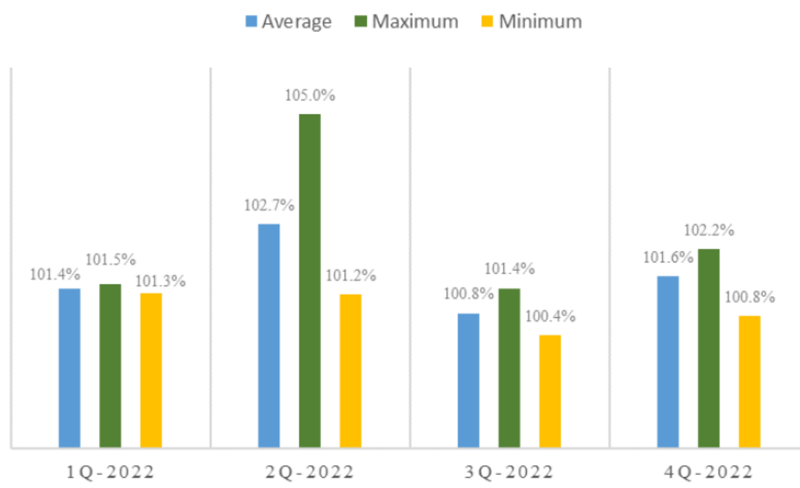
➔ **Net Stable Funding Ratio (*NSFR*)**

This ratio is designed to address long-term liquidity mismatches and covers the entire balance sheet by providing incentives for financial institutions to use stable sources of funding. It is measured given the Stable Financing Available (FED) over the Stable Financing Required (FER), the first being the proportion of own and external resources that are classified as reliable. The FER, on the other hand, corresponds to the book value of the assets based on the characteristics of liquidity and residual maturities.

Currently, this ratio does not have a regulatory limit, however, the Bank has decided to consider an incremental internal limit, which expects to reach a 100% NSFR requirement in 2025. As of December 31, 2022, BCI placed its Global consolidation NSFR at 102.2%.

	As of December 31, 2022				As of December 31, 2021			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close
NSFR	100.8%	101.4%	100.4%	102.2%	103.9%	111.0%	96.8%	96.8%

NSFR evolution (global consolidated) as of December 31, 2022



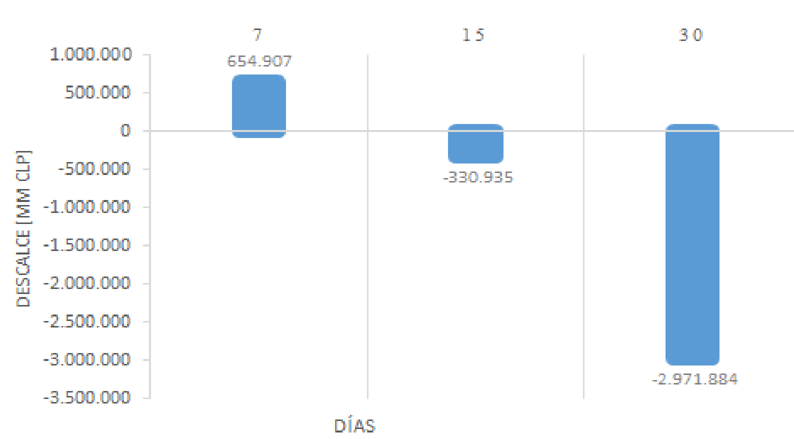
→ **Liquidity early warning ratios**

BCI has a set of early warnings that allow capturing negative trends in the markets or in the balance structure. Both market variables and information from the Bank's balance sheet are monitored. The funding liquidity prizes in local banks, or the increase in the volatility of market prices, are some of the market variables that stand out. On the other hand, demand deposit flight rates or *deficits* in the renewal of time deposits are relevant balance sheet information among other elements of periodic monitoring.

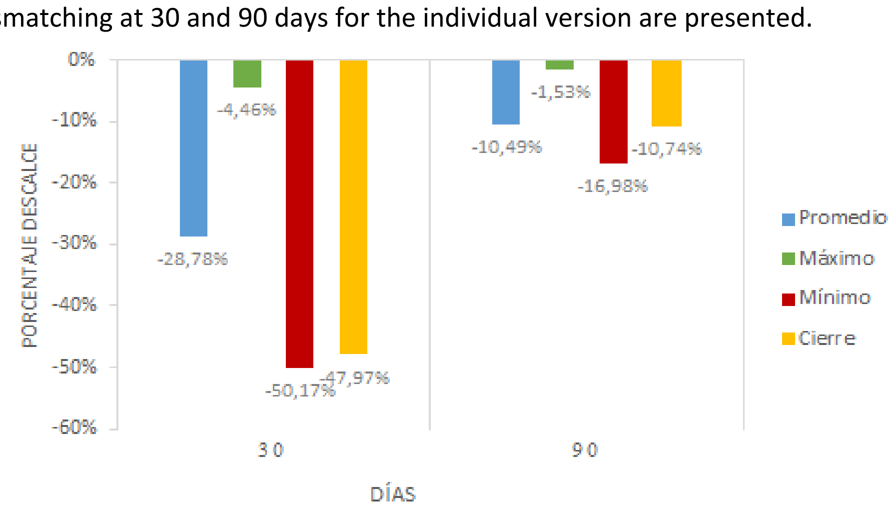
→ **Mismatch of deadlines**

The mismatch is the metric that determines the difference between Expenditures and Income of the flows of the main items of the Bank. For its determination, adjusted flows were considered, that is, considering behavioral models for some items. In this sense, for example, the liabilities associated with financial and non-financial calls are considered, considering the unstable part and the stable part as the demand balance according to their behavior. Below is the mismatch of terms at 7, 15 and 30 days in the case of the local version considering adjusted flows.

Local consolidation term mismatch as of December 31, 2022

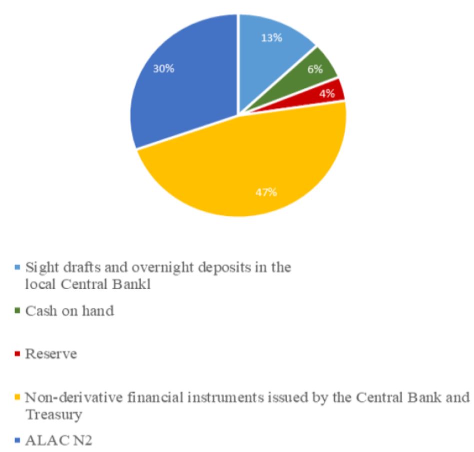


Additionally, the relevant metrics for mismatching at 30 and 90 days for the individual version are presented.



In addition to the aforementioned metrics, it is important to highlight the distribution of high-quality Liquid Assets held by the Bank for optimal liquidity management.

