Quarterly Earnings Report

March 31, 2023

Contents

Notes

1. The figures in 2021 were adjusted off the books (pro forma) to comply with the comparability principle of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), due to the implementation as of January 2022 of the new accounting regulation requirements of the Financial Market Commission (CMF, according to the Spanish acronym) by means of its Compendium of Accounting Regulations for Banks.
2. The main differences between the US GAAP regulation and the regulations and instructions of the CMF, explaining the change in the equity reported by our subsidiary CNB regarding both regulations, are mainly due to the determination of credit risk provisions for the loan portfolio under the B1 regulation of the compendium of accounting regulations of the CMF, credit risk provisions for financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9, and amortization criteria for goodwill that under US GAAP is amortized but under IFRS is not.

Introduction

About Bci

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci) is an international financial corporation that was incorporated in Chile in 1937. Considering its total assets and operations in the United States, it is now the largest bank in Chile, and its subsidiary City National Bank of Florida (CNB) is among the three largest bank in the state of Florida in the United States.

Bci offers financial solutions to individuals, companies and corporations by means of an integrated business platform, made up of its specialized business units, subsidiaries in Chile and overseas and representative offices in China, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia and Peru, along with global banks with which it has entered into cooperation agreements.

Financial highlights

As of March 31, 2023

Total Assets[(1)] (Ch$ million) 77,706,374	**Total Loans**[(1)] (Ch$ million) 46,344,146	**Deposits**[(1)] (Ch$ million) 41,940,682
Market Capitalization (US$ million) 4.93	**Branches** in Chile 197	**Total Employees**[(1)] 11,371

Market share [(1)]

As of March 31, 2023

	Market Share (%)	Position in the industry
Assets	19.6	1
Loans	18.9	1
Deposits	22.0	1

Source: Chile's Financial Market Commission (CMF, according to the Spanish acronym).
[(1)] Include City National Bank of Florida.

International credit ratings

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

Sustainability indices

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

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

Ownership

As of March 31, 2023

Controlling group	Free float	Pension funds
63.56%	27.67%	8.77%

Global presence

Bci is the Latin American bank with the greatest presence in the United States.

In the international area, Bci operates as one bank, applying the same integral and close service model that its clients receive in Chile at City National Bank of Florida, Bci Miami, and Bci Securities in the United States, and in Peru through Bci Perú.

Overseas assets
33.3%

Overseas loans
34.1%

Overseas employees
1,187

Diversification

Contribution to the consolidated total as of March 31, 2023.

	Loans	Assets	Net income
City National Bank of Florida (CNB)	29.5%	26.8%	27.3%
Bci Miami	4.4%	6.4%	4.4%
Bci Perú	0.2%	0.2%	-0.7%
Bci and subsidiaries in Chile	64.6%	65.9%	78.7%
Líder Bci Servicios Financieros	1.3%	0.8%	-9.8%

Local and International platform

Chile	United States of America	Latin America	Asia-Pacific
Parent company Banco de Crédito e Inversiones **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	**Subsidiaries** City National Bank of Florida (CNB) Bci Capital (subsidiary of CNB) Bci Securities **Branch** Bci Miami	**Subsidiaries** Banco Bci Perú **Representative offices** Mexico City, Mexico Lima, Peru São Paulo, Brazil Bogotá, Colombia	**Representative office** Shanghai, China

2023 Overview

Financial indicators

as of March 31, 2023

Net income	ROAE[1]	Total loans	NPLs +90 days	CET1
(Ch$ million)	(%)	(Ch$ million)	(%)	(%)
170,946	17.15	46,344,146	1.16	9.48

Non-financial indicators

as of March 31, 2023

NPS[2]	SNEX[3] Bci digital channels	MACH users	Checking accounts
(%)	(%)	(Million)	(Nº)
62	81	3.75	862,349

[1] Accumulated net income for 12 mobile months on the average equity of 13 months.
[2] Net Promoter Score.
[3] Net satisfaction of digital channel users.

News

Shareholders’ meeting held on April 4

One of the highlights of the recent shareholders’ meeting was the approval of:

1. Distributing a dividend of Ch$1,500 per share, or 30.85% of the net profits of 2022, and allocating the remaining balance of the profits in the year to the profit reserve fund.
2. Moreover, it approved a capital increase of the Bank of Ch$540,925,430,023, by issuing bonus shares of Ch$540,925,422,275 and Ch$7.748 billion without issuing any shares. Based on this, the Bank will issue 21,700,678 bonus shares, corresponding to 0.1285300832 bonus shares for each share held by shareholders. To such effect, for each 7.79 subscribed shares held by shareholders they will be given a new share.

US Bank Situation

1. Regarding the US bank situation, in March the bank regulators in California and New York took action regarding certain entities, appointing the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as the receiver and in charge of disposing of their assets.
2. Based on this, the Federal Reserve and FDIC jointly announced measures to guarantee all the deposits in both bankrupt institutions and that those funds could be available for clients. The Fed also announced the creation of additional financing available through the Bank Term Funding Program (BTFP) to help eligible depository institutions to deal with any liquidity pressure that might arise.
3. Based on these developments, we would like to highlight the strong position of our operation in the US market. CNB has a sound balance sheet with extensive sources of liquidity, low loan-to-deposit ratio, capital ratios significantly above "Well-Capitalized" requirements, and asset quality among the best in the country.

Regarding this, we would like to highlight the following

This figures are in US GAAP and may vary from the figures in Chilean GAAP

a. CNB has broad on- and off-balance sheet liquidity sources of nearly US$12 billion in total on 03/31/23, accounting for 43% of our total assets.
b. A low loan-to-deposit ratio of 77% on 02/28/23 compared to the 81% average for banks of US$10 billion to Ch$100 billion on 12/31/22.
c. A heavy capital base with US$2.4 billion of level 1 capital and US$2.6 billion of total risk-based capital at 03/31/23.
d. A significantly higher capital ratio than the "well capitalized" requirements (US GAAP): Tier 1 risk-based capital of 12.86% versus 8% of well capitalized banks.
e. The asset quality is among the best in the country for mid-sized banks. NPLs of 0.28% versus 0.42% of peers.
f. A sound risk culture. An example of this is that we have a loan-to-value ratio of 54% on 03/31/23.

Accolades

First quarter of 2023

Best bank in the Chilean foreign exchange market
GW Platt Foreign Exchange Provider Award
Global Finance

Financial Institutions Deal of the Year
Recognition by LatinFinance
Given for placing a bond of US$500 million in 2021

Best company to work for in Chile
Best Workplaces 2023
Ranking made by Computrabajo polling over 500,000 users in Latin America

Best companies for female talent in Chile 2022
First place in the banking sector
FirstJob

Economic environment

Global economy

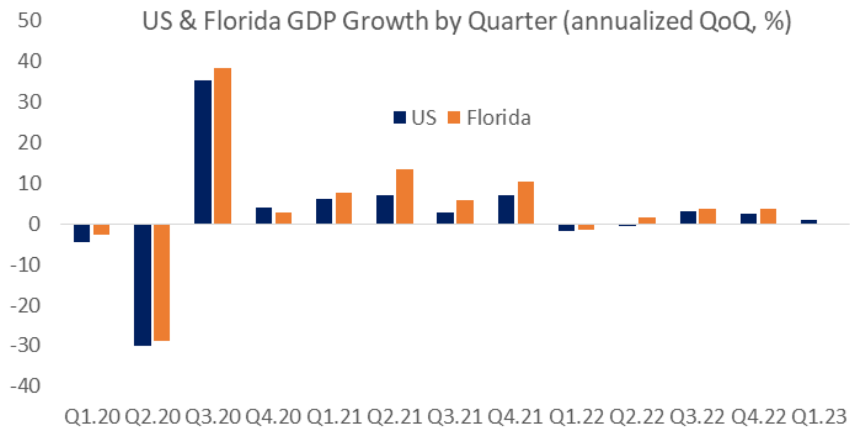
The global economy is expected to have growth of under 3% in 2023, in line with interest rate hikes worldwide that have been necessary to fight more persistent inflation than envisaged. Central banks of developed economies are expected to end the increases in interest rates by late 2Q23 and then hold them at those levels for a while. This forecast is in comparison to growth of 3.4% in 2022, despite the harsh scenario of that year.

The financial conditions have become tougher and we can see some problems in the financial sector in the United States and Europe, which have been quickly addressed by the regulators.

The situation between Russia and Ukraine remains tense but under control, which has enabled food and energy prices to remain at the levels before the war. China's growth dynamics have improved, particularly early in the year, which could boost its growth if the government announces new measures.

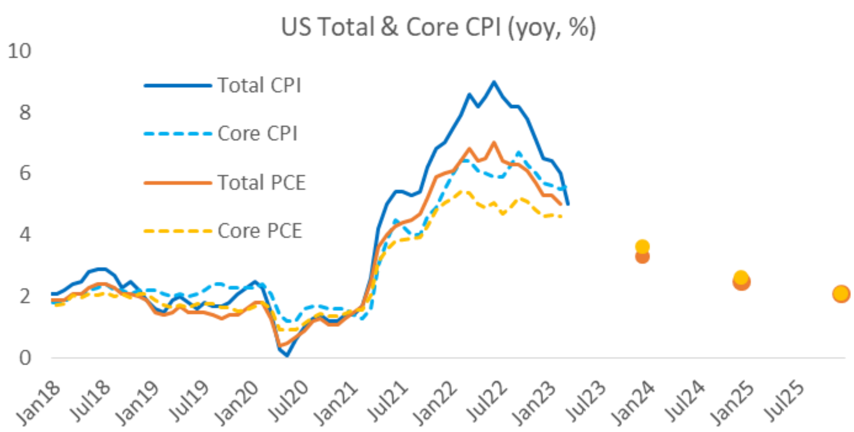
USA

The US economy grew 2.1% in 2022, driven by private consumption of services and non-residential investment, and an external sector that made a negative contribution. Growth in 4Q22 was 2.6% QoQ annualized and lower than the previous quarter, with less dynamic private consumption. The latest economic activity figures indicate that the economy is adjusting but not as fast as previously anticipated, and there is talk of a soft landing for the rest of the year. In turn, the likelihood of a recession has declined. The economy is thereby expected to grow by just over 1% in 2023.



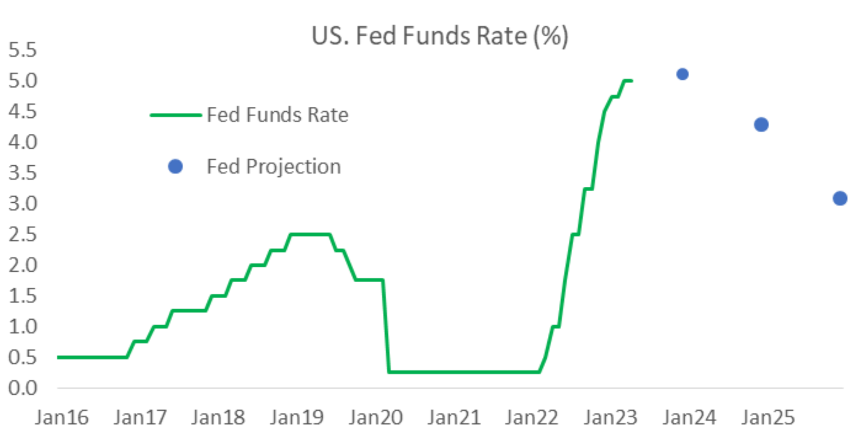
Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Bci Research

Headline and core inflation have been dropping but at a lower rate than expected, closing 1Q23 at 5.0% and 5.6% annually, respectively. Service prices are still not dropping as anticipated and they have been more persistent. It is estimated that inflation will be around 3% annually at the end of this year.



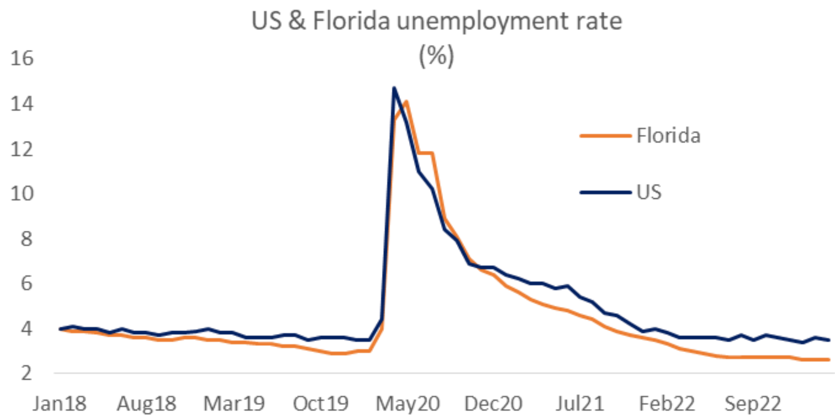
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Bci Research

The Federal Reserve has therefore continued to increase the Fed Funds rate which is now in the 4.75%-5.00% range. It is expected to make the last 25 basis point hike in May and then make a pause. The Fed said it could hold this rate up to at least late 2023, whereas the market is still after cuts in 3Q23.



