Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (Proforma) and for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma)

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BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (Proforma)
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Note	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, (Proforma) 2021 MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and bank deposits	7	**5,924,699**	**3,960,496**
Transactions in the course of collection	7	**229,453**	**350,072**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss		**6,362,074**	**6,066,332**
Financial derivative contracts	8	5,238,331	5,192,466
Debt financial instruments	8	1,042,557	717,057
Others	8	81,186	156,809
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**8,403,310**	**10,813,647**
Debt financial instruments	11	8,403,310	10,813,647
Others	11	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	**1,645,967**	**1,589,059**
Financial assets at amortized cost		**44,286,867**	**43,730,733**
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	13	303,051	186,753
Debt securities	13	2,711,941	2,296,066
Loans and advances to banks	13	599,094	639,533
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	13	26,432,260	26,686,188
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	13	10,945,540	10,699,055
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumer	13	3,294,981	3,223,138
Investments in companies	14	**33,420**	**33,302**
Intangible assets	15	**415,017**	**440,960**
Property and equipment	16	**249,037**	**252,734**
Right-of-use assets	17	**173,891**	**189,025**
Current tax assets	18	**22,989**	**19,572**
Deferred tax assets	18	**321,379**	**253,552**
Other assets	19	**1,431,473**	**1,402,077**
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	**46,709**	**45,719**
TOTAL ASSETS		**69,546,285**	**69,147,280**

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (Proforma)
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Note	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, (Proforma) 2021 MCh$
LIABILITIES			
Transactions in the course of payment	7	**815,053**	**258,686**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	**5,197,898**	**5,094,231**
Financial derivative contracts	21	5,197,898	5,094,231
Others	21	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	**2,060,303**	**1,492,815**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		**53,154,760**	**54,086,903**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	22	26,062,935	27,653,442
Deposits and other term deposits	22	11,727,741	10,865,148
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	22	399,838	141,178
Bank borrowings	22	6,476,339	6,970,837
Debt securities in issue	22	7,542,101	7,428,195
Other financial liabilities	22	945,806	1,028,103
Lease liabilities	17	**160,526**	**173,726**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued		**1,370,085**	**1,332,936**
Provisions for contingencies	24	**96,810**	**138,610**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interests and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	25	**212,937**	**156,117**
Special provisions for credit risks	26	**463,721**	**412,067**
Current taxes	18	**114,502**	**141,535**
Deferred taxes	18	**1960**	**926**
Other liabilities	27	**1,520,192**	**1,364,513**
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	20	**-**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**65,168,747**	**64,653,065**
EQUITY			
Share capital	28	**3,862,386**	**3,862,386**
Reserves	28	**(26,517)**	**(23,100)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	28	**43,700**	**289,255**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	28	67	-
items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	28	43,633	289,255
Retained earnings from prior years	28	**520,391**	**-**
Profit for the period/year	28	**189,397**	**520,391**
Less: Provisions for dividends, payment of interests and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	28	**(212,937)**	**(156,117)**
Owners of the bank:	28	**4,376,420**	**4,492,815**
Non-controlling interests	28	**1,118**	**1,400**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**4,377,538**	**4,494,215**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**69,546,285**	**69,147,280**

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE PERIOD
For the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma)
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

		March 31,	
		2022	2021 (Proforma)
	Note	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income		546,481	398,008
Interest expenses		(168,049)	(66,323)
Net interest income	30	**378,432**	**331,685**
Inflation-indexation income		216,790	115,614
Inflation-indexation expenses		(112,142)	(45,076)
Net inflation-indexation income	31	**104,648**	**70,538**
Fee income		125,593	111,611
Fee expense		(34,300)	(30,549)
Net fee income	32	**91,293**	**81,062**
Finance income for:			
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading		(65,773)	13,721
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Financial assets and liabilities 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		-	-
Foreign currency changes, inflation-indexation and hedge accounting		97,162	(12,325)
Reclassification of financial assets due to change in business model		-	-
Other finance income		-	-
Net finance income	33	**31,389**	**1,396**
Income from investments in companies	34	1,187	91
Income from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not admissible as discontinued operations	35	2,698	3,271
Other operating income	36	12,613	5,878
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**622,260**	**493,921**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	37	(147,697)	(128,000)
Administrative expenses	38	(88,033)	(74,690)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(27,946)	(26,300)
Impairment of non-financial assets	40	-	
Other operating expenses	36	(14,194)	(27,528)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(277,870)**	**(256,541)**
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		**344,390**	**237,380**
Credit loss expense for:			
Provisions for credit risk of loans and advances to banks and loans and receivables from customers		(91,781)	(43,610)
Special provisions for credit risk		(56,948)	(39,737)
Recovery of written-off credits		18,639	18,069
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(8,410)	4,599
Credit loss expense	41	**(138,500)**	**(60,679)**
OPERATING PROFIT	18	**205,890**	**176,701**
Profit from continuing operations before tax		**205,890**	**176,701**
Income tax		(16,458)	(19,408)
Profit from continuing operations after tax		**189,432**	**157,293**
Profit from discontinued operations before tax		**-**	**-**
Discontinued operations tax	42	-	-
Profit from discontinued operations after tax		**-**	**-**
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**189,432**	**157,293**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Bank		189,397	157,256
Non-controlling interests		35	37
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings		1,331	1,057
Diluted earnings		1,331	1,057