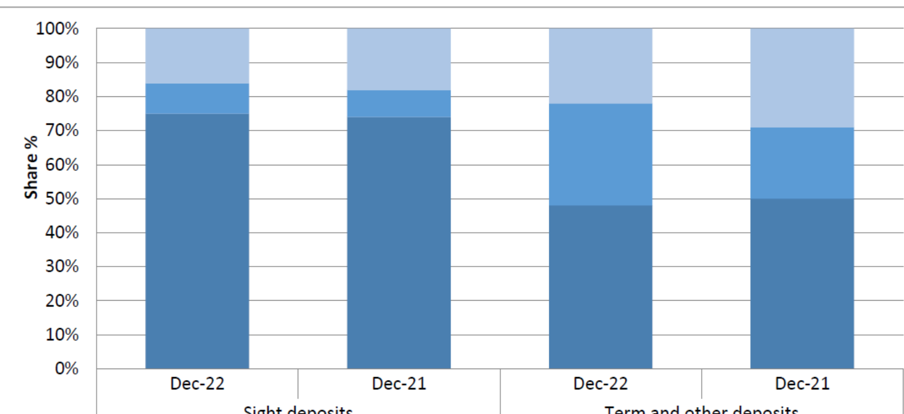
Composition of liquid assets as of 12/31/2022



→ **Concentration of Time Deposits and Funding**

Below is the concentration by counterparty for on demand and time deposit items.

Composition of Counterparties by Main Liabilities as of 12/31/2022



	Sight deposits		Term and other deposits	
	Dec-22	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-21
Other wholesale	16%	18%	22%	29%
Financial	9%	8%	30%	21%
RETAIL	75%	74%	48%	50%

→ **Maturity of non-derivative and derivative liabilities**

To see the details of maturities, it is recommended to see note 45 - Contractual Maturity according to the remaining terms of financial assets and liabilities.

6. FINANCIAL RISK STRESS TESTING EXERCISES

Stress tests are risk measurement tools designed with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of the profile and dynamics of the different market and liquidity risks associated with Trading and Banking books about:

→ Measurement of the impact of extreme movements in the markets (prospective, hypothetical, historical and idiosyncratic)
→ Isolated measurement of the impact of a particular/specific risk component
→ Measurement of a dynamic interdependence between relevant risk factors

The stress tests are intended to identify financial vulnerabilities in the balance sheet structure and trading book against low probability but plausible situations or risk scenarios that can be seen in a short-term horizon. The analysis separates the impacts on those positions that affect the income statement from those that affect the equity accounts.

The scope and criteria for the development of stress tests are given by:

→ Limitations of the methodological approaches used: these approaches intervene in the calculation of the shocks to be applied in the different scenarios and their limitations correspond to obtaining the shocked curves that are modeled from macroeconomic factors. Therefore, there is a tolerance margin of how this modeling of curves can be explained by macroeconomic factors.

→ For liquidity stress scenarios, these are configured, on the one hand, by calibrating prices and system stress measures (monitor of market conditions), as well as short-term impacts (30 days and 90 days) on the structure balance.

→ The market monitor is calibrated by estimating the price levels at which the stress scenario is estimated. In the case of historical scenarios, the basic argument is historical information and estimates of the impact of the crisis, while in the case of prospective scenarios, the analysis is based on the risks inherent to the banking industry, which are included with information to raise awareness of risk scenarios and vision is essential.

→ On the other hand, the changes in the balance sheet structure are projected as stress scenarios, and in no case are the estimates based exclusively on historical measurements. Depending on the level of criticality of the estimated market conditions for each scenario, conservative estimates of leak rates and balance sheet movements are projected. In general, the higher the estimated criticality for each scenario, the higher the leakage rate associated with the sources of funding. In addition, depending on the characteristics of the depositor and the estimated stability of the deposits, the flight rates are modeled with different movements and sensitivities to stress scenarios.
→ The bank's capacity to absorb potential losses is contained within the established risk appetite and the action plans that the bank has to modify its risk profile.

- Action plans: As a preventive financial measure, BCI constitutes the liquidity barrier, which represents the minimum level of liquid assets evaluated to ensure liquidity even in extreme illiquidity events, calibrated with the level of tension that the system evidences. In addition to the above, to take action in the face of any liquidity contingency, BCI has a Liquidity Contingency Plan, which meets with a liquidity contingency committee (CCL). The CCL must consider various sources of funds to face a liquidity crisis. The set of tentative actions, visualized before performing a risk scenario, may consider:

  a) Subordinate trading portfolio to declarations of liquidity needs. The amount may vary according to the considerations of the committee, and the entire portfolio may be used for liquidity purposes in case of contingency.
  b) Manage funding sources. Stimulate the raising of funds with adequate prices in the event of a contingency declaration.
  c) Conditions to make FPL and Repos with the Central Bank. The Liquidity Sub-Management will manage, at its discretion, the use of facilities with the Central Bank of Chile.
  d) Stimulate Sales with an agreement, Repo, and funding via TRS when feasible. Monitor assets to finance the contingency. Potential available monitoring of Barrier Papers, Monitoring of Liquid Assets issued abroad, in BCI, Miami Branch and City National Bank portfolios.
  e) Use of local and international interbank lines. Costs and ease of use of the available lines will be evaluated.
  f) Use window discount FED. Semi-annual monitoring of fund-raising capacity with FED window discount.
  g) Sale of loan portfolio subject to evaluation by the contingency committee.

6.1. Scenario Analysis

The scenarios associated with the banking book seek to capture, through hypothetical, prospective or historical scenarios, the dynamics between nominal short-term and long-term rates and inflation (Real TPM). These effects are represented by shocks in the rates in the different time horizons, reflecting the variations in inflation expectations if they correspond to each scenario.

For their part, the trading book scenarios aim to capture movements in relative prices as a result of changes in expectations or flows in derivative instruments associated with differentials in external and internal rates that allow us to identify risk exposures outside the normal behavior of the portfolio.

At least 3 scenarios are established, which aim to measure the bank's exposure to stress situations observed at a global and/or systemic level. These were conceived based on expert opinion, historical crisis situations and developed with econometric techniques.

The proposed scenarios are:

I. Historical.
II. Adverse.
III. Dynamic.

I. Historical scenario

The mortgage default crisis in the US inevitably led to a counterparty crisis and severe liquidity shortages that had profound repercussions on the real economy and global financial markets.

Stock markets in the US fall more than 4%, Asian markets 5%, the most important markets in Europe fall an average of 3.3%, Brazil falls more than 7% and Argentina more than 5%, all this on the same day of the fall of Lehman Brothers.

Copper for its part falls 53%, WTI 50%, Japan 38%, Dow Jones 30%, and Chile 16%. All these 3 months after the fall.