Sources: Fed, Bci Research

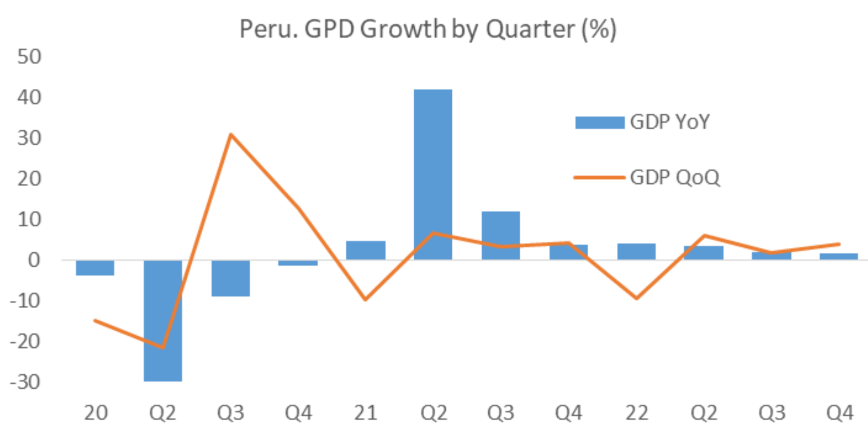
The labor market continues to create jobs that are managing to absorb the greater labor force participation. Although it is decreasing, this is more slowly than envisaged. Real wages continue to drop, helping to ease inflationary pressures.



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Bci Research

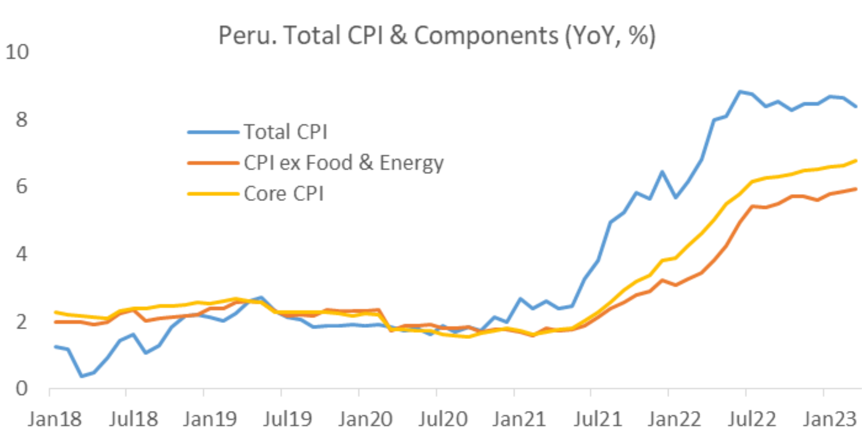
Peru

Peru had GDP growth of 1.7% annually in 4Q22, and growth of 2.7% in 2022, driven by private consumption, with investment rising slightly over 0%. The start of the year was marked by the political and institutional crisis and the impact on economic activity and prices, due to disruptions of some value chains. Considering the effect of these variables on economic activity, the forecast is economic growth of 2% this year.



Sources: BCRP, Bci Research

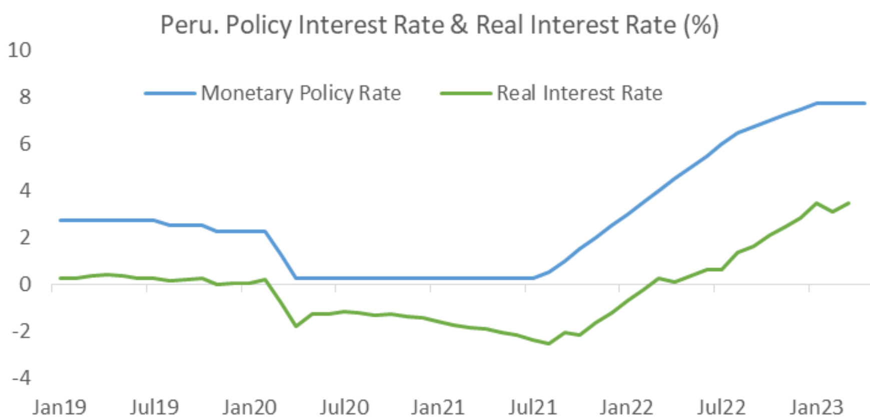
In this context, inflation has not eased as expected and is still over 8% annually, with some components affected by the political crisis that started in late 2022. These transitory pressures are expected to start to decline soon to end the year with annual inflation of about 6%.



Sources: BCRP, Bci Research

The monetary authority has increased interest rates to control the high inflation and it made the last hike in February of this year to 7.75%. As inflation eases, a cycle of interest rate cuts i

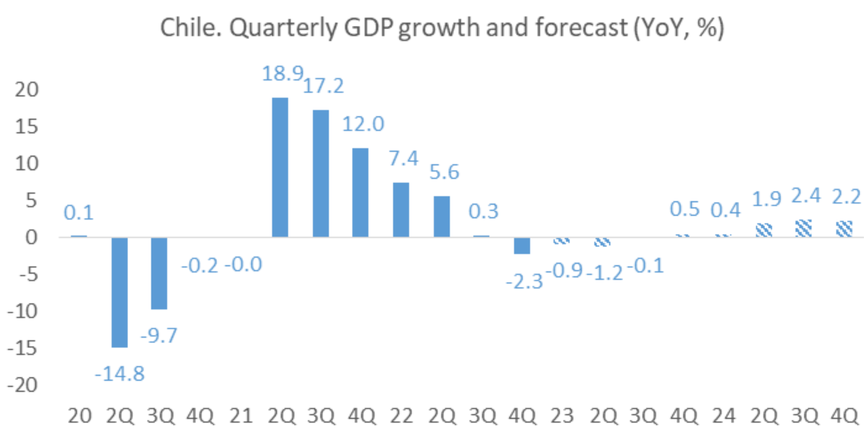
s expected to start in the third quarter of this year.



Sources: BCRP, Bci Research

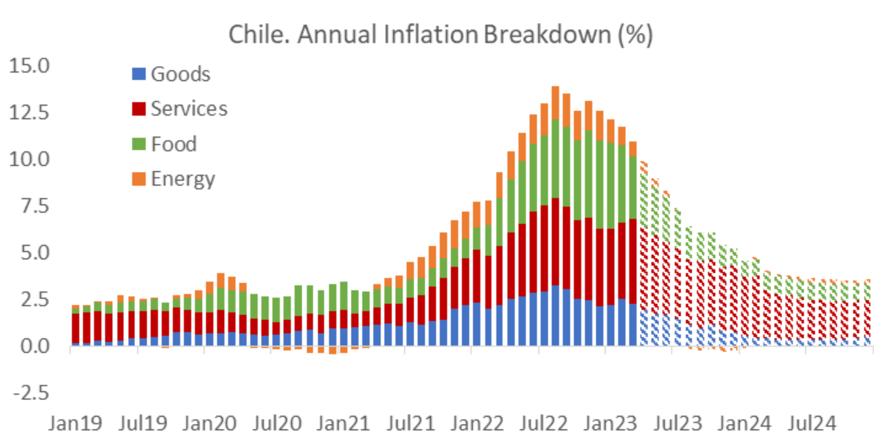
Chile

Chile had GDP growth of 2.4% in 2022, reflecting the large resilience of the economy. Although uncertainty about the economy has declined since the referendum in September 2022, it is still high due to the new constitutional process and pension and tax reforms. Private consumption and investment are expected to slow down this year, with the GDP contracting -0.5%.



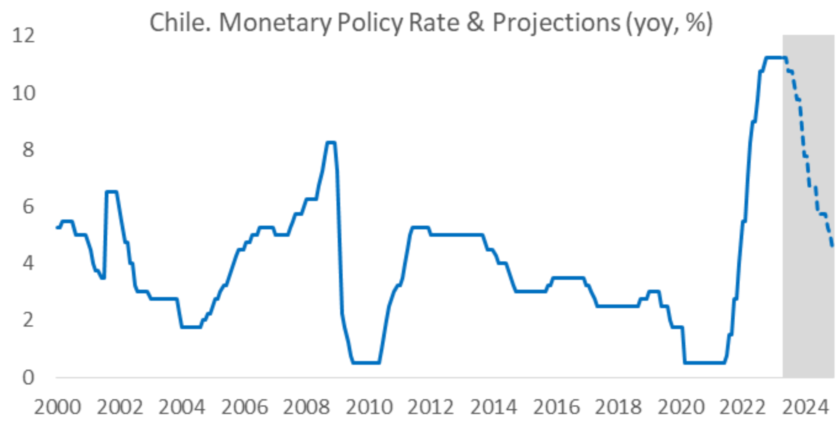
Sources: Chilean Central Bank, Bci Research

The resilience of the economy is also evident in the inflation rate, which despite dropping was still over two digits at 11.1% annually in March. This level is expected to be lower in the May figures. The core CPI still remains unchanged at 10.8% annually, with service prices keeping up the pressure and showing greater resistance despite the level of rates.



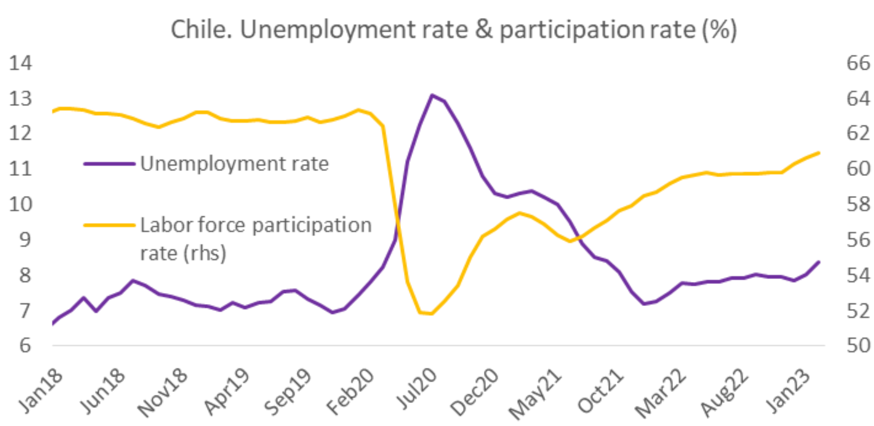
Sources: INE, Bci Research

In response, the Chilean Central Bank has held interest rates at 11.25% since October 2022, a very contractionary rate. The monetary authority has said that it still does not see the conditions to start a cycle of interest rate cuts, due to the persistence of inflation and other macroeconomic imbalances like the high level of the current account. We believe that a slow cycle of cuts will start in the third quarter, which is when we perceive that inflation will drop more sharply.



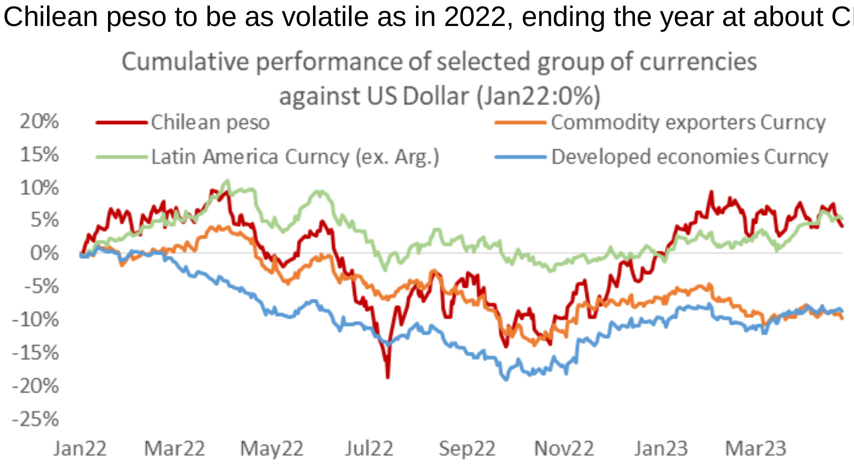
Sources: Chilean Central Bank, Bci Research

The labor market had a large increase in the unemployment rate in 1Q23, which hit 8.4%. In turn, the labor force participation rate has again started to increase after a long pause. In disaggregated terms, it can be seen that the private sector is stagnant regarding job creation. The unemployment rate is expected to carry on rising in the year.



Sources: National Bureau of Statistics (INE according to the Spanish acronym), Bci Research

The foreign exchange market has been more promising in the first part of 2023, after great volatility in 2022 and political uncertainty in Chile creating various milestones regarding the level of the Chilean peso. The volatility of the Chilean peso has declined considerably, but it is still above its historical volatility. This has also been driven by a copper price that has been around USD4/lb in the year, a US dollar that has depreciated from its historical highs and less uncertainty in Chile. We do not expect the Chilean peso to be as volatile as in 2022, ending the year at about CLP830/USD.