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD
For the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma)
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

		March 31,	
		2022	2021 (Pro forma)
	Note	MCh$	MCh$
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	24	**189,432**	**157,293**
Other comprehensive income from the year of:			
ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset) and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	24	-	-
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		67	-
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	24	-	-
Others		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME BEFORE TAX		**67**	**-**
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		**67**	**-**
ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS			
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24	5,126	(89,043)
Translation differences for foreign operations	24	(161,044)	14,829
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations	24	-	-
Cash flow hedges	24	(121,612)	69,418
Undesignated items of accounting hedge instruments	24	-	-
Others		(317)	(25)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX	24	**(277,847)**	**(4,821)**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss		31,908	(2,705)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX	**24**	**(245,939)**	**(7,526)**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**24**	**(245,872)**	**(7,526)**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE CONSOLIDATED PERIOD	24	**(56,440)**	**149,767**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Bank		(56,158)	149,756
Non-controlling interests		(282)	11

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma)
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Equity attributable to owners													
			Accumulated other comprehensive income						Retained earnings					
	Share capital	Reserves	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 / period	Provision for minimum dividends	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Closing balance as of December 31, 2020	3,655,827	109	-	77,966	79,986	(176,292)	40,562	22,222	(6,758)	317,454	(95,236)	215,460	1,085	3,894,704
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	(23,210)	-	13,593	-	-	2,356	15,948	-	-	-	-	-	(7,261)
Opening balances as of January 1, 2021 (Proforma)	**3,655,827**	**(23,100)**	**-**	**91,559**	**79,986**	**(176,292)**	**42,918**	**38,171**	**(6,758)**	**317,454**	**(95,236)**	**215,460**	**1,085**	**3,887,443**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,454	(317,454)	-	-	-	-
Additions to share capital for capitalization without issuance of fully paid ordinary shares	206,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(206,559)	-	-	(206,559)	-	-
Payment of ordinary share dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,138)	-	95,236	(8,901)	-	(8,901)
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**	**(23,100)**	**-**	**91,559**	**79,986**	**(176,292)**	**42,918**	**38,171**	**-**	**-**	**(156,117)**	**(156,117)**	**1,085**	**3,722,424**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520,391	-	520,391	161	520,552
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-		(350,103)	325,380	353,329	(77,521)	251,084	-	-	-	-	154	251,239
Subtotal comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(350,103)**	**325,380**	**353,329**	**(77,521)**	**251,084**	**-**	**520,391**	**-**	**520,391**	**315**	**771,791**
Closing balance as of December 31, 2021 (Proforma)	**3,862,386**	**(23,100)**		**(258,544)**	**405,365**	**177,038**	**(34,604)**	**289,255**	**-**	**520,391**	**(156,117)**	**364,274**	**1,400**	**4,494,215**
Opening balances as of January 1, 2022	**3,862,386**	**(23,100)**	**-**	**(258,544)**	**405,365**	**177,038**	**(34,604)**	**289,255**	**-**	**520,391**	**(156,117)**	**364,274**	**1,400**	**4,494,215**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520,391	(520,391)	-	-	-	-
Other equity movements	-	(3,417)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,417)
Provision for payment of ordinary share dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,820)	(56,820)	-	(56,820)
Subtotal of transactions with the owners in the period	**3,862,386**	**(26,517)**		**(258,544)**	**405,365**	**177,038**	**(34,604)**	**289,255**	**520,391**	**-**	**(212,937)**	**307,454**	**1,400**	**4,433,977**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,397		189,397	35	189,432
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	67	5,126	(161,044)	(121,612)	31,908	(245,555)	-	-	-	-	(317)	(245,872)
Subtotal comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**67**	**5,126**	**(161,044)**	**(121,612)**	**31,908**	**(245,555)**	**-**	**189,397**	**-**	**189,397**	**(282)**	**(56,440)**
Closing balance as of March 31, 2022	**3,862,386**	**(26,517)**	**67**	**(253,418)**	**244,321**	**55,426**	**(2,696)**	**43,700**	**520,391**	**189,397**	**(212,937)**	**496,851**	**1,118**	**4,377,538**