In the 2 months following the fall of Lehman Brothers, the dollar rises 21% while the Euro strengthens against the dollar by more than 3% during the first week after the Lehman crash, although it ends up collapsing by more 12% during the first two months.

II. Adverse scenario

The pessimistic scenario is characterized by external and domestic impacts. Externally, there is a global recession (USA, Asia, Europe and Latam) accompanied by a lower demand for commodities. At the local level, there is a strong contraction (economic recession) in the construction, commerce, and mining sectors.

Commodity prices (copper price) plummet as a result of the global recession. World demand for Chilean exports decreases significantly, accelerating the external imbalance. Imports of capital goods fall sharply. The exchange rate depreciates significantly amid massive capital flight, generating inflationary pressures.

The labor market deteriorates, unemployment increases, salaried employment and wages fall sharply, the MPR (monetary policy rate) falls in the face of a smaller output gap and strong inflationary pressures. As a final consequence, the GDP contracts significantly throughout the stress scenario, converging to a lower growth rate in the long term.

III.* Dynamic *scenario

In this scenario, the most adverse historical shocks are faced with respect to the current rate structure, and monthly shock rate scenarios are defined. The period to be selected is the one that generates shocks at the 1% and 99% percentile.

The scenarios proposed for the liquidity stress tests are:

IV. Historical.
V. Adverse.
VI. Idiosyncratic.

IV. Historical Scenario

The determination of these is based on the use of historical data of the banking system obtained from the web page of the Financial Market Commission of Chile (CMF). The time series of the most relevant income and expense items of the balance sheets of the banks in the financial market, as well as off-balance sheet items, are used. To select the historical scenario, the result of applying the leakage rates of each scenario (each date) on the 30 and 90-day flows of the relevant balance sheet items used in the Liquidity Stress Exercise is calculated. The scenario selected will be the one that generates the highest net outflows (outflows minus revenues).

V. Adverse Scenario

The pessimistic scenario is characterized by external and domestic impacts. At the external level, there is a world recession (USA, Asia, Europe, and Latin America) accompanied by a lower demand for commodities. Locally, there is a strong contraction (economic recession) in the construction, trade, and mining sectors.

Commodity prices (copper prices) plummet as a result of the world recession. World demand for Chilean exports decreases significantly, accelerating the external imbalance. Imports of capital goods fall sharply. The exchange rate depreciates significantly amid massive capital flight, generating inflationary pressures.

The labor market deteriorates sharply, unemployment increases, salaried employment and wages fall sharply, the monetary policy rate (TPM) falls in the face of a smaller output gap and strong inflationary pressures. As a final consequence, GDP contracts sharply throughout the stress scenario, converging to a lower growth rate in the long run.

VI. Idiosyncratic Scenario

To develop the basis for BCI's idiosyncratic scenario, we opt for the analysis of a historical liquidity crisis triggered by non-systematic factors. This is because it is considered that the definition and simulation of idiosyncratic effects by themselves and independent of empirical impacts would require a series of assumptions that at an aggregate level could generate a series of validity problems such as the deterioration of the specification of the models used or the obtaining of insignificant or even infeasible results.

To carry out this work, we first analyze the background of the case of the Bank under Study, the reasons and impact of the crisis, and then we define the methodology to simulate the impacts that such a scenario would have if experienced by BCI according to its own characteristics.

6.2 Results and impacts

➔ **Market risk**

The following tables show the results of the banking and trading books, distinguishing the effects on the income statement from the effects on the bank's capital.

Summary of Banking Book results as of December 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured for the next 12 months)

Banking Book	Inflation	Reprice	PnL
Historical	(766)	(4,945)	(5,712)
Adverse	(2,858)	(4,102)	(6,959)
Dynamic Perc. 1%	(172)	7,011	6,839
Dynamic Perc. 99%	(771)	(6,923)	(7,694)

Summary of trading book results as of December 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured based on the duration of each scenario)

Trading	Income
Historical	(1,871)
Adverse	9,747
Dynamic Perc. 1%	3,493
Dynamic Perc. 99%	(6,198)

Balance Sheet - Trading Book	PnL
Historical	(2)
Adverse	3,249
Dynamic Perc. 1%	(973)
Dynamic Perc. 99%	(308)

Summary results portfolios Available for Sale as of December 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured based on the duration of each scenario)

Available for sale- Consolidated	Equity	Effect E/R (P&L)
Historical	(183,838)	82,118
Adverse	209,178	163,380
Dynamic Perc. 1%	113,232	-
Dynamic Perc. 99%	(123,072)	-

The effects on Equity correspond to movements in both discount rates and spread, corresponding to CEMBI. While the effects shown in results are directly related to the exchange rate risk in the investment portfolio.

Summary results Fair Value Hedges as of December 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured based on the duration of each scenario)

	Fair Value Hedge		
Fair Value Hedge	**Adjustment (P&L)**	**Rate (P&L)**	**Total**
Historical	-	(359)	(359)
Adverse	-	58,267	58,267
Dynamic Perc. 1%	-	34,035	34,035
Dynamic Perc. 99%	-	(35,830)	(35,830)

Fair Value hedges correspond to strategies to float the base risk of active bonds, whose interest rate is fixed, and its currency is foreign.

Summary of Bank portfolio results as of December 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured based on the duration of each scenario)

Scenario	**P&L**	**Equity**	**Total Economic**
Historical	(7,585)	(183,838)	(191,423)
Adverse	6,037	209,178	215,215
Dynamic Perc. 1%	9,359	113,232	122,591
Dynamic Perc. 99%	(14,200)	(123,072)	(137,272)

Effect on P&L	**Bank book**	**Trading book**	**Total P&L**
Historical	(5,712)	(1,873)	(7,585)
Adverse	(6,959)	12,996	6,037
Dynamic Perc. 1%	6,839	2,520	9,359
Dynamic Perc. 99%	(7,694)	(6,506)	(14,200)

Effect on Equity	**Bank Portfolio**	**Total Equity**
Historical	(183,838)	(183,838)
Adverse	209,178	209,178
Dynamic Perc. 1%	113,232	113,232
Dynamic Perc. 99%	(123,072)	(123,072)

Liquidity risk

The following tables show the results of the effects on the Bank's liquidity, in each of the scenarios:

Table # 5: Additional Needs of Funds for liquidity 30 and 90 days to December 31,
(Figures in Billions of CLP)

	Demand for Liquidity 30 days	**Demand for Liquidity 90 days**	**Available Liquid Assets**	**Liquidity Needs**
Historical	2,192	801	5,779	-
Adverse	2,158	875	5,416	-
Idiosyncratic	662	240	5,829	-

Survival Period: From the data obtained for the Bank's liquidity stress test, it can be observed that the survival period under the Historical and Idiosyncratic Scenario is less than 30 days. On the other hand, in case of the Pessimistic Scenario, the survival period is between 30 and 90 days.