Sources: Bloomberg, Bci Research

Performance and financial position

Key Financial Highlights (First Quarter 2023)

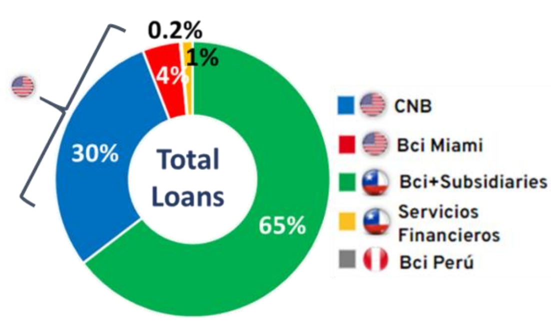
Bci reported net income of **Ch$170.946** Billion in 1Q2023

Regarding 1Q2023 results:

- Operating income dipped 1.3%, driven by a decrease in the financial margin and fees. This was partially due to a combination of factors, including a lower inflation, causing a drop in inflation-indexed asset revenue and offset by Treasury hedging management; a higher financial cost related to steady interest rate hikes; and migration of demand deposits to time deposits.
- Financial Margin decreased -1.3% YoY, mainly due to lower revenues associated with CPI adjustment revenues that impacted the Unidad de Fomento (-105bp vs. 1Q2022 and -117bp vs. 4Q2023), maintaining a long position on this risk factor, and added to an increase in funding costs, mainly explained by the higher Monetary Policy Rate and a decrease in the consumer portfolio. Additionally, it is relevant to highlight the growth in the volume of time deposits within the mix of liabilities framed within a funding diversification strategy. Part of this effect has been mitigated thanks to the implementation of an adequate pricing strategy.
- Regarding expenses, when compared with the same period last year, the following effects should be considered: on the one hand, higher employee salaries related to the CPI adjustment of wages in March according to our employee experience model, and on the other hand a greater expense for the investments that Bci is making to develop its strategic pillars, highlighting the digital ecosystem, which is one of our commitments to provide a better personalized and omnichannel customer experience.
- Provisions and write-offs, excluding recovery accounts, entailed expenses of Ch$148.257 billion. Although these levels are slightly lower than those in 1Q2022, it is important to indicate that in the same period of last year the company established additional provisions of Ch$57.519 billion. In the case of Personal Banking loans, we are witnessing a process of convergence of risk levels to pre-pandemic levels and somewhat worse in the case of our subsidiary Servicios Financieros. These results were hit by greater delinquency in the consumer and mortgage loan portfolios, due to a weaker economic scenario with a deterioration of the financial conditions and high market rates.
- The higher tax rate in this period was mainly due to the revaluation of the investment in City National Bank of Florida and the monetary correction associated with changes in the consumer price index (CPI). In this case, it is important to highlight that this quarter's lower inflation and exchange rate affected the monetary correction of the Bank and investment valuation of City National Bank of Florida.

34.1% of Bci's total loans are abroad. CNB accounts for 29.5%, Bci Miami 4.4% and Bci Peru 0.2% of the total loans abroad.

Loans abroad were Ch$15,801,035 million, increasing 18.1% YoY, due to the sound performance of CNB, which was well above the average of the banking industry in Florida, despite the effect of the exchange rate that we have seen this year in relation to the previous year.



Bci's total loan portfolio amounted to Ch$46,344,146 million in 1Q2023, increasing 10.2% YoY. This growth was due to the large increase in the commercial and mortgage loan portfolios (+9.3% and +16.9%, respectively) but consumer loans decreased -3.7%.

Note

The figures in 2021 were adjusted off the books (pro forma) to comply with the comparability principle of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), due to implementation as of January 2022 of the new accounting regulation requirements of the CMF in its Compendium of Accounting Regulations for Banks.

YoY: year-over-year (compared to the same date of the previous year)
QoQ: quarter-over-quarter (compared to the closing of the immediately prior quarter)

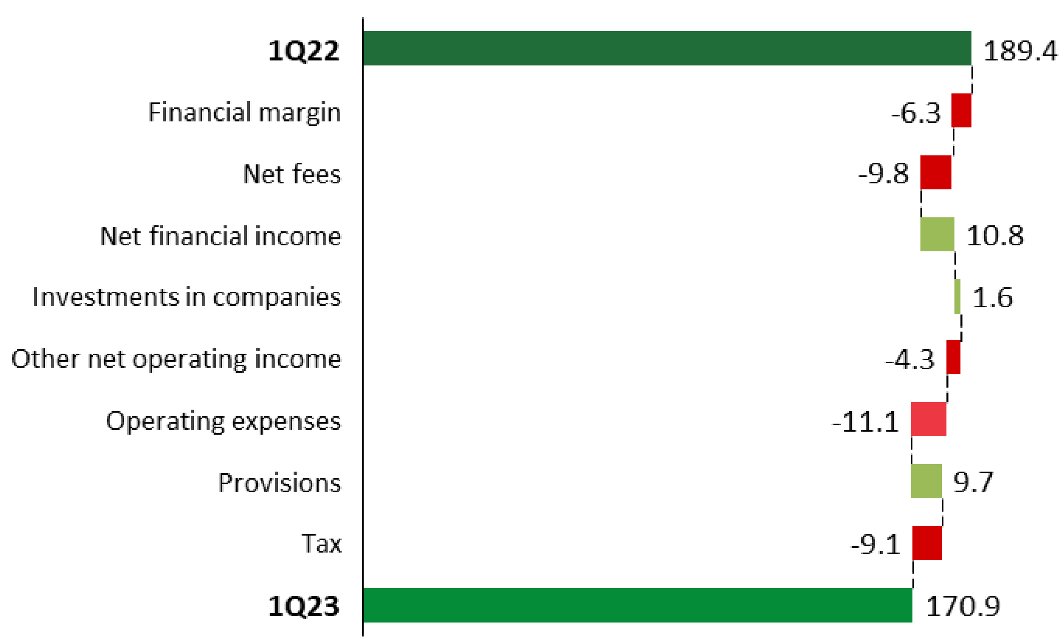
Indicators

	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Financial Indicators					
Total loans[(1)]	42,038,434	47,016,241	46,344,146	**-1.43%**	**10.24%**
Net income	189,433	190,636	170,946	**-10.33%**	**-9.76%**
Total assets[(2)]	69,546,281	78,049,118	77,706,374	**-0.44%**	**11.73%**
Total shareholders' equity	4,377,541	4,776,801	4,779,601	**0.06%**	**9.18%**
ROAE[(3)]	13.01%	17.81%	17.15%	**-0.66pp**	**4.14pp**
ROAA[(3)]	0.87%	1.10%	1.05%	**-0.06pp**	**0.18pp**
Efficiency ratio[(4)]	44.65%	47.88%	47.03%	**-0.85pp**	**2.38pp**
Provision for loan losses / Total loans	1.82%	1.87%	1.92%	**0.05pp**	**0.10pp**
CET1[(5)]	9.66%	9.40%	9.48%	**0.08pp**	**-0.18pp**
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)[(5)]	13.35%	12.95%	13.11%	**0.16pp**	**-0.24pp**
Operational Indicators					
Headcount	11,574	11,514	11,371	**-1.24%**	**-1.75%**
Bci[(6)]	9,209	9,195	9,145	**-0.5%**	**-0.7%**
CNB[(7)]	982	1,055	1,018	**-3.5%**	**3.7%**
SSFF	1,383	1,264	1,208	**-4.4%**	**-12.7%**
Commercial contact points	254	229	228	**-0.44%**	**-10.24%**
Bci	223	197	197	**0.0%**	**-11.7%**
CNB[(7)]	31	32	31	**-3.1%**	**0.0%**
N° of ATMs	1,086	874	640	**-26.77%**	**-41.07%**

Income Statement

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Financial margin	483,082	587,303	476,814	**-18.81%**	**-1.30%**
Net fees	91,291	92,236	81,459	**-11.68%**	**-10.77%**
Net financial income	31,390	17,668	42,183	**138.75%**	**34.38%**
Investments in companies	1,188	2,706	2,796	**3.32%**	**135.32%**
Other net operating income	15,223	15,546	10,963	**-29.48%**	**-27.98%**
Total operating income	**622,174**	**715,459**	**614,215**	**-14.15%**	**-1.28%**
Total operating expenses	**-277,783**	**-402,571**	**-288,844**	**-28.25%**	**3.98%**
Income before provisions	**344,391**	**312,888**	**325,371**	**3.99%**	**-5.52%**
Provisions	-138,501	-148,116	-128,833	**-13.02%**	**-6.98%**
Income before taxes	**205,891**	**164,773**	**196,538**	**19.28%**	**-4.54%**
Tax	-16,457	25,864	-25,593	**-198.95%**	**55.51%**
Net Income	**189,433**	**190,636**	**170,946**	**-10.33%**	**-9.76%**

Change in net income by line (Ch$ billion)



(1) Ch$ million. Include interbank loans
(2) For presentation purposes, current tax is presented as tax payable in liabilities.
(3) Income for the last 12 months divided by average equity/assets for the last 13 months.
(4) According to CMF methodology. Since the 1Q18 Earnings Report additional provisions are no longer considered.
(5) CET1: Basic capital/average risk-weighted assets (RWA). Ratios according to Basel III standards (RWA include credit, market and operational risks).
(6) Includes Bci Miami and the representative office.
(7) Includes TotalBank figures

Financial indicators

First quarter 2023

Results

Bci

<table>
<tr><th>Net income

Ch$ million</th><th>Gross margin

Ch$ million</th><th>Financial margin

Ch$ million</th></tr>
<tr><td>170,946</td><td>614,215</td><td>476,814</td></tr>
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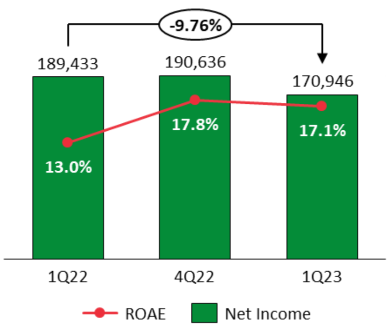

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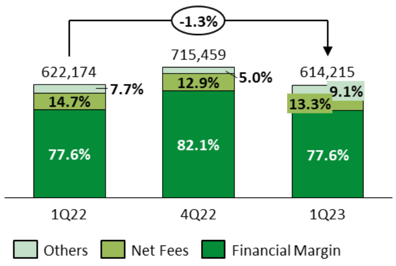

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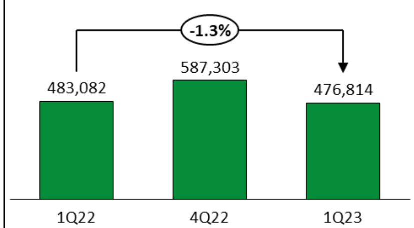


</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definition</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Net income is the profitability of a company after accounting for all the costs and taxes.</td><td>This solely arises from the company's normal activities before applying tax and interest (that revenue from the main activities of the business).</td><td>Revenue from interest less the interest costs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bci reported net income of Ch$170,946 million in 1Q2023, an decrease of -9.8% YoY.,

Net income dropped 9.8%, with higher financial income and lower interest, indexation and fee margins because of lower inflation in Chile for the period, high financing costs and less dynamic commercial loans.

Subsidiaries accounted for 38.2% of the revenue, highlighting City National Bank of Florida (CNB) with net income of Ch$46,698 million in Chilean GAAP.

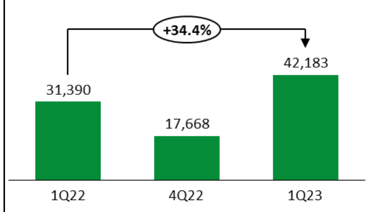
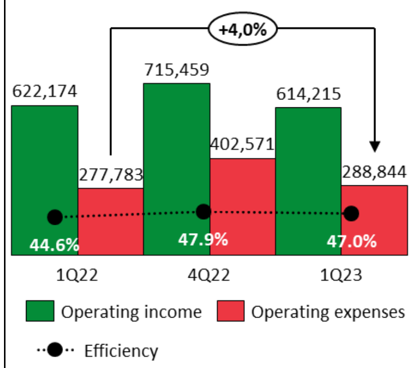
ROAE was 17.1% inat 1Q 2023, increasing 414 basis points YoY and decreasing 66 basis points QoQ.</td><td>Bci's gross margin was Ch$614,215 million in the first quarter of 2023, decreasing -1.3% YoY.

This quarter's result was driven by a period of lower inflation, higher cost of funds less dynamic growth of loans, and a less favorable economic scenario expected in 2023.

There was higher financial income, and lower fee, interest and indexation income YoY.</td><td>The interest and indexation margin dropped Ch$6,268 million YoY. That was mainly due to lower inflation, causing a drop in revenue from inflation-indexed asset adjustments, partly offset by hedging management.

Regarding the interest margin, there was lower income in the market in Chile and the United States, explained by a drop in commercial loans and a higher funding cost. This is mainly explain by the Macroeconomics conditions, interest rate increases in Chile and the United States, both factors dragged forward from the second half of 2022.