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma)
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

		March 31,	
		2022	2021
	Note	MCh$	MCh$
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT BEFORE TAX FOR THE PERIOD		205,890	176,701
Debit (credit) to profit or loss that do not represent movements in cash flows			
Depreciation and amortization	39	27,946	26,300
Impairment of non-financial assets		-	
Provisions for credit risk		148,729	83,347
Adjustment to market value of financial instruments		20,990	22,198
Net loss on investment in companies	34	(1,186)	(93)
Net loss on sale of assets received in payment	35	-	(296)
Net gain on sale of property and equipment	35	(101)	(1,033)
Net loss on sale of property and equipment	35	7	-
Write-off of assets received in payment	35	-	135
Net interest income	30	(378,432)	(331,685)
Net inflation-indexation income	31	(104,648)	(70,538)
Net fee income	32	(91,293)	(81,062)
Other debit (credit) that do not represent movements in cash flows		(58,212)	(60,381)
Changes due to increases/decreases in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in loans and advances to banks		40,773	(82,478)
(Increase) decrease in loans and receivables from customers		53,566	(303,296)
(Increase) decrease in financial investments		304,258	912,591
Increase (decrease) in other on-demand liabilities		(1,591,162)	1,461,383
Increase (decrease) in repurchase agreements and securities lending		214,188	(190,028)
Increase (decrease) in deposits and other term deposits		926,296	(1,190,223)
Increase (decrease) in bank borrowings		(149,978)	138,343
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities		(82,040)	(51,322)
Loans from the Central Bank of Chile (long-term)		-	118,946
Repayment of loans from the Central Bank of Chile (long term)		(28,580)	-
Long-term foreign loans		-	1,028,563
Repayment of long-term foreign loans		(315,870)	(1,111,380)
Income tax		(16,457)	-
Interest and inflation-indexation received		763,271	513,622
Interest and inflation-indexation paid		(280,191)	(111,399)
Fees received	32	125,594	111,611
Fees paid	32	(34,300)	(30,549)
Total net cash used in (from) operating activities		(300,942)	978,000
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of investments in companies		-	(354)
Sale of investments in companies		-	-
Dividends received from investments in companies		-	(40)
Acquisition of property and equipment	16	(4,232)	(2,765)
Sale of property and equipment		11	402
Acquisition of intangible assets	15	(12,843)	(7,906)
Sale of intangible assets		-	-
Sale of goods received in payment or awarded		(765)	2,194
Net (increase) decrease in other assets and liabilities		(35,384)	11,306
Total net cash used in (from) investing activities		(53,213)	2,837

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DE CRÉDITO E INVERSIONES AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma)
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Note	March 31, 2022 M$	March 31, 2021 M$
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		(719)	(852)
Issuance of current bonds		364,308	342,715
Redemption and payment of interest / principal of current bonds		(152,981)	(25,476)
Issue of mortgage bonds		-	-
Redemption and payment of interest / principal of mortgage bonds		-	-
Payment of interest / principal of lease liabilities		(783)	(792)
Issue of subordinated bonds		-	-
Payment of interest and principal of subordinated bonds		(12,116)	(49,079)
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		1,164	-
Payment of ordinary shares dividends		-	-
Attributable to non-controlling interests:			
Dividend payment and/or withdrawals of share capital related to subsidiaries corresponding to non-controlling interest		-	-
Total net cash from financing activities		198,873	266,516
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR THE PERIOD		946,669	1,747,066
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS		(1,101,951)	(499,713)
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	6	6,664,838	6,662,333

The accompanying notes Nos. 1 to 49 are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

a) The Bank

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones or BCI (hereinafter "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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (Proforma), and for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma), 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 Interim 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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements contain additional information to that presented in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period, the Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for the Period, the Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and the Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022, have been the first prepared according to the new version of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks. This regulation incorporates the following relevant aspects:

The changes are due to a greater convergence of IFRS, as well as an improvement in the disclosures of financial information.

In addition, improvements are included 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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the beginning and end of the year ended December 31, 2021.

b. Controlled entities (subsidiaries)

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (Proforma), and for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma) 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 the majority 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 said entity 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 or not 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 a derecognition