7. OPERATIONAL RISK

Introduction

Bci has adopted the Basel Committee's definition of Operational Risk, which defines it as the "risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel and systems or from external events". This definition includes technological risk and legal risk.

Operational risk is a risk inherent to all banking products and services, processes, and systems, therefore, the effective management of this risk is a fundamental element of Bci's risk management program.

Description of operational risk policies

Our Operational Risk Policy establishes the management framework for this risk, which contains the necessary elements for its governance, executed through the actions of different committees defined in this policy, which aim to build a robust culture for effective management; through the process of identifying and managing risk on an ongoing basis; measuring; defining strategies for its mitigation; reporting and operational risk culture, establishing clear roles and responsibilities based on the three lines of defense approach.

The principles of the policy are as follows:

- The Board of Directors and senior management promote the generation of a healthy risk culture in all Bci's operational risk collaborators.
- Bci has a framework for operational risk management consistent with the volume and complexity of its activities, which is implemented throughout the organization.

- Bci manages operational risk based on the three lines of defense approach, where all employees assume and understand their roles and responsibilities with respect to operational risk management.
- For Bci, operational risk management is a fundamental element for the achievement of the business strategy. By strengthening the internal control environment, we promote the generation and maintenance of safe, simple processes with effective controls to reduce losses, claims, operational and technological incidents, improve the customer experience, and protect Bci Corporation's assets and reputation.

The policy considers the guidelines and requirements established by the Financial Market Commission and the recommendations of the Basel Committee regarding good operational risk management practices.

Operational risk management structure

The Bank manages its operational risks on a day-to-day basis and makes decisions with a solid Corporate Governance structure as follows:

Committees formed by Directors:

- Executive Committee of the Board of Directors: responsible for approving operational risk policies that address the relative importance of operational risks considering the volume and complexity of operations and approval of the Operational Risk Appetite.
- Finance and Corporate Risk Committee, responsible for monitoring the levels of Bci's different operational risks.
- Directors' Committee: takes cognizance of significant operational risks detected by the Comptroller's Office, third line of defense, Non-Financial Risk Management, External Auditors, or other sources, and is informed of the action plans or measures that have been defined or are being implemented to mitigate them. Analyzes reports on inspection visits, instructions and presentations made by regulatory agencies related to Operational Risk.

Committees formed by Senior Management:

The committees formed by the General Manager and/or first level managers reporting to the General Manager that have a direct relationship in the management of operational risk are as follows:

- Operational Risk and Information Security Committee. This committee is chaired by Bci's Chief Executive Officer and is responsible for operational risk strategy and management in the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Operational Risk and Information Security Committees specific to risk management in each line of business. There are 4 separate committee sessions for the Finance Division, Wholesale Banking, Retail Banking and MACH. Each of these committees is chaired by the respective first level Manager reporting to the General Manager of these four Business and Support Units, who is responsible for operational risk management in each Business.

Committees specializing in the management of specific operational risks

The purpose of these committees is the specific and specialized management of operational risks:

- Information Security and Cybersecurity Committee: Committee responsible for the governance of the information security and cybersecurity management system, made up of representatives from various areas of the Bank, who ensure that the regulatory framework is kept up to date with new risks and threats, the implementation and monitoring of the security manual and compliance with specific policies and information security and cybersecurity program.
- Risk Management Committee for Outsourced Services: Committee responsible for the governance of operational risk management in services provided to third parties and strategic suppliers.
- Corporate Business Continuity Risk Committee: Committee responsible for the governance of business continuity management, disaster recovery plan and crisis management.
- New Products Committee: Committee responsible for risk analysis in new initiatives and the launch of products and services with identified and controlled risks.

Operational risk management in subsidiaries

With respect to operational risk management in the subsidiaries, the operational risk work methodologies have been continuously reinforced with the risk management teams of the Bank's subsidiaries, who execute the risk management program in each subsidiary with an independent corporate governance, coordinated and aligned with the policies, risk appetite framework and corporate risk governance.

Non-Financial Risk Management

It is responsible for designing policies, programs, and methodologies for the adequate management of non-financial risk, understood as the different types of operational risks and compliance risks, among which are the prevention of money laundering and regulatory risks. The role of this management is to mobilize the execution of the activities of this risk management program, measure and monitor the level of risk independently from the first line. Responsible for the development of governance committees and the reporting of risk levels.

Non-Financial Risk Management is actively involved in:

— **Operational Incident Management.**

The Bank has systems, procedures, organization, and governance in place to identify operational incidents, assess their impact, mitigate their effects, monitor security and operations, and report them in a timely manner. Incidents are a source of root cause analysis and implementation of improvement plans, which are shared with the CMF.

— **Information Security and Cybersecurity**

The Bank has an information security and cybersecurity strategy based on industry best practices that is supported by a comprehensive management program, whose main component is the general information security policy approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and reviewed annually, complemented by a regulatory body of specific control regulations, a security culture program aimed at employees, customers and suppliers, continuous vulnerability analysis and ethical hacking programs, and an organization made up of specialized areas in the Bank's three lines of defense, oriented to the operation of security controls and the specialized management of these risks.

The information security and cybersecurity strategy contemplate the execution of various initiatives and investments to strengthen the technological infrastructure, team training and specific cybersecurity operation and monitoring processes, aimed at preventing, detecting, and stopping cyber-attacks on the bank and its subsidiaries.

- **Business continuity and crisis management**

The business continuity and crisis management strategies developed during the last few years have been consolidated, adding new risk scenarios, and increasing the coverage of the plan to different units that need to maintain the continuity of their services in the event of contingency scenarios.

The Bank is permanently working on strengthening its business continuity plan and on training the teams that make up the contingency and crisis management teams. The coverage of the plan has increased according to the Bank's requirements, including the processes that require it according to their criticality.

- **Fraud Prevention**

This function is responsible for implementing a corporate fraud prevention strategy, both internal and external, to protect the assets of our clients and the Bank, as well as the reputation and image of BCI. To this end, processes, technologies, methodologies, and models have been reinforced to make optimal decisions in real time, to prevent and anticipate emerging and sophisticated fraud risks, as well as activities have been carried out to reinforce the culture and adherence to the ethical framework for the good performance of the Bank's employees and its subsidiaries.

- **Operational risk management in outsourced services**

The Non-Financial Risk Management has a risk management program for outsourced services for the Bank, the purpose of which is to identify and manage in a timely manner the risks that may exist in a process to be contracted or contracted to a third party. This management is carried out during the entire life cycle of the outsourced service, that is, from the time the service is contracted until the contractual relationship is terminated. Depending on the risks identified, decisions are taken to keep the risks within acceptable levels for BCI.

- **Insurance**

BCI Corporation has risk mitigation programs through insurance policies that transfer the risk of high-severity losses.