We highlight the 77% YoY increase in interest income from the commercial portfolio. Meanwhile, the mortgage and consumer portfolio increased by around 25% in the Chilean market and 74% in the United States.</td></tr>
</table>

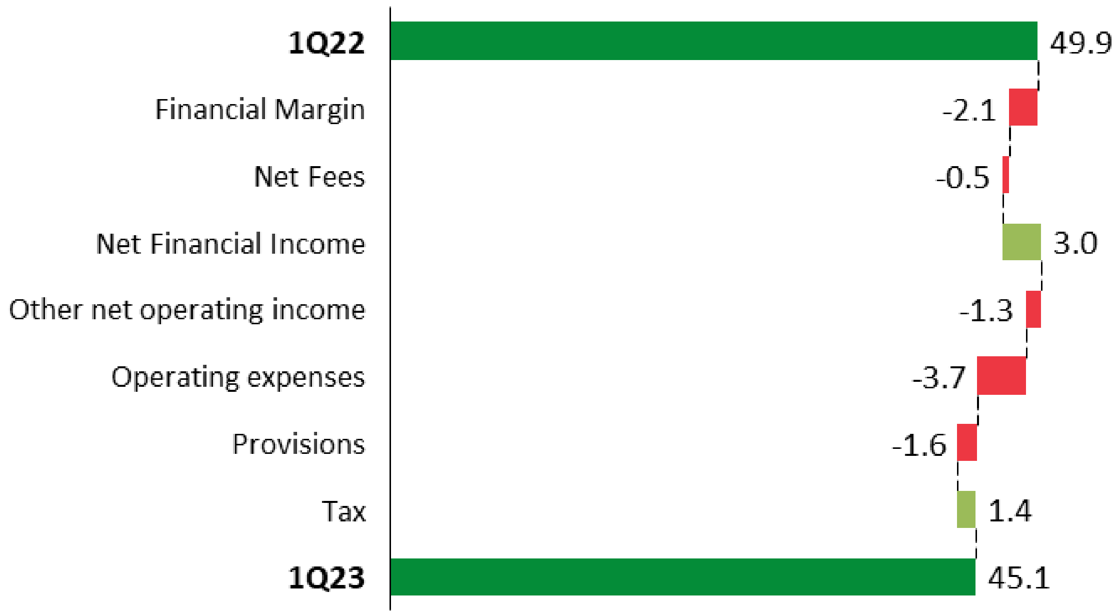
Net fees Ch$ million	Net financial income Ch$ million	Operating expenses Ch$ million
81,459	42,183	(288,844)
		
Definition		
Revenue for fees and services provided net from expenses of the fees and services provided.	Net revenue is related to financial income from financial assets for trading at fair value through profit and loss and financial income from changes, indexation, and foreign currency hedge accounting.	Operating expenses consider the expenses of the operation, including the following: human resources, administrative, depreciation and amortization, and other operating expenses.
Performance		
Net fees decreased by Ch$9,832 million YoY, mainly due to an increase in fees expenses. In this quarter, the decrease in net fees is largely attributed to higher expenses (Ch$-7,781 YoY) related to services, fees, credit card memberships, and a successful loyalty program through the accumulation of miles (AAdvantage from American Airlines). Additionally, fee income also decreased this quarter (Ch$-2,050 YoY), mainly in the retail and wholesale businesses, due to a lower volume of transactions compared to the first quarter of 2022, along with higher expenses. Nonetheless, higher fees for the administration of accounts, guarantees, and letters of credit helped offset some of the decline.	Net financial income was Ch$42,183 million, increasing Ch$10,792 million YoY. This result was driven by earnings from the trading of equity instruments (+Ch$62,152 million). That was mainly offset by derivative contract trading losses (-Ch$20,352 million) and lower exchange rate, indexation and foreign currency hedging income (-Ch$19,199 million), due to the quarterly decrease in the dollar of Ch$54.7 since December 2022 (-6.4%).	Operating expenses rose Ch$11,060 million. This 4% increase was related mainly to two factors: On the one hand, we continue to invest with great conviction in generating a leading ecosystem, with a personalized and omnichannel experience, with expenses of computer tools for greater operative efficiency, such as global systems, the salesforce, licenses, software, maintenance of applications and IT security. On the other hand, there were higher employee management expenses, associated with wages indexed to the CPI variation, and an adjustment of March and September wages, in line with our employee experience model. This quarter our consolidated efficiency ratio was 47.0%, slightly higher than the 44.7% of the first quarter of 2022.

City National Bank of Florida

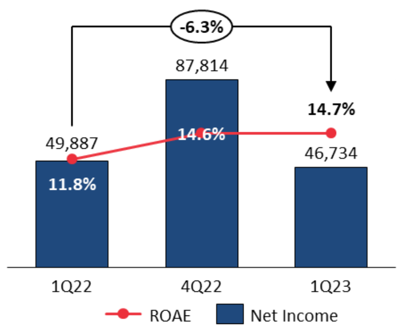
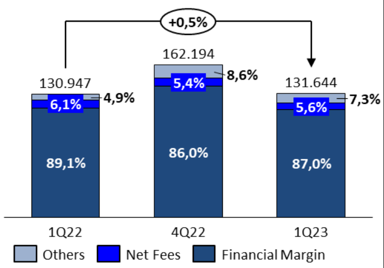
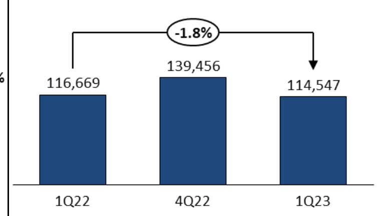
First Quarter 2023 (Chilean GAAP)

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Financial Margin	116,669	139,456	114,547	**-17.86%**	**-1.82%**
Net Fees	7,924	8,830	7,424	**-15.92%**	**-6.30%**
Net Financial Income	1,021	6,875	4,011	**-41.66%**	**293.00%**
Other net operating income	5,333	7,034	5,662	**-19.51%**	**6.16%**
Total operating income	**130,947**	**162,194**	**131,644**	**-18.84%**	**0.53%**
Total operating expenses	-59,438	-68,259	-63,094	**-7.57%**	**6.15%**
Income before provisions	**71,508**	**93,936**	**68,549**	**-27.03%**	**-4.14%**
Provisions	-6,021	4,483	-7,573	**-268.94%**	**25.78%**
Income before taxes	**65,488**	**98,418**	**60,976**	**-38.04%**	**-6.89%**
Tax	-15,600	-10,604	-14,242	**34.30%**	**-8.71%**
Net Income	**49,887**	**87,814**	**46,734**	**-46.78%**	**-6.32%**

Change in net income YoY by line (Ch$ billion)



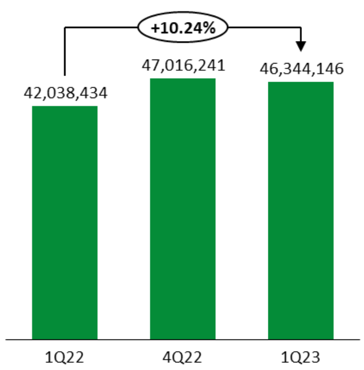
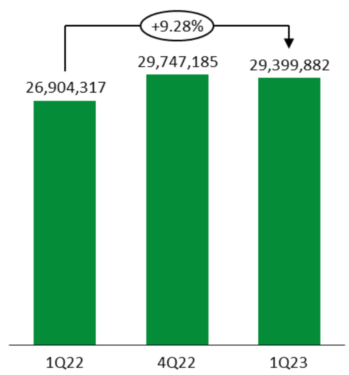
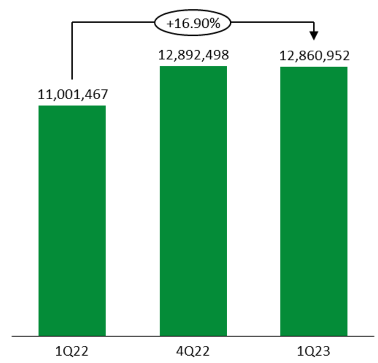
City National Bank of Florida

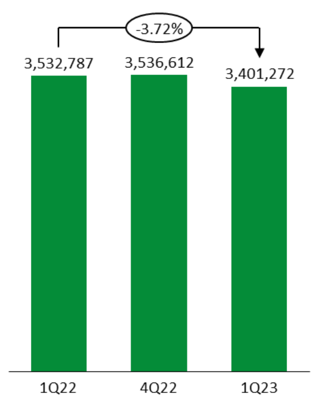
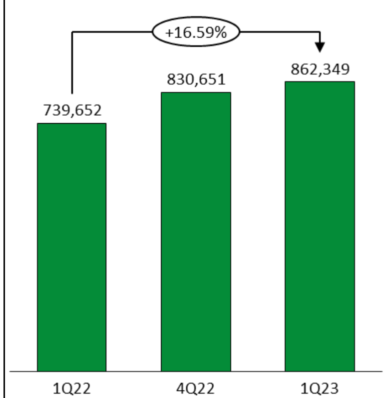
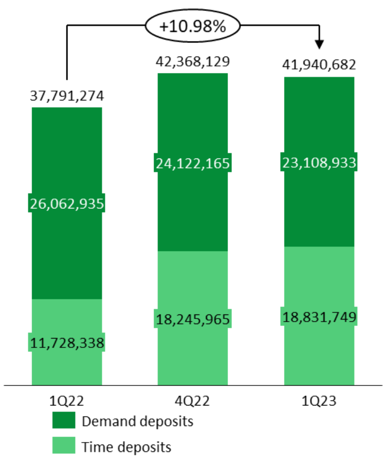
Net income Ch$ million	**Gross margin** Ch$ million	**Financial margin** Ch$ million
46,734	131,644	114,547
		
Definition		
Net income is the profitability of a company after accounting for all the costs and taxes.	This solely arises from the company's normal activities before applying tax and interest. In other words, the revenue from the main activities of the business is taken into account.	Revenue from interest less the interest costs.
Performance		
CNB reported net income under Chilean GAAP of Ch$46,734 million in 1Q2023, decreasing 6.32% YoY and 46.78% QoQ due to effects of the investment portfolio product of the new regulations in the application of IFRS 9; followed by a NIM compression as rates have significantly risen implying higher cost of funds.	The gross margin remained almost flat, with a slight surge of 0.53% YoY. On the other hand, the gross margin decreased by -18.84% QoQ, driven by the financial margin that declined 17.86% QoQ.	The financial margin had a slight decline of 1.82% in a YoY comparison. It had an important decrease of 17.86% QoQ; however it is explained by the appreciation of the dollar when converted to Chilean GAAP and the higher cost of funds

Balance Sheet

First Quarter 2023

Bci

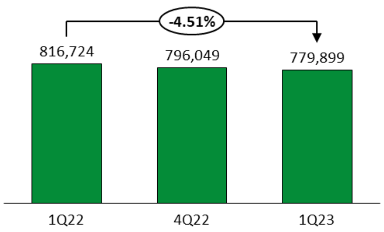
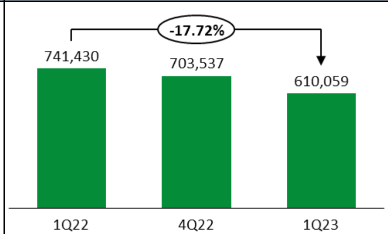
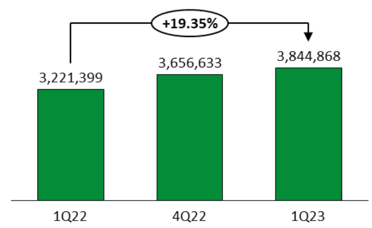
Total loans Ch$ million	Commercial loans Ch$ million	Mortgage loans Ch$ million
46,344,146	29,399,882	12,860,952
		
Definition		
Sum of commercial, consumer, mortgage and interbank (owed by banks) loans.	Current balances of loans in Chilean pesos or foreign currency given by the bank to companies of various sizes, normally agreed on to be paid in the short or medium term.	Current balances of medium- or long-term loans given by the bank to buy, expand, repair or build a house, purchase land, offices or business premises.
Performance		
Bci's loan portfolio amounted to Ch$46,344,146 million in 1Q23, increasing 10.2% YoY. Operations in Chile and at the subsidiary CNB had growth of 6.1% and 20.9%, respectively. On a YoY total loan portfolio increased YoY, mainly due to commercial and mortgage loans jointly (increasing more than Ch$4 billion combined), and, offset partially by a drop decline in consumer loans. Excluding CNB and Bci Perú, the portfolio grew 6.1% YoY, mainly driven by the mortgage loan portfolio for more than Ch$1,000 million, followed by the commercial portfolio of almost Ch$1,000 million, and offset partially by the consumer portfolio.	The consolidated commercial portfolio amounted to Ch$29,399,882 million, increasing 9.3% YoY. In the consolidated commercial portfolio, expansion is highlighted both in Chile and in the USA. The commercial portfolio grew 4.6% YoY in the local market, mainly due to growth in commercial loans (3.1% YoY), as well as growth in foreign trade credits (22% YoY) and factoring operations (10.7% YoY) in the entire wholesale segment. On the other hand, the CNB portfolio grew by 18.1% YoY, mainly due to commercial loans with endosable mortgage loans associated with the Real Estate Wholesale segment.	The growth of the consolidated mortgage loan portfolio was mainly due the followings factors: In the Chilean market is mainly explained by the annual rise in inflation and the UF to which loans are indexed, with a variation of 12.3% QoQ. The +33.2% YoY increase at CNB was driven by the dynamism of the industry in Florida and the generation of loans in this period. Excluding CNB, the mortgage loan portfolio grew 13.1% YoY.

<table>
<tr><th>Consumer loans
Ch$ million</th><th>Checking accounts
Units</th><th>Total deposits
Ch$ million</th></tr>
<tr><td>3,401,272</td><td>862,349</td><td>41,940,682</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definition</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Current balance of loans given by the bank to individuals or companies to purchase goods or pay for services, and which are normally agreed on to be paid in the short or medium term (1 to 4 years).</td><td>Number of checking account holders that are natural persons and corporations in national and foreign currency.</td><td>Demand or time deposit operations, which entail receiving money from the public. These are savings of people and companies in the bank.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consolidated consumer loans amounted to Ch$3,401,272 million, decreasing -3.7% YoY. That was due to lower demand for consumer loans, which dropped 3.7% YoY, and lower credit card loans that also dipped 3.5% YoY.

It should be highlighted that this decrease arose mainly in the Chilean market, since in the United States CNB had consumer loan growth of 1.6%.</td><td>Checking accounts grew 16.6% YoY.

This growth is largely attributed to the launch of the digital account for personal banking, which can only be fully opened online. As of 1Q2023, we already have over 100,000 clients, supported by the Bank's strategy of offering financial solutions to the mass retail segment and building a robust ecosystem</td><td>The shift from demand deposits to time deposits is in line with Macroeconomic Conditions and the hike in the interest rate both in Chile and the USD.

Consolidated time deposits soared Ch$7.1 billion (60.6% YoY), with the Chilean market accounting for 55% of the growth and CNB for the rest. CNB had outstanding time deposit growth.</td></tr>
</table>

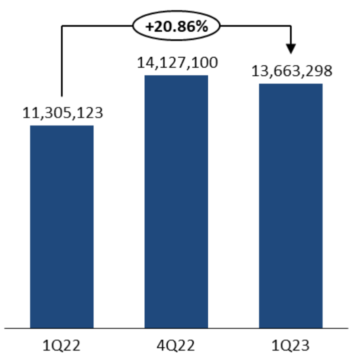
Credit cards Number	**Líder Bci credit cards** Number	**MACH virtual cards** Number
779,899	610,059	3,844,868
		
Definition		
Bci's total current credit cards excluding additional credit cards.	Current Líder Bci credit cards (excluding additional cardholders)	Total digital cards
Performance		
The number of credit cards dropped 4.5% in 1Q2023, mainly due to the greater blocking of credit cards inactive for over 12 months and those with risk events. In contrast, the loan balance grew 7% in the quarter and the active credit card loan balance rose 12%. Article 10 of Law Nº21.234 of 2020 establishes the obligation of blocking all inactive means of payment of users when over 12 consecutive months have elapsed without the financial product being used.	The decrease in Líder Bci credit cards mainly occurs due to: lower new customer openings due to increased risk policy restrictions, higher delinquent accounts due to customer deterioration, and finally, due to the blocking of magnetic stripe cards that were in force. This action was taken to minimize the risk of fraud and to encourage migration to chip cards.	The volume of MACH virtual cards increased 19% YoY, driven by the greater number of clients registered on the platform. This performance is in line with MACH's growth strategy to become a digital bank, launching new products, such as savings accounts, transfers abroad, insurance and soon mutual funds.

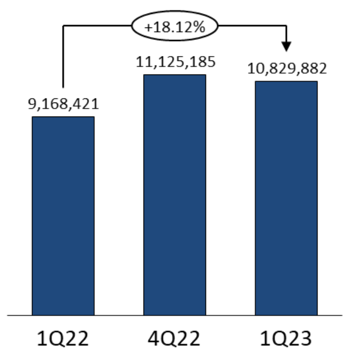
Balance Sheet

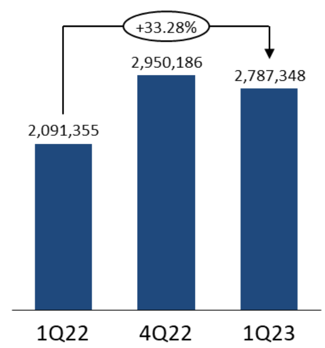
First Quarter 2023

City National Bank of Florida

Total loans Ch$ million	Commercial loans Ch$ million	Mortgage loans Ch$ million
13,663,298	10,829,882	2,787,348

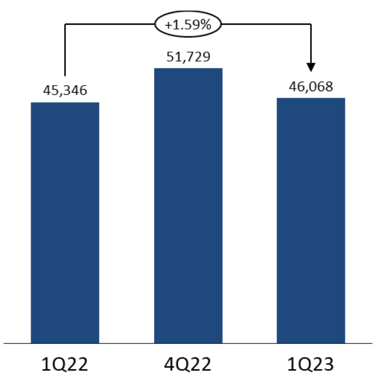
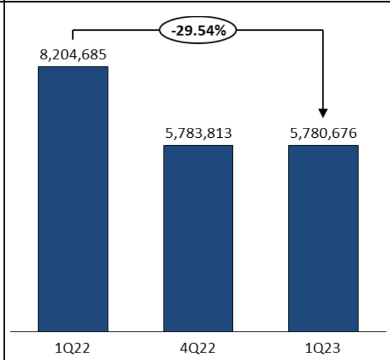
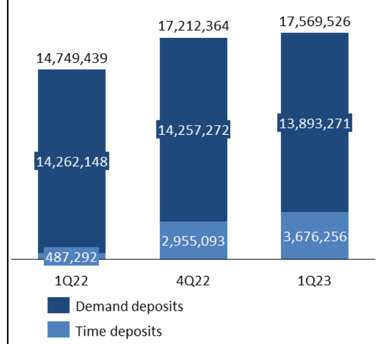






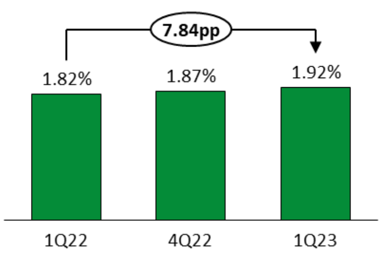
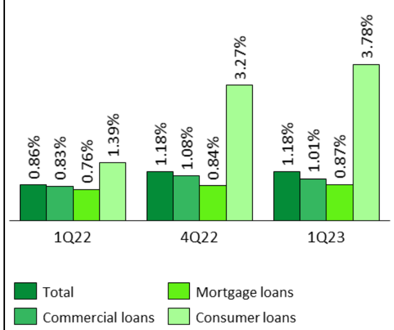
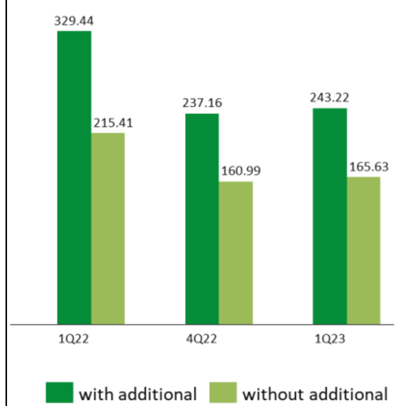
Definition		
Sum of commercial, consumer, mortgage and interbank (owed by banks) loans.	Sum of commercial loans at City National Bank of Florida.	Sum of mortgage loans at CIty National Bank of Florida.
Performance		
CNB's loan portfolio amounted to Ch$13,663,298 million in 1Q23, surging 20.9% YoY, mainly driven by a 18.1% increase in commercial loans accounting for Ch$1,661,461 million, followed by mortgage loans that soared 33.3% YoY. CNB's loans decreased Ch$ 463,801 million (-3.3%) QoQ. When excluding the exchange rate effect under Chilean GAAP, the total loan portfolio increased by 3.4%. It should be highlighted that the core loans had a strong growth, increasing 2.5% QoQ under US GAAP.	Commercial loans, which represent 79.3% of CNB's loan portfolio, decreased 2.7% QoQ, driven by the effect of the exchange rate, since there is a 4.0% increase in local currency. The commercial portfolio closed the first quarter at $10,829,882 million, growing 18.1% YoY.	Mortgage loans, which account for 20.4% of CNB's loan portfolio, amounted to Ch$2,787,348 million. They had strong growth in 2021 and 2022. However, as interest rates have significantly risen, overall residential loan applications in the industry have slow down.

City National Bank of Florida

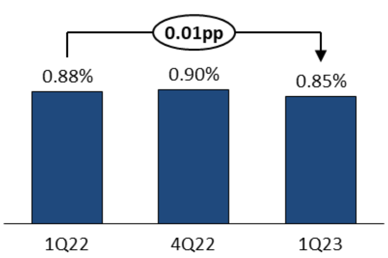
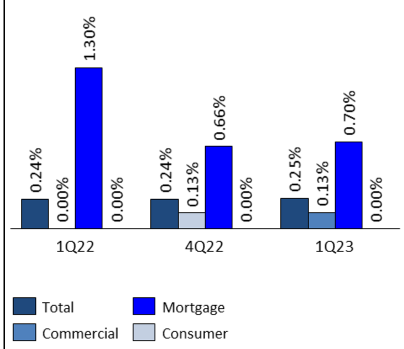
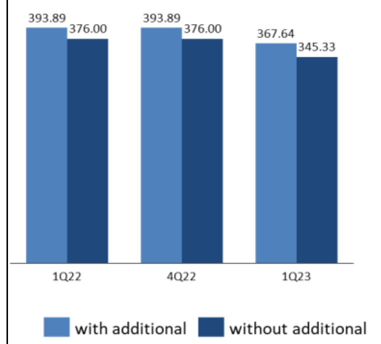
<table>
<tr><th>Consumer loans
Ch$ million</th><th>Investments
Ch$ million</th><th>Total deposits
Ch$ million</th></tr>
<tr><td>46,068</td><td>5,780,676</td><td>17,569,526</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definition</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sum of consumer loans at City National Bank of Florida.</td><td>Quantity of resources invested in financial instruments at City National Bank of Florida.</td><td>Demand and time deposits at City National Bank of Florida.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Consumer loans only account for 0.3% of CNB's loan portfolio. The decrease of 10.9% QoQ is mainly due, like all other loans, to the effect of the exchange rate. However, it had a slight surge of 1.6% in a YoY comparison.</td><td>Higher loan growth resulted in lower cash and investment balances as we deployed liquidity via loans and vice versa. Therefore, CNB investment portfolio amounted to Ch$5,780,676 million in 1Q23, increasing 14.94% YoY and a mínimum decrease of Ch$3,137 million (-0.05%) QoQ.</td><td>Customer deposits decreased 2.7% QoQ and increased by $3,225,414 million (20.6%) YoY, mainly driven by time deposits and other deposits (98.9%). It is important to mention that client deposits increased significantly during the quarter, while industry deposits continued to contract, fortifying CNB’s strong liquidity position.</td></tr>
</table>

Risk

Bci

Provisions on loans %	**NPLs clients +90 days** %	**Coverage ratio** %
1.92	1.18	243.22
		
Definition		
Stock of provisions constituted on total loans.	Non-performing portfolio of over 90 days on total loans clients	Stock of provisions constituted for the non-performing portfolio of over 90 days.
Performance		
The higher risk ratio was mainly due to greater delinquency in the retail consumer and mortgage loan portfolios in the Chilean market, offset by the lower risk ratios of the wholesale commercial loan portfolio. The Bank constituted additional provisions of Ch$1,988 million in 1Q23, due to the regulatory adjustment of credit risk provisions, contained in Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Regulations, and arising from the provisions of CNB because of the difference between US GAAP and Chilean GAAP.	The deterioration of conditions in the Chilean market have spurred an increase in the NPL ratio, mainly in the mortgage and consumer loan portfolios. This increase is in line with normalization of the ratio, which is approaching the pre-pandemic levels.	The coverage ratio decreased due to higher delinquency (51.0% YoY) than the risk and additional provisions constituted (11.5% YoY). Nevertheless, Bci maintained conservative coverage levels. Excluding the additional provisions, the coverage ratio was 165.6% (-4,978 basis points YoY). The additional provisions increase this ratio to 243.2%, leaving the bank in a good position to address tougher economic scenarios.

City National Bank of Florida

<table>
<tr><th>Provisions on loans
%</th><th>NPLs +90 days
%</th><th>Coverage ratio
%</th></tr>
<tr><td>0.85</td><td>0.25</td><td>367.64</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td>
</td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definition</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Stock of provisions constituted on total loans.</td><td>Non-performing portfolio of over 90 days on total loans</td><td>Stock of provisions constituted for the non-performing portfolio of over 90 days.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>The risk expense in 1Q2023 was Ch$7,573 million, mainly explained by investment portfolio impairment recognition due to the application of IFRS 9, which led to a Ch$6,159 million expense.

The risk expense increased Ch$12,056 million QoQ due to higher DPV investment impairment of Ch$8,324 and, followed by an increase in credit risk at amortized cost impairment of Ch$3,513 million. Nevertheless, the expense was only Ch$1,552 million lower YoY.</td><td>In general terms, CNB's delinquency levels are controlled. The consolidated non-performing portfolio was at similar YoY levels, improving QoQ. Commercial loan ratios fell sharply, while mortgage loan ratios rose QoQ.</td><td>This year the Bank recorded additional provisions of Ch$ 1.489.Million , in the 1Q2022 due to the difference between US GAAP and Chilean Gaap . This coverage ratio YoY, leaves CNB well prepared for a possible increase in delinquency.</td></tr>
</table>

Personal Banking

The Retail Banking Division offers financing, financial services, and investment opportunities for individuals, with a differentiated value proposition for each stage of the lifecycle of its clients. Its main objective is to meet their needs, providing innovative products and services with the best customer experience, omnichannel service models, and connection to Bci's business ecosystem.

	Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos Ch$		%
Income Statement	**1Q2023**	**1Q2022**	**Variation 1Q23 vs 1Q22**
Financial Margin	127,589	138,020	-7.56%
Net Fees	35,104	43,182	-18.71%
Other net operating income	857	1,256	-31.78%
Total operating income	**163,550**	**182,458**	**-10.36%**
Provisions	-64,263	-34,704	85.17%
Net operating income	**99,288**	**147,754**	**-32.80%**
Operating expenses	**-94,950**	**-89,152**	**6.50%**
Net Income before Taxes	**4,337**	**58,602**	**-92.60%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	14,183,248	12,304,718	15.27%
Liabilities	8,075,340	7,617,684	6.01%

Total loans rose in the Personal Banking segment, mainly driven by mortgage loans that climbed 12.7% in the year, and largely explained by the portfolio expressed in UF because of the less dynamic flow of new loans. Consumer loans dipped 2.7%, mainly on account of consumer loans in installments, in accordance with the strategy of focusing on more profitable client segments.