- **Security procedures and controls**

The Corporation has adequate security controls for the physical protection of cash, negotiable instruments, precious metals, and client assets.

- **Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism**

The objective of the "Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism" program is to ensure full compliance with all applicable regulations on these matters, both in Chile and in all countries where Bci operates, thus preventing the Corporation from being used by third parties to launder funds derived from illegal or criminal activities, or to facilitate the transfer of funds for the purpose of financing terrorist operations.

Regulatory Risk Prevention:

- **Crime prevention program**

Bci has a crime prevention program certified by an independent organization, established in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 20,393 on Criminal Liability of Legal Entities, which establishes a corporate organization to prevent the commission of these and other crimes by some of the members of Bci. Therefore, it seeks to prevent and avoid the commission of behaviors described in this regulation and to guarantee that, in the event that any employee engages in any of these behaviors, he/she will do so not only in contradiction with the corporate culture, but also in spite of the efforts made by the company to prevent it.

- **Program for the Protection of Free Competition**

The objective of the Program for the Protection of Free Competition is to avoid anti-competitive practices, which are established in DL 211, because they can delay the development of new goods and services, the efficient allocation of resources, the adequate satisfaction of needs, and the participation of new and better suppliers of goods and services in the different markets.

- **Regulatory Management**

Bci carries out all its activities in strict compliance with the applicable regulations, both external and internal, in all countries and jurisdictions in which it operates. To this end, there is a continuous process of review of new external regulations for their incorporation into the internal regulatory framework.

Event type	Gross loss	Recovery	Net Loss
Internal fraud	(178)	37	(141)
External fraud	(8,526)	2,687	(5,839)
Labor practices and business safety	(1,029)	10	(1,019)
Customers, products and business practices	(1,658)	46	(1,612)
Damage to physical assets	(342)	142	(200)
Business interruption and system failures	(352)	173	(179)
Process execution, delivery and management	(6,102)	129	(5,973)
Totals	**(18,187)**	**3,224**	**(14,963)**

8. CREDIT RISK

a) Credit risk structure

Credit risk is defined as the probability that a given counterparty will not be able to repay the resources delivered by the creditor institution under the originally agreed conditions, resulting in the loss of part or all the amount loaned or agreed interest. This breach may be due to capacity, disposition, transferability, or convertibility.

Likewise, there are sub-risks that arise from contractual conditions with customers, but which were not necessarily generated by a monetary disbursement from Bci. In short, credit risk is the sum of payment risk, contingent risk, market and counterparty risk, *overnight position* risk and *settlement risk* .

The Bank assumes the entire credit risk while the obligation of the client or counterparty is in force. The risk is extinguished with the full payment of principal, interest, and readjustments.

Credit risk governance

At Banco BCI, credit risk governance is determined by the interaction of the various areas, as well as by the instances in which the Board of Directors and Senior Management participate. The main roles and responsibilities in the field of credit risk governance are as follows:

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors: The Board of Directors, through this body, is responsible for approving general risk policies; reviewing and approving credit operations submitted to its resolution; approving credit and risk policy manuals; determine the resources that will be allocated periodically to provisions and penalties.

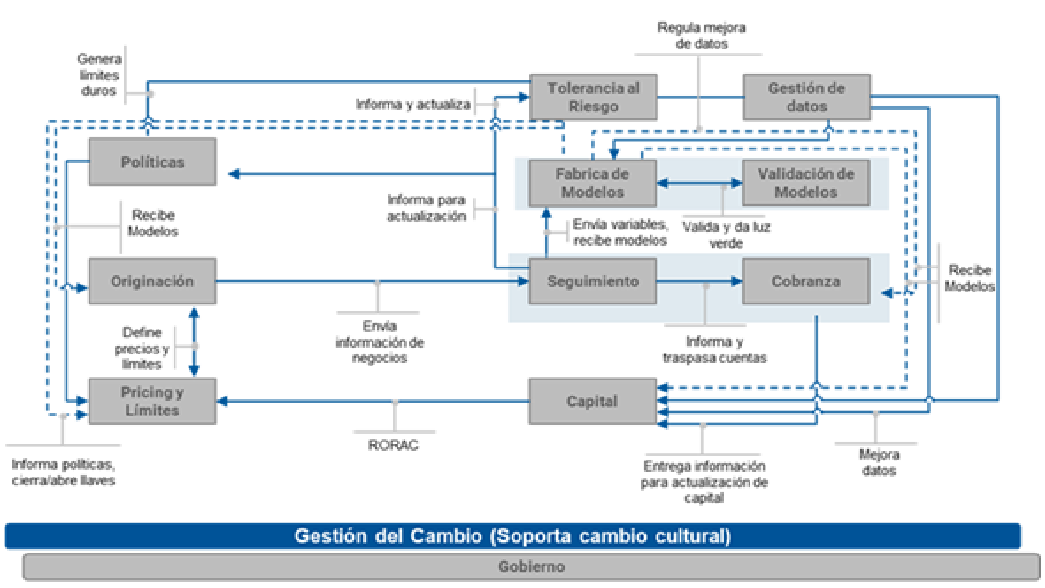
Finance and Corporate Risk Committee: Committee in which the directors participate and whose objective is to monitor and control the credit risk profile and periodically monitor the evolution of adherence to risk tolerance, analyze the proposed measures when they reach critical levels and requests that the pertinent measures be adopted to prevent the limits established for such ratios from being exceeded.

Credit Risk Management: Reports to the Corporate Risk Management and has the following objectives and responsibilities; execute the origination process under the tolerance framework and risk policies, collaborate with commercial teams in business configuration, monitoring of debtors, raising early warnings (visits, financial information, behavior, etc.) and execution of strategies defined.

Credit resolution instances: The Bank has structured its credit approval process based on personal and non-delegable credit powers granted by the Board of Directors. Based on these credit faculties, the operations are approved at the different levels of the Administration, always requiring the concurrence of two executives with faculties.

As the amount of the operation increases, it is approved by pairs of senior executives from both the commercial and risk areas and senior management committees, up to the highest instance that corresponds to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

Below you can see a matrix scheme of the main functions of credit risk:



The credit risk environment is a continuous process in which various areas interact, whose functions are intertwined for the development of a governance and management chain.

<u>Main equipment and its functions</u>

Commercial teams / Risk Strategy: they evaluate and establish the initial credit configuration of the customers in accordance with the current policy framework. They are also responsible for collecting and validating information for credit evaluation and entry into the systems; resolve or recommend credit operations within the framework of its powers and the level of risk; verify course documentation and approval conditions; give permanent follow-up and ensure the adequate qualification of its portfolio.