Due to the market situation with very favorable rates for investment in time deposits, these have soared 63.4% in the year.

The financial margin was affected by lowers loan base in consumer , which was largely due to the sale of the portfolio of payroll discount loan operations during the second half of last year. On the other hand, risk spending has increased, explained by greater impairment of the consumer loan portfolio that has reached the pre-pandemic levels, and a greater transition of delinquency that has led to higher consumer loan write-offs.

Note: Considering the financial statements published on April 28, 2023.

SME Banking

By means of SME Banking of the Retail Banking Division, Bci offers entrepreneurs and businessmen a financial and non-financial value proposition segmented according to the development stages of their businesses. The Nace segment serves entrepreneurs (less than 12 months old and a sales potential of over UF2,400 a year), micro-entrepreneurs, individuals with an independent commercial activity, permanence in the sector of at least 12 months and annual sales of below UF3,500; and the business segment, small and medium-sized businesses over 18 months old and sales of UF3,500 to UF100,000 a year.

	Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos Ch$		%
Income Statement	**1Q2023**	**1Q2022**	**Variation 1Q23 vs 1Q22**
Financial Margin	47,218	49,438	-4.49%
Net Fees	7,833	8,791	-10.90%
Other net operating income	3,022	3,266	-7.46%
Total operating income	**58,073**	**61,495**	**-5.56%**
Provisions	-10,896	-30,530	-64.31%
Net operating income	**47,177**	**30,965**	**52.35%**
Operating expenses	**-32,320**	**-26,342**	**22.70%**
Net Income before Taxes	**14,856**	**4,624**	**221.32%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	2,855,637	2,839,535	0.57%
Liabilities	2,478,504	2,346,023	5.65%

SME Banking loans decreased, mainly due to the amortizations of the portfolio associated with the FOGAPE COVID-19 and REACTIVA credits. Without considering these operations, commercial loans grew, mainly due to the Chilean Economic Development Agency (CORFO)-backed foreign trade credit (COBEX) and the Chile Apoya program through the Guarantee Fund for Small Enterprises (FOGAPE, according to the Spanish acronym), particularly in the medium-sized enterprise segment.

In terms of credit risk, the highlight was the effectiveness of the collection of FOGAPE guarantees and the lower risk rates in the FOGAPE COVID-19 and REACTIVA portfolio, which have enabled the commercial portfolio to be maintained with healthy risk ratios.

Note: Considering the financial statements published on April 28, 2023.

Wholesale Banking

	Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos Ch$		%
Income Statement	**1Q2023**	**1Q2022**	**Variation 1Q23 vs 1Q22**
Financial Margin	130,528	118,472	10.18%
Net Fees	22,567	19,974	12.98%
Other net operating income	12,955	14,453	-10.36%
Total operating income	**166,050**	**152,899**	**8.60%**
Provisions	-13,010	-44,487	-70.76%
Net operating income	**153,040**	**108,412**	**41.17%**
Operating expenses	**-46,507**	**-42,249**	**10.08%**
Net Income before Taxes	**106,534**	**66,163**	**61.02%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	11,454,453	10,033,134	14.17%
Liabilities	10,143,658	10,867,527	-6.66%

The operating income of the Wholesale Banking segment is firstly explained by a 14.17% increase in loans, mainly corporate client loans, and secondly by the growth of the portfolio in foreign currency as an effect of the higher exchange rate. Furthermore, there was positive price management that was reflected by a contribution to the net interest margin (NIM).

Customer demand deposits had lower growth compared to the same period in 2022, and in 1Q23 dropped -13.4% on average YoY. That is mainly explained by a drop in deposits in foreign currency in the corporate and large company segments.

Lower risk expenditure, besides the above, led to net operating income of Ch$106,534 million, a 61.02% increase YoY.

Note: Considering the financial statements published on April 28, 2023.

Finance

By means of its Investment and Finance Division, Bci offers an omnichannel and diversified platform of financial solutions to individuals, companies, and institutions, giving them comprehensive advice to choose the investment and risk hedging strategies that best meet their needs.

This division also manages financial intermediation and Bci's own investment portfolio.

	Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos Ch$		%
Income Statement	**1Q2023**	**1Q2022**	**Variation 1Q23 vs 1Q22**
Financial Margin	26,436	22,671	16.61%
Net Fees	1,732	1,826	-5.14%
Other net operating income	23,773	17,380	36.79%
Total operating income	**51,942**	**41,877**	**24.03%**
Provisions	-5,413	1,547	-449.93%
Net operating income	**46,529**	**43,424**	**7.15%**
Operating expenses	**-17,703**	**-18,787**	**-5.77%**
Net Income before Taxes	**28,825**	**24,637**	**17.00%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	27,820,339	26,277,466	5.87%
Liabilities	32,629,690	27,948,391	16.75%

The good results of the Finance Division are explained by a better performance of proprietary risk management (+84% YoY). That was mainly due to the better performance of the trading desk (+57% YoY), benefitting from the drop in rates in 1Q2023 and revenue management by Bci Asset Management and Bci Corredor de Bolsa, and despite rates falling they are still higher than in 1Q2022. Regarding client revenue, the Division had growth of 15%, explained by the greater closing of business on the salt desks (+15% YoY) and Private Banking (+39% YoY).

Note: Considering the financial statements published on April 28, 2023.

Bci Financial Group

	Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos Ch$		%
Income Statement	**1Q2023**	**1Q2022**	**Variation 1Q23 vs 1Q22**
Financial Margin	114,547	116,669	-1.82%
Net Fees	7,424	7,924	-6.30%
Other net operating income	8,085	6,354	27.24%
Total operating income	**130,056**	**130,947**	**-0.68%**
Provisions	-7,573	-6,021	25.78%
Net operating income	**122,483**	**124,926**	**-1.96%**
Operating expenses	**-63,094**	**-59,438**	**6.15%**
Net Income before Taxes	**59,388**	**65,488**	**-9.31%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	20,804,106	17,413,747	19.47%
Liabilities	19,110,388	15,808,467	20.89%

City National Bank of Florida had a sound first quarter of 2023. Total assets under US GAAP amounted to US$26.2 billion in 1Q23, which was an additional US$4.1 billion or 18.4% increase YoY, greatly driven by a strong core loans growth of 24,3% (excluding PPP). Under Chilean GAAP the increase was 19.5% YoY, due to the appreciation of the dollar.

Net income before taxes accumulated under US GAAP and in local currency was US$58.7 million, an 8.7% decrease regarding last quarter and an 8.2% decrease YoY, mainly due to an increase in interest expense. Under Chilean GAAP, it sank 6.3% YoY and 46.8% QoQ due to an impairment recognition from the application of IFRS 9.

The risk expense under US GAAP was US$2.8 million, remaining almost flat in a YoY comparison and 30.3% lower than last quarter. Under Chilean GAAP such expense was an amount equivalent to US$9,3 (Ch$7,573 million) 25.8% higher YoY and Ch12,056 million (US$19.6 million) superior than last quarter, mainly affected by the impairment recognition from the application of IFRS 9.

Note: Considering the financial statements published on April 28, 2023.

Lider Bci Servicios Financieros

With the commercial name of Líder Bci Servicios Financieros (SSFF, according to the Spanish acronym), this segment includes the credit card, loan and insurance businesses of Walmart's companies that Bci acquired in 2018.

Líder Bci Servicios Financieros offers financial and insurance products to people in the mid-income and emerging socioeconomic segments, with the aim of helping them so their life is simpler and without any difficulties by means of an omnichannel experience of excellence.

	Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos Ch$		%
Income Statement	**1Q2023**	**1Q2022**	**Variation 1Q23 vs 1Q22**
Financial Margin	26,047	30,235	-13.85%
Net Fees	6,959	8,301	-16.16%
Other net operating income	3,454	5,408	-36.13%
Total operating income	**36,460**	**43,943**	**-17.03%**
Provisions	-40,600	-22,338	81.75%
Net operating income	**-4,140**	**21,605**	**-119.16%**
Operating expenses	**-19,734**	**-20,191**	**-2.27%**
Net Income before Taxes	**-23,873**	**1,414**	**-1788.87%**
Balance Sheet			
Assets	588,591	677,680	-13.15%
Liabilities	489,192	580,650	-15.75%

Líder Bci Servicios Financieros (SSFF) had a general decrease in its loans during the first quarter of 2023, explained by higher credit demands, translated into greater restrictions in credit policies, seeking to contain the high levels of deterioration and risk presented by customers.

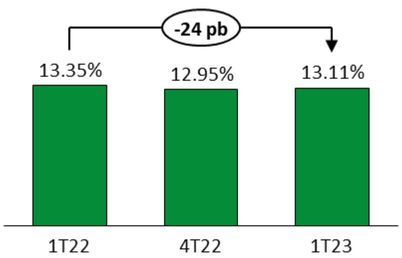
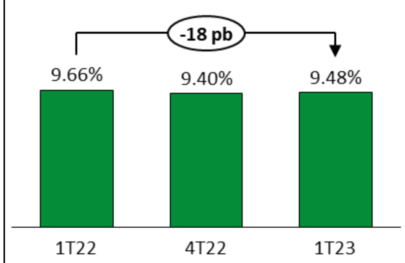
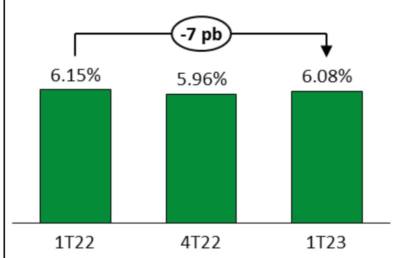
The financial margin and net commissions declined due to the lower stock of placements, explained by a reduced flow of credits and the increase in Cost of Funds:

On the other hand, this business unit managed to contain operating expenses in line with inflation. However, the high levels of delinquency and the increase in delinquency levels during the first months of the year explain the significant 182% increase in credit risk expenses, which was reflected in the bottom line.

Note: Considering the financial statements published on April 28, 2023.

Capital

Consolidated

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) %	CET 1 %	Leverage ratio %
13.11	9.48	6.08
		
Definition		
Effective capital regarding risk-weighted assets. As of March 2021, the credit, market and operational risks are measured according to Basel III. As of March 2023, CET1 considers 15% of the discount for regulatory adjustments.	Basic capital less goodwill on risk-weighted assets. As of March 2021, operational risks are measured according to Basel III. As of March 2023, CET1 considers 15% of the discount for regulatory adjustments.	Basic capital regarding total assets. As of March 2021, goodwill must be discounted from basic capital. As of March 2023, CET1 considers 15% of the discount for regulatory adjustments.
Performance		
Effective capital was Ch$6,340,223 million in 1Q2023, increasing 9.0% YoY and 0.8% QoQ, mainly due to higher net income and a lower loss in the valuation accounts related to the available-for-sale (AFS) portfolio. Subordinated bonds amounted to Ch$1,336,377 million in 1Q2023, increasing 10.9% YoY, with additional provisions of Ch$416,511 million. No additional provisions were constituted in 1Q2023. As a result of this, our capital adequacy ratio is 13.11%, improving +15.5 basis points QoQ.	Basic capital was Ch$4,587,480 million in 1Q2023, climbing 8.9% YoY and 0.5% QoQ, mainly due to a lower lower loss in the valuation accounts related to the available-for-sale (AFS) portfolio, which dropped 12.2% in 1Q2023 from the lower interest rates in Chile and the United States, and a positive impact on capital of Ch$59,195 million in 1Q23. The result of inflation hedging had a negative impact of Ch$57,282 million, due to the higher inflation. Risk-weighted assets (RWA) without the exchange rate effect rose 10.5% YoY and 1.6% QoQ, due to the higher credit risk in Chile and abroad, and the operational risk. As a result of this, the CET1 ratio was 9.48%, +8.9 basis points higher QoQ.	The leverage ratio and the CET1 ratio were affected by basic capital variations. As a result of this, the leverage ratio was 6.08%, increasing +11.5 basis points QoQ.

Capital Requirement- Basel III

Basic capital (CET 1)

Capital requirements under the provisions of Basel III will gradually increase until 2025. Once the transitional provisions established in the standard cease to apply, banks must comply with a minimum requirement of 4.5% on the total of risk-weighted assets (RWA), net of required provisions, to which a conservation buffer of 2.5% applicable to all local banks is added, as well as a charge for systemically important banks - in the case of Bci it is currently 1.5%, and from December 2023 it will be 1.75%.

AT1 hybrid capital

Additionally, the implementation of Basel III would allow for the issuance of AT1 hybrid capital, for which it is expected to make progress during the implementation period with the issuance of perpetual convertible bonds (with a minimum expected fully-loaded of at least 0.5% of the total risk-weighted assets).