Origination Risk: responsible for the execution and permanent optimization of the origination process, under the framework of tolerance, policies, and appetite for risk. This team must resolve or recommend credit operations within the framework of its powers and their risk level; ensure and execute an adequate integration to the monitoring and collection process; participate in the Strategic Risk, Tolerance, and Model Risk Councils and Credit Committees.

Policies: responsible for the administration, drafting, renewal and adherence control of the Bank's policies. Credit policies are presented and authorized annually by the board of directors.

Monitoring: responsible for monitoring the portfolio and its debtors, as well as adherence to risk strategies.

Rating: its function is to properly interpret the rating regulations for individual portfolio customers and ensure their correct application in the Bank. Likewise, the team must ensure the correct constitution of provisions for the individual portfolio.

Prosecutor's Office: it is responsible for informing companies and powers of attorney of customers, legal entities, to act. You must generate documentation that allows the legal support of the operation courses (promissory notes, credit applications, etc.); report guarantees and prepare the necessary documentation and the correct constitution when appropriate.

Collection: its function is to monitor and execute collection processes for customers with high delinquency.

Model Factory: responsible for developing risk models to leverage comprehensive credit process decisions (origination, monitoring, and collection) and in all customer segments (Individuals, SMEs, and Wholesale & Investment Banking). Likewise, it must generate models for the management of non-financial risks, among which the prevention of asset laundering and operational risk management stand out. Likewise, the area is responsible for managing risk data.

Comprehensive model risk management: unit that carries out independent controls and tests to ensure that the models built for credit risk management meet the desired standards and the purpose for which they were designed. Likewise, it has the role of certifying the models associated with provisions for credit loss.

Operations (ACA): responsible for ensuring that operations are processed in accordance with the criteria approved by the credit solver, validating, among other things, the validity, the margins, and the conditions.

Exploitation of policies: area responsible for the margin loading processes and owner of the limit control systems.

b) Credit risk measurement methodologies

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter B1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, banks must permanently evaluate their portfolio of loans and contingent loans, to timely establish the necessary and sufficient provisions to cover the expected losses associated with the characteristics of debtors and their credits, which determine payment behavior and subsequent recovery.

The Bank has a series of models that are applied depending on the type of portfolio and operations. These models are approved by the Board of Directors, who is informed annually of the sufficiency of provisions. In accordance with the standard, the provision models are divided into individual portfolio or group portfolio models. These models, as well as other management models, are managed through a mature governance structure, whose components are:

- Policies and Regulations: clearly establish the roles and responsibilities of each unit involved in this process. The guiding principles are control by opposition and the fact that management is based on three lines of defense. These policies and regulations also establish the approval routes of the models according to their inherent risk.

- Collegiate Structures: The different councils that officiate as approval instances, as well as where corrective and alignment measures are taken to guarantee the correct management of the risk implicit in the use of models are: The Technical Council of Models, the Council of Risk of Models, the Management Committee, and the Executive Committee (Board of Directors). The instances necessary for approval are determined by the Inherent Risk of the model to be approved.

- Units participating in Model Management are divided into three lines of defense:

  - First Line: This line includes the teams that develop analytical solutions, monitor the implemented models, deploy said solutions (IT) in the Bank's systems, and the business units that use said results and integrate them into management. Its objective is to ensure the transparency and sustainability of the model throughout its life cycle.
  - Second Line: in this line is the Validation Unit, which with independent tests (proportional to the inherent risk of the model) ensures that the model was estimated without flaws and that it has an adequate methodological approach. It is concerned with carrying out tests to ensure the correct functioning of the model once it is productive, as well as compliance with the internal regulatory framework. Its goal is to challenge designed solutions.
  - Third Line: this function is performed by the Comptroller, it is responsible for ensuring that both the first and second lines adhere to the declared management framework, as well as the directions of the Regulator and internal policy.

c) Credit risk appetite

The risk appetite framework establishes the limits within which Management must execute the strategy and conduct the Corporation's business, optimizing the risk-return relationship. Through this, the aim is to understand the risks to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to manage them proactively.

The conceptual framework of the risk appetite is defined based on the following elements: (1) Corporate risk tolerance statement, (2) Governance and monitoring of risk tolerance ratios and (3) Incorporation of the risk appetite in the key processes.

Having a risk appetite framework makes it possible to ensure prudent and efficient risk taking and helps to conduct the strategy, through regular and systematic analysis of the evolution of material risks and timely communication of the risk profile to the High Administration and Directory.

Different areas and committees of the Bank and its subsidiaries participated in the survey of risks and in the definition of the guiding principles and the dimensions and metrics for their control.

The review of the appetite framework is a process that takes place annually, in accordance with the best practices and main risks present in the Bank and the financial system. Through this process, areas and dimensions of risk are identified, as well as emerging risks (based on the risk identification and assessment process).
Additionally, there is a monthly follow-up and monitoring process of risk appetite ratios, where the following activities are distinguished:

- Monitoring, review, and consolidation of risk tolerance reports of the Bank and subsidiaries.
- Review and monitoring of action plans associated with ratios at risk.

- Sending of results report to risk owners.
- Monthly monitoring report of risk appetite ratios to the Risk Appetite Council and the corresponding executive-level committees (Profitability and Capital Adequacy Committee, Operational Risk Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee, among others)
- Submission of monthly appetite report to the Management Committee (CDD) and Directors.
- Presentation of the status of corporate risk appetite and the status of current plans in the Finance and Risk Committee.

Figure N° 1: Monthly follow-up scheme and monitoring of risk tolerance ratios

The material risks managed under the appetite framework are as follows: Credit, market and counterparty, liquidity, operational, compliance, strategic, capital adequacy, reputational, models and ESG risk.

In the case of credit risk, they correspond to the economic losses assumed by the Bank and its subsidiaries as a result of non-compliance with the contractual obligations assumed by the counterparties. It is the most relevant risk for the Bank and its subsidiaries, its full and detailed understanding is essential for proper performance.

Compliance with the credit limit for related debtors according to Art.84 No. 2 of the General Law of Banks and RAN 12-4

In accordance with article 84 of the General Bank Law, the relationship of related debtors that affects both natural and legal persons with the Bank occurs when:

a) Has a direct, indirect or through third party participation in the property of the institution greater than or equal to 5% of the capital.
b) Participates in the management of the entity: corresponding to those people who, without necessarily having an ownership interest, exercise some degree of control over the decisions of the entity or any of its subsidiaries. Directors, the general manager, the assistant general manager, managers and assistant managers, agents, and persons who are general attorneys-in-fact or serve as advisers to the board of directors, a committee of directors, or management, such as also the prosecutor, the chief lawyer, and the comptroller.

The global limit for all loans granted to groups of people related to the Bank by ownership or management as of December 31, 2022, is 6.06%.

Indicator Name	Regulatory Limit	Dic-22 % On Equity	Dic-22 MCh$
Total exposure related by management or ownership	100%	6.49%	377,756
Maximum group exposure related to management or ownership (Not Collateralized)	5%	2.17%	135,113

e) Collateral Guarantees and other credit enhancements obtained

The maximum exposure to credit risk is reduced by guarantees, credit enhancements and other actions that mitigate the Bank's exposure. Therefore, the constitution of guarantees in favor of the Bank is a necessary mechanism, but not sufficient for the granting of a loan; therefore, the acceptance of the risk by the Bank will require the verification of other variables such as the payment capacity or generation of resources to mitigate the risk incurred.

The Bank has robust procedures for the management and valuation of its collateral guarantees, for which it has internal regulations, approved by the Corporate Risk Management.

The BCI appraisal process is described below:

The appraisal value corresponds to the value assigned to the asset to receive it as collateral, at the time the appraisal is requested, at a current market value, added to the risks of possible price fluctuations and difficulties in disposing of the asset in the event of having to be liquidated, due to default by the debtor.

Therefore, the value obtained by the appraiser is given by taking into account the different records compiled for its evaluation, taking into account the real transaction values, "offer value according to the market", as well as complementary records of leases or manufacturing of goods. similar characteristics and conditions, existing in the market at the time of appraisal, excluding considerations based on mere expectations regarding the improvement of future conditions.

Appraisal Methodology

The Bank uses various methodologies to determine the value of the appraisal, such as the comparative method or market value, depending on the type of asset to be appraised.

Regardless of the valuation method used, the so-called "settlement value" will be generated, which will consider adjustments to the value of the collateral asset to incorporate in it some of the following aspects, which could affect its value in the future:

- Expected depreciation or obsolescence
- Price Fluctuation Risk
- Execution expenses and marketing costs
- Economic, social, health or war crisis.

Types of guarantees

The guarantees can be grouped between real guarantees and personal guarantees, within the first ones are:

- Property

They are things that cannot be transported from one place to another, such as land, for example, things or objects that adhere permanently, to which they cannot be transported, such as solid material buildings, bridges, sewers, are also considered real estate. , wells, tunnels, aqueducts, etc.

- Movable property

Under this denomination, transferable assets such as machinery, vehicles or any other asset of the company that does not comply with being real estate are understood.

- financial guarantees

They correspond to representative documents of value such as term deposits, pledges on mutual funds, stand-by credit letter or other financial instruments whose issuers are recognized by the CMF.

The so-called personal guarantees include guarantees and solidarity bonds granted by natural or legal persons to support credit operations of third parties.

NOTE 48 – INFORMATION ON REGULATORY CAPITAL AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS

a) Regulatory capital strategy and objectives

The management of the Bank's regulatory capital seeks to ensure: (i) a level of capital adequacy in the short, medium, and long term, (ii) a profitability commensurate with the risks assumed by the business units, (iii) compliance with strategic financial objectives and (iv) compliance with internal limits and the regulatory framework.

To this end, the main ratios and metrics associated with capital management are periodically generated, analyzed, and reported to the relevant governing bodies (Profitability and Capital Adequacy Council, Executive Committee and Board of Directors) and the necessary action plans are drawn up.

BCI defines its capital management objectives considering the level of effective equity that the entity considers necessary to maintain both now and, in the future, formally contemplated in its capital planning process and that is consistent with the risks inherent to its activity. to the economic environment in which it operates, its governance, risk management and control systems, its strategic business plan, the quality of the available assets and the real possibilities of obtaining greater own resources.

As of December 2022, according to the transitional provisions applicable to the systemic charge (and without applying them to the conservation buffer), the minimum regulatory capital requirement is 10.88%.

Banco Bci's minimum capital requirements as of December 22 under Basel III guidelines:

	Capital CET1	Capital T1	Capital T2	Total Regulatory Capital
Pillar I	4.50	1.50	2.00	**8.00**
Pillar II	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Systemic charge (1)	0.38	0.00	0.00	**0.38**
Conservation buffer (2)	2.50	0.00	0.00	**2.50**
Countercyclical buffer	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total	**7.38**	**1.50**	**2.00**	**10.88**

(1) Systemic charge: considers the gradual incorporation (25% as of December 22) of the total charge of 1.50% of core capital with respect to total risk-weighted assets, as established in the transitory provisions defined in chapter 21-11 of the RAN.

(2) Transitional provisions for the conservation buffer are not considered, considering that they do not apply to compliance with the conditions required in chapter 1-13 of the RAN to maintain an A solvency rating.

b) Policies and processes for capital management

To achieve the objectives, regulatory capital management will be articulated based on the following essential elements, in line with chapter 21-13 of the RAN on the evaluation of the sufficiency of effective equity of banks:

Identification and evaluation of risks: Senior Management must perform the corporate risk identification and evaluation process to assess the material risks to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed.

Tolerance framework: There must be a tolerance framework that ensures the conduct of business within the established and approved risk ranges. The most relevant risks must have limits and regular monitoring by Senior Management.

Determination of an internal capital objective: The Bank must establish an internal capital objective higher than the minimum requirements established in article 66 of the LGB, which will be approved by the Board of Directors.

Stress tests: There must be a corporate stress testing program that identifies possible vulnerabilities and allows analysis of the ability to generate results and the adequacy of capital under severe, low probability but plausible scenarios. Additionally, the bank must have capital recovery plans that allow it to meet the target solvency levels.

Corporate strategic planning and monitoring process: The strategic planning process must be developed continuously considering a reflection and adaptation of the strategy, the prioritization of resource allocation, the definition of financial planning with a prospective vision, the setting of goals and the monitoring of strategic objectives.

Monitoring and follow-up: Adequate monitoring and follow-up systems must be established for risk assessment that allow effective supervision of compliance with business plans and determine how the incidence of changes in the risk profile could translate into capital requirements. additional.

Internal control: The internal control structure is a fundamental part of the capital evaluation process. Effective control over the capital evaluation process must incorporate an independent review, and when required, the involvement of internal auditors and/or an external audit firm.

c) External capital requirement

Bci manages the capital considering the definition of articles 66, 55 and 55bis of the LGB and chapter 21-1 of the RAN on equity for legal and regulatory purposes and is made up of basic capital (common equity tier 1 capital or CET1) , additional tier 1 capital (AT1) and tier 2 capital (T2).

The CET1 corresponds to subscribed and paid shares plus the other items that are part of the accounting equity of the banks, with a floor of 4.5% of the RWA.

AT1 is defined in chapter 21-2 of the RAN and corresponds to preferred shares and bonds without a fixed maturity date, subordinated to T2 and subject to capitalization, depreciation and re-appreciation or expiration, depending on the issuance conditions. The LGB imposes a floor of 6% of the RWAs for Tier 1 capital (CET1+AT1).