T2 hybrid capital

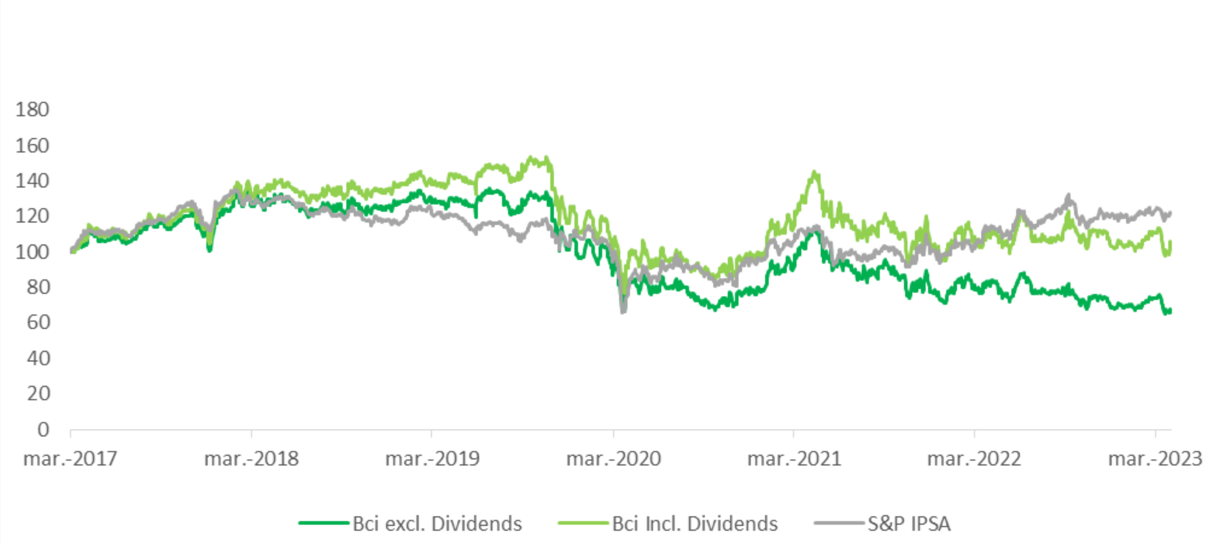
Currently, Bci maintains a significant cushion regarding regulatory minimums. Under an optimal capital structure, it is expected to maintain T2 capital levels (subordinated bonds + additional provisions) at around 2% of the total RWA.

Additionally, and applicable to the three types of capital mentioned above, Pillar II capital requirements must be met, associated with other material risks not considered in Pillar I (concentration, RMLB, strategic, models, among others). The quantification and composition of capital to cover these risks are being analyzed by Bci.

Further information

Market value

Return of Bci shares versus S&P IPSA*
(Base 100: March, 2017)



In 2023 we have continued to witness high volatility in equity market which is also reflected in Bci stock prices.

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

	2021				2022				2023
Indicators	**1Q**	**2Q**	**3Q**	**4Q**	**1Q**	**2Q**	**3Q**	**4Q**	**1Q**
Closing price (Ch$/share)	38,101	31,001	29,600	24,890	28,345	26,862	24,600	24,390	23,301
Lowest price (Ch$/share)	28,850	31,001	29,100	24,622	25,605	25,200	24,600	23,800	22,920
Highest price (Ch$/share)	38,489	39,960	33,521	28,018	30,601	30,959	28,720	26,388	26,550
12-month return of Bci* (%)	45.54	18.88	21.57	-4.75	-22.05	-5.89	-2.24	10.00	-1.52
12-month return of IPSA (%)	40.45	9.4	19.94	3.14	0.79	14.29	17.23	22.13	7.85
P/B (times)	1.42	1.14	1.01	0.79	1.01	0.9	0.89	0.77	0.82
Market capitalization (Ch$ million)	5,668,207	4,611,955	4,403,531	3,541,835	4,418,603	4,187,423	4,153,399	4,117,943	3,934,079

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

Liquidity ratios

The liquidity position is measured and controlled by the difference between the cash flows payable, related to expense accounts and items of liabilities and cash flows receivable, which are associated with revenue accounts and items of assets, calculated for a certain term or temporary tier. The positive difference between liabilities and assets is called a mismatch subject to the limits permitted by the Chilean Central Bank.

Temporary tiers

The mismatches of terms are determined for the following temporary tiers:

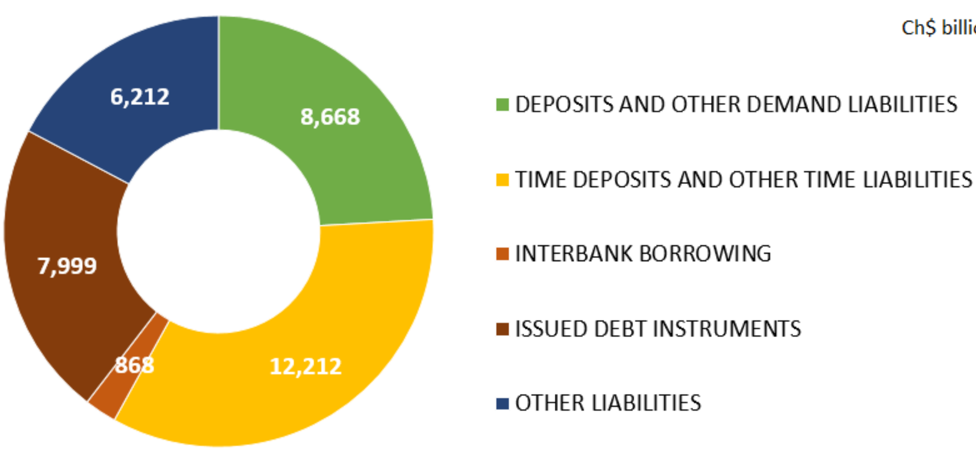
1) Up to 7 days, inclusive
2) Up to 15 days, inclusive
3) Up to 30 days, inclusive
4) Up to 90 days, inclusive

Liquidity policy

Bci determines its liquidity position on an adjusted basis, based on the performance of its assets and liabilities, in accordance with the liquidity policy approved by the Bank's board of directors and authorized by the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions. The measurement consolidates the Chilean peso and foreign currency, notwithstanding reporting the foreign currency position separately.

03/31/2023

Ch$ billion



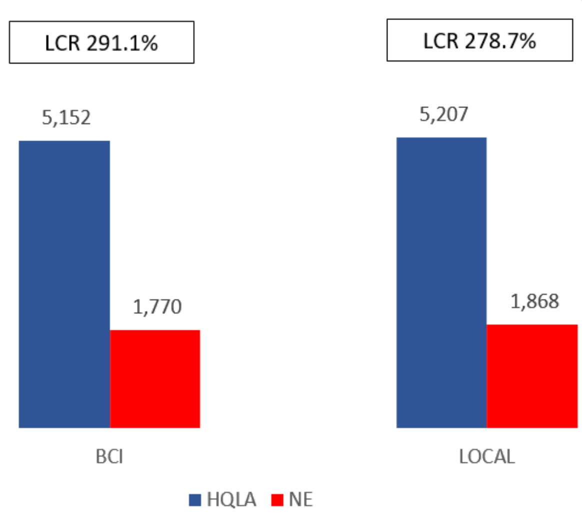
AVAILABLE FUNDS	2,948
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AT MARKET VALUE	3,219

(Information in Ch$ billion, corresponding to Banco Crédito e Inversiones excl. local and foreign subsidiaries)

MMM Ch$

BCI excl. Local and Foreign Subsidiaries	
CASH	1,807
HQLA N1	2,927
HQLA N2	18

BCI excl. Foreign Subsidiaries	
CASH	1,807
HQLA N1	2,981
HQLA N2	20



Note: The reported values for the categories of Cash, HQLA N1 and HQLA N2 considering CMF weights.

For further information about these ratios, see the quarterly liquidity reports available on Bci's Investor Relations website.

Appendix

Consolidated Income Statement as of March 31, 2023

	BCI+subsidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Elimination by CNB + BCI FG + SSFF	Consolidated Total
	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million
Net interest income	237,750	114,547	26,047	19	378,364
Net income from indexation	98,450	0	0	0	98,450
Net fee income	67,076	7,424	6,959	0	81,459
Net financial Income	38,077	4,011	95	0	42,183
Other operating income	32,025	5,662	3,359	(27,286)	13,759
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**473,378**	**131,644**	**36,460**	**(27,267)**	**614,215**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	(114,949)	(36,789)	(5,884)	0	(157,622)
Administration expenses	(70,355)	(18,787)	(11,471)	(3,484)	(104,097)
Depreciation and amortization	(20,081)	(6,060)	(1,712)	0	(27,854)
Impairment of non-financial assets	0	0	0	0	0
Other operating expenses	2,853	(1,458)	(666)	0	729
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**(202,532)**	**(63,094)**	**(19,734)**	**(3,484)**	**(288,844)**
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	**270,846**	**68,549**	**16,727**	**(30,751)**	**325,371**
Provisions for credit risk due to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	(98,626)	1,145	(43,350)	0	(140,831)
Special provisions for credit risk	2,752	(2,694)	804	0	861
Recovery of written-off credits	17,342	135	1,946	0	19,424
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets	(0)	(2,617)	0	0	(2,617)
EXPENSES FOR CREDIT LOSSES	**(80,660)**	**(7,573)**	**(40,600)**	**0**	**(128,833)**
OPERATING INCOME	**190,186**	**60,976**	**(23,873)**	**(30,751)**	**196,538**
Income from continuing operations before tax	**190,186**	**60,976**	**(23,873)**	**(30,751)**	**196,538**
Tax	(18,556)	(14,242)	7,205	0	(25,593)
NET INCOME	**171,629**	**46,734**	**(16,668)**	**(30,749)**	**170,946**

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2023

	BCI + Subidiaries + Branches	CNB + BCI FG	SSFF	Elimination by CNB + BCI FG + SSFF	Consolidated Total
	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million
ASSETS					
Cash and bank deposits	**4,065,641**	**473,465**	**2,876**	**(1,398)**	**4,540,584**
Transactions with settlement in progress	**883,029**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**883,029**
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	**7,571,794**	**80,786**	**0**	**0**	**7,652,580**
Financial derivative contracts	6,814,156	51,164	0	0	6,865,320
Debt financial instruments	707,142	0	0	0	707,142
Others	50,496	29,622	0	0	80,118
Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income	**7,040,662**	**3,327,236**	**0**	**0**	**10,367,898**
Debt financial instruments	7,040,662	3,327,236	0	0	10,367,898
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	**1,730,864**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,730,864**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**33,135,940**	**15,919,748**	**482,762**	**(389,165)**	**49,149,285**
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans	203,179	0	0	0	203,179
Debt financial instruments	1,179,733	2,372,654	0	0	3,552,388
Owed by banks	620,753	0	0	0	620,753
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	18,564,124	10,758,275	606	(389,165)	28,933,840
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	10,030,769	2,746,286	0	0	12,777,055
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,424,997	42,533	594,540	0	3,062,070
Investments in companies	**1,827,997**	**102,074**	**0**	**(1,791,823)**	**138,248**
intangible assets	**232,589**	**150,934**	**11,909**	**0**	**395,431**
Fixed assets	**195,264**	**49,320**	**224**	**0**	**244,809**
Assets for the right to use leased goods	**103,669**	**39,981**	**10,876**	**0**	**154,526**
Current taxes	**179,841**	**0**	**7,218**	**0**	**187,060**
Deferred taxes	**317,842**	**95,831**	**55,203**	**0**	**468,875**
Other assets	**1,197,434**	**564,731**	**17,524**	**(23,729)**	**1,755,960**
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	**37,225**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**37,225**
TOTAL ASSETS	**58,519,792**	**20,804,106**	**588,591**	**(2,206,115)**	**77,706,374**
LIABILITIES					
Transactions with settlement in progress	**1,054,684**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,054,684**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	**6,343,408**	**28,905**	**0**	**0**	**6,372,313**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	**2,718,649**	**25,758**	**0**	**0**	**2,744,407**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**39,790,570**	**18,895,088**	**387,892**	**(388,837)**	**58,684,714**
Deposits and other obligations at sight	9,214,276	13,893,271	2,784	(1,398)	23,108,933
Deposits and other time deposits	15,155,493	3,676,256	0	0	18,831,749
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans	865,624	42,621	0	0	908,246
Obligations with banks	6,536,463	0	385,108	(387,439)	6,534,132
Debt financial instruments issued	7,879,873	0	0	0	7,879,873
Other financial obligations	138,841	1,282,941	0	0	1,421,782
Obligations for lease contracts	**95,761**	**31,019**	**13,367**	**0**	**140,146**
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**1,525,112**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,525,112**
Provisions for contingencies	**102,633**	**44,889**	**3,837**	**0**	**151,360**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**297,519**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**297,519**
Special provisions for credit risk	**444,866**	**17,533**	**25,111**	**0**	**487,511**
Current taxes	**2,043**	**27,220**	**0**	**0**	**29,262**
Deferred taxes	**2,364**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,364**
Other liabilities	**1,363,876**	**39,976**	**58,985**	**(25,455)**	**1,437,381**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**53,741,485**	**19,110,388**	**489,192**	**(414,292)**	**72,926,773**
EQUITY					
Capital	**4,225,332**	**1,204,762**	**168,096**	**(1,372,858)**	**4,225,332**
Bookings	**(26,641)**	**792,300**	**(4,503)**	**(787,797)**	**(26,640)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**(114,605)**	**(351,336)**	**0**	**351,336**	**(114,604)**
Items that will not be reclassified in profit or loss	(78)	(1,657)	0	1,657	(78)
Items that can be reclassified in profit or losss	(114,527)	(349,679)	0	349,679	(114,527)
Accumulated profits (losses) from previous years	**820,822**	**0**	**(47,526)**	**47,526**	**820,822**
Profit (loss) for the period	**170,910**	**46,698**	**(16,668)**	**(30,030)**	**170,910**
Less: Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	**(297,519)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(297,519)**
From the owners of the bank:	**4,778,300**	**1,692,425**	**99,399**	**(1,791,824)**	**4,778,300**
Of the non-controlling interest	**9**	**1,293**	**0**	**0**	**1,301**
TOTAL EQUITY	**4,778,308**	**1,693,718**	**99,399**	**(1,791,823)**	**4,779,601**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**58,519,792**	**20,804,106**	**588,591**	**(2,206,115)**	**77,706,374**