T2 is made up of fixed-term bonds, subordinated to other obligations, for up to 50% of CET1, plus voluntary provisions (whatever exceeds the specific ones) for up to 1.25% of APRC, net of required provisions, when the banks use standardized methodologies to calculate the denominator, or 0.625%, in the case of using their own methodologies.
The regulatory minimum effective equity is not the same for all banks in the system, but rather depends on their systemic importance (systemic charge) and their strategic objectives (pillar 2).

On top of this specific minimum for each bank, basic capital buffers are added to deal with stress situations: the conservation buffer and the countercyclical buffer. The regulatory limits established in the LGB will be measured at the global consolidated level and at the local consolidated level.

As of December 31, 2022, total assets, risk-weighted assets, and components of effective equity are as follows:

No.	Item Description	Global Consolidated 12-31-2022 MCh$	Global Consolidated 12-31-2021 MCh$	Local Consolidated 12-31-2022 MCh$	Local Consolidated 12-31-2021 MCh$
1	Total assets according to the statement of financial position	78,049,118	69,158,636	58,277,063	52,448,910
2	Investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated	-	-	1,761,674	1,881,577
3	Assets discounted from regulatory capital, other than item 2	155,234	176,582	19,607	40,132
4.a	Financial derivatives	8,559,504	6,781,525	8,485,450	6,731,019
4.b	Credit Equivalents	2,263,520	1,558,625	2,151,182	1,531,140
5	contingent loans	4,949,466	4,123,157	3,914,248	3,455,537
6	Assets generated by the intermediation of financial instruments	-	-	-	-
7	**= (1-2-3-4a+4b+5-6) Total assets for regulatory purposes**	**76,547,366**	**67,882,311**	**54,075,762**	**48,782,859**
8.a	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the standard methodology (APRC)	41,060,729	36,365,384	28,234,753	26,083,475
8.b	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to internal methodologies (APRC)	-	-	-	-
9	Assets weighted by market risk (APRM)	3,782,050	3,998,066	3,449,848	2,812,074
10	Assets weighted by operational risk (APRO)	3,749,857	2,926,335	3,102,351	2,427,111
11th	**= (8.a/ 8.b +9+10) Risk-Weighted Assets (APR)**	**48,592,636**	**43,289,785**	**34,786,952**	**31,322,660**
11.b	**= (8.a/ 8.b +9+10) Risk-weighted assets, after applying the output floor (APR)**	**48,592,636**	**43,289,785**	**34,786,952**	**31,322,660**
12	owners' assets	4,775,478	4,500,076	4,775,478	4,500,076
13	Non-controlling interest	1,323	1,400	2	2
14	Goodwill	155,234	176,582	19,607	40,132
15	Excess minority investments	-	-	-	-
16	**= (12+13-14-15) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)**	**4,621,567**	**4,324,894**	**4,755,873**	**4,459,946**
17	Additional deductions to ordinary capital level 1, other than item 2	56,123	-	43,003	-
18	**= (16-17-2) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**4,565,444**	**4,324,894**	**2,951,196**	**2,578,369**
19	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	-	99,552	-	68,325
20	Subordinated bonds imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	242,963	333,346	173,935	244,901
21	Preferred shares allocated to additional tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-	-	-
22	Bonds without a fixed term of maturity imputed to additional capital level 1 (AT1)	-	-	-	-
23	Discounts applied to AT1	-	-	-	-
24	**= (19+20+21+22-23) Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**242,963**	**432,898**	**173,935**	**313,226**
25	**= (18+24) Capital level 1**	**4,808,407**	**4,757,792**	**3,125,131**	**2,891,595**
26	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as Tier 2 capital (T2)	415,022	250,591	352,934	258,775
27	Subordinated bonds imputed as Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,071,278	839,096	1,140,306	927,540
28	**Equivalent tier 2 capital (T2)**	**1,486,300**	**1,089,687**	**1,493,240**	**1,186,315**
29	Discounts applied to T2	-	-	-	-
30	**= (28-29) Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**1,486,300**	**1,089,687**	**1,493,240**	**1,186,315**
31	**= (25+30) Effective equity**	**6,294,707**	**5,847,479**	**4,618,371**	**4,077,910**
32	**Additional basic capital required for the constitution of the conservation buffer**	-	-	-	-
33	**Additional basic capital required to set up the countercyclical buffer**	-	-	-	-
34	**Additional basic capital required for banks qualified as systemic**	-	-	-	-
35	**Additional capital required for the evaluation of the adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2)**	-	-	-	-

No.	Item Description	Global Consolidated 12-31-2022 %	Global Consolidated 12-31-2021 %	Local Consolidated (f) 12-31-2022 %	Local Consolidated (f) 12-31-2021 %
1	Leverage Indicator (T1_I18/T1_I7)				
1.b	Leverage indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	5.96	6.37	5.46	5.29
2	Basic capital indicator (T1_I18/T1_I11.b)				
2.a	Common Equity Tier 1 capital indicator that the bank must meet	9.40	9.99	8.48	8.23
2.b	Capital buffer shortfall	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Tier 1 capital indicator (T1_I25/T1_I11.b)				
3.a	Level 1 capital indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	9.90	10.99	8.98	9.23
4	Effective equity indicator (T1_I31/T1_I11.b)				
4.1	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	12.95	13.51	13.28	13.02
4.b	Effective equity indicator that the bank must comply with, considering the charges for article 35 bis, if applicable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.c	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements, the conservation buffer, and the cyclical buffer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Solvency rating (Level A, B or C)	A	A	A	A
	Regulatory compliance indicators for solvency				
6	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed in Tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to APRC (T1_I26 /(T1_I8.a or 8.b))	1.01	0.69	1.25	0.99
7	Subordinated bonds imputed in capital level 2 (T2) in relation to basic capital	23.46	19.40	38.64	35.97
8	Tier 1 additional capital (AT1) in relation to basic capital (T1_I24/T1_I18)	5.32	10.01	5.89	12.15
9	Voluntary provisions (additional) and subordinated bonds that are charged to additional tier 1 capital (AT1) in relation to RWAs ((T1_I19+T1_I 20)/ T1_I11.b)	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00

NOTE 49 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of January 31, 2023, the shareholders of Banco BCI Perú agreed to make a capital increase of which the Bank contributed MCh$4,865. On February 16, 2023, a new capital increase was agreed upon, of which the Bank contributed MCh$9,526. The Bank continues to hold interest of 99.99%.

At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of February 17, 2023, the shareholders of Servicios Financieros y Administración de Créditos Comerciales agreed to a make capital increase of which the Bank has contributed MCh$53,991.

Between January 1, 2023, and the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, there have been no other subsequent events that may affect the presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Alfredo Mendoza Osorio
Chief Accounting Officer

Eugenio Von Chrismar Carvajal
Chief Executive Officer

Bci