Risk Indicators as of March 31, 2023

	BCI+Subidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Consolidated Total
	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million
Total Loans:				
Commercial Loans	18,629,998	10,829,882	606	29,460,486
Mortgage Loans	10,073,604	2,787,348	0	12,860,952
Consumer Loans	2,760,664	46,068	594,540	3,401,272
Total	**31,464,266**	**13,663,298**	**595,146**	**45,722,710**
Provisions				
Commercial	(394,434)	(71,608)	0	(466,042)
Mortgage	(42,835)	(41,062)	0	(83,897)
Consumer	(223,283)	(3,535)	(112,384)	(339,202)
Total	**(660,552)**	**(116,205)**	**(112,384)**	**(889,141)**
Write-Offs				
Commercial	19,986	326	0	20,312
Mortgage	3,424	0	0	3,424
Consumer	48,338	26	44,030	92,394
Total	**71,748**	**352**	**44,030**	**116,130**
Recoveries				
Commercial	5,925	135	0	6,060
Mortgage	1,130	0	0	1,130
Consumer	10,289	0	1,946	12,235
Total	**17,344**	**135**	**1,946**	**19,425**
Impaired Portfolio Chile				
Commercial	930,498	66,643	0	997,141
Mortgage	302,684	7,827	0	310,511
Consumer	228,238	347	79,932	308,517
Total	**1,461,420**	**74,817**	**79,932**	**1,616,169**

	BCI+Subidiaries+ Branches	CNB+BCI FG	SSFF	Consolidated Total
	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million	Ch$ million
Consumer Loans	292,303	4,194	0	296,496
Mortgage Loans	104,581	7,206	0	111,787
Commercial Loans	72,364	347	55,836	128,547
Total Non-Performing Loans	**469,248**	**11,747**	**55,836**	**536,830**

Quarterly Evolution of the Consolidated Balance Sheet

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Cash and deposits in banks	5,924,699	4,256,396	4,540,584	**6.68%**	**-23.36%**
Items in course of collection	229,453	404,209	883,029	**118.46%**	**284.84%**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,362,073	7,680,615	7,652,580	**-0.37%**	**20.28%**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,403,309	10,477,361	10,367,898	**-1.04%**	**23.38%**
Derivatives	1,645,967	1,788,851	1,730,864	**-3.24%**	**5.16%**
Financial assets at amortized cost	44,286,867	49,830,892	49,149,285	**-1.37%**	**10.98%**
Investment in companies	33,419	175,736	138,248	**-21.33%**	**313.68%**
Intangible assets	415,017	411,009	395,431	**-3.79%**	**-4.72%**
Fixed assets	249,036	249,105	244,809	**-1.72%**	**-1.70%**
Current tax	22,989	138,066	187,060	**35.49%**	**713.68%**
Deferred tax	321,379	482,714	468,875	**-2.87%**	**45.89%**
Other assets	1,652,072	2,154,165	1,947,711	**-9.58%**	**17.90%**
Total Assets	**69,546,281**	**78,049,118**	**77,706,374**	-0.44%	11.73%
Items in course of collection	815,053	330,138	1,054,684	**219.47%**	**29.40%**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,197,897	6,584,736	6,372,313	**-3.23%**	**22.59%**
Derivatives	2,060,303	2,590,468	2,744,407	**5.94%**	**33.20%**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	53,154,760	59,760,443	58,684,714	**-1.80%**	**10.40%**
Leasing contract obligations	160,526	136,448	140,146	**2.71%**	**-12.70%**
Regulatory capital financial instruments	1,370,085	1,499,299	1,525,112	**1.72%**	**11.32%**
Provisions	96,809	227,716	151,360	**-33.53%**	**56.35%**
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments	212,937	246,247	297,519	**20.82%**	**39.72%**
Credit risk special provisions	463,721	491,055	487,511	**-0.72%**	**5.13%**
Current tax	114,502	17,493	29,262	**67.28%**	**-74.44%**
Deferred Tax	1,960	1,612	2,364	**46.65%**	**20.57%**
Other liabilities	1,520,188	1,386,662	1,437,381	**3.66%**	**-5.45%**
Total Liabilities	65,168,741	73,272,318	72,926,773	**-0.47%**	**11.90%**
Capital	3,862,386	4,225,332	4,225,332	**0%**	**9%**
Reserves	-26,517	-26,640	-26,640	**-**	**-**
Other accumulated compehensive income	43,701	2,211	-114,604	**-5284.06%**	**-362.25%**
Retained earnings	520,391	0	820,822	**-**	**-**
Net Income	189,398	820,822	170,910	**-79.18%**	**-9.76%**
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments	-212,937	-246,247	-297,519	**20.82%**	**39.72%**
Non-controlling interest	1,118	1,323	1,301	**-1.61%**	**16.40%**
Total Shareholders’ Equity	4,377,541	4,776,801	4,779,601	**0.06%**	**9.18%**
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	69,546,281	78,049,118	77,706,374	**-0.44%**	**11.73%**

Operating Income and Interest Margin

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Financial margin	483,082	587,303	476,814	**-18.81%**	**-1.30%**
Net fees	91,291	92,236	81,459	**-11.68%**	**-10.77%**
Other	47,801	35,920	55,942	**55.74%**	**17.03%**
Operating Income	622,174	715,459	614,215	**-14.15%**	**-1.28%**

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Interest Income	**546,483**	**918,899**	**952,636**	**3.67%**	**74.32%**
Financial assets at amortized cost	481,887	773,430	788,036	**1.89%**	**63.53%**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	56,100	128,210	155,306	**21.13%**	**176.84%**
Income from accounting hedges of interest rate risk	8,496	17,259	9,294	**-46.15%**	**9.39%**
Interest expenses	**-168,051**	**-510,716**	**-574,272**	**12.44%**	**241.72%**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-143,993	-471,178	-529,307	**12.34%**	**267.59%**
Leasing contract obligations	-783	-703	-709	**0.88%**	**-9.37%**
Regulatory capital financial instruments	-11,459	-12,770	-12,745	**-0.19%**	**11.22%**
Income from accounting hedges of interest rate risk	-11,817	-26,066	-31,510	**20.89%**	**166.66%**
Financial Margin	**378,432**	**408,183**	**378,364**	**-7.31%**	**-0.02%**
Indexation Margin	**104,651**	**179,120**	**98,450**	**-45.04%**	**-5.92%**
Total Financial Margin	**483,082**	**587,303**	**476,814**	**-18.81%**	**-1.30%**

Net Fee Income

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Fee income	125,592	126,434	123,542	**-2.29%**	**-1.63%**
Fee expenses	-34,301	-34,198	-42,082	**23.06%**	**22.69%**
Net Fees	**91,291**	**92,236**	**81,459**	**-11.68%**	**-10.77%**

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Fee income	**125,592**	**126,434**	**123,542**	**-2.29%**	**-1.63%**
Prepaid loans fees	1,126	1,109	1,343	**21.09%**	**19.25%**
Lines of credit and overdraft	1,068	1,498	1,207	**-19.38%**	**13.08%**
Letters of credit and guarantees	7,026	7,031	7,975	**13.42%**	**13.51%**
Card services	28,735	29,330	29,339	**0.03%**	**2.10%**
Accounts administration	13,929	15,822	15,637	**-1.17%**	**12.26%**
Charges for collection and payments	17,679	20,754	18,868	**-9.09%**	**6.72%**
Securities management and intermediation	2,281	1,197	1,343	**12.21%**	**-41.11%**
Investment in mutual funds	15,704	13,684	13,775	**0.66%**	**-12.28%**
Insurance brokerage fees	13,142	12,977	12,348	**-4.85%**	**-6.04%**
Factoring	1,266	1,344	1,273	**-5.31%**	**0.57%**
Financial advisory services	3,100	2,643	3,409	**29.01%**	**9.97%**
Other	20,535	19,044	17,024	**-10.61%**	**-17.10%**

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Fee expenses	**-34,301**	**-34,198**	**-42,082**	**23.06%**	**22.69%**
Cost for card operations	- 11,372	- 8,340	- 14,595	**75.00%**	**28.33%**
Loyalty programs	-6,256	-6,623	-9,385	**41.69%**	**50.00%**
Operations with securities	- 9,087	- 11,597	- 12,299	**6.05%**	**35.35%**
Other	-7,586	-7,638	-5,804	**-24.01%**	**-23.48%**

Net Financial Income

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Net financial Income	**31,390**	**17,668**	**42,183**	**138.75%**	**34.38%**
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-65,772	690	-29,460	**-4370.05%**	**-55.21%**
Income for FX changes, indexation and hedge accounting	97,162	23,522	77,964	**231.46%**	**-19.76%**
Other	-	-6,543	-6,321	**-3.40%**	**-**

Operating Expenses

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Operating expenses	**-277,783**	**-402,571**	**-288,844**	**-28.25%**	**3.98%**
HR-related expenses	-147,698	-166,887	-157,622	**-5.55%**	**6.72%**
Management	-87,962	-132,909	-104,097	**-21.68%**	**18.34%**
Depreciation and amortization	-27,946	-28,916	-27,854	**-3.68%**	**-0.33%**
Other	-14,176	-73,858	729	**-100.99%**	**-105.14%**

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Financial assets at amortized cost	**45,052,656**	**50,779,337**	**50,099,029**	**-1.34%**	**11.20%**
Repurchase agreement rights	303,051	182,061	203,179	**11.60%**	**-32.96%**
Debt instruments	2,711,941	3,581,998	3,552,388	**-0.83%**	**30.99%**
Total loans	42,038,434	47,016,241	46,344,146	**-1.43%**	**10.24%**
Interbank loans provisions	-771	-963	-683	**-29.07%**	**-11.36%**
Provisions for loan losses	-765,789	-877,163	-889,140	**1.37%**	**16.11%**

Total Loans

Ch$ million	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23	1Q23/ 4Q22	1Q23/ 1Q22
Total loans	**42,038,434**	**46,944,959**	**46,283,542**	**-1.41%**	**10.10%**
Interbank loans	599,864	768,663	621,437	**-19.15%**	**3.60%**
Commercial loans	26,904,317	29,747,185	29,399,882	**-1.17%**	**9.28%**
Mortgage loans	11,001,467	12,892,498	12,860,952	**-0.24%**	**16.90%**
Consumer loans	3,532,787	3,536,612	3,401,272	**-3.83%**	**-3.72%**

Risk Ratios

	1Q22	4Q22	1Q23
Provisions/ Total loans	**1.82%**	**1.87%**	**1.92%**
Provisions / Commercial loans	1.75%	1.58%	1.59%
Provisions / Mortgage loans	0.51%	0.64%	0.65%
Provisions / Consumer loans	6.73%	9.16%	9.97%
NPLs coverage (1)	**329.44%**	**237.16%**	**243.22%**
NPLs coverage (2)	**215.41%**	**160.99%**	**165.63%**
NPLs Coverage - Commercial (2)	211.61%	146.45%	157.18%
NPLs Coverage - Mortgage (2)	67.26%	76.85%	75.05%
NPLs Coverage - Consumer (2)	482.59%	280.11%	263.87%
NPLs (consolidated clients)	**0.86%**	**1.18%**	**1.18%**
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/ Commercial loans	0.83%	1.08%	1.01%
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/ Mortgage loans	0.76%	0.84%	0.87%
+90 days delinquent loan portfolio/ Consumer loans	1.39%	3.27%	3.78%

(1) NPL Coverage = stock of mandatory provisions + additional (consolidated balance sheet) / 90+ days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance sheet).
(2) NPL Coverage = stock of mandatory provisions (consolidated balance sheet) / 90+ days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance sheet)

2017-2022 evolution of the main categories of effective capital

Ch$ million	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Paid-in capital and reserves	4,225,307	3,862,386	3,649,076	3,394,799	3,134,897	2,493,529
Valuation accounts	2,284	272,127	22,332	114,804	45,446	-25,667
Retained earnings of prior years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net income (loss) in the year	820,822	520,391	317,454	402,645	395,794	371,403
Provision for minimum dividends	-246,247	-156,117	-95,236	-120,794	-118,738	-111,421
Minority interest	1,300	1,400	1,085	1,042	854	442
Goodwill	-155,234	-176,582	-151,512	-144,507	-132,255	-9,895
Discounts CET1	-56,149	0	0	0	0	0
Total basic capital	**4,565,469**	**4,324,895**	**3,743,193**	**3,647,990**	**3,325,999**	**2,718,392**
AT1	**242,959**	**432,898**	**556,883**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Subordinated bonds	1,071,282	739,544	553,945	813,059	799,104	783,723
Voluntary provisions	415,022	350,143	117,500	13,500	60,261	67,296
Total effective capital	**6,294,732**	**5,814,837**	**4,971,521**	**4,474,548**	**4,185,364**	**3,569,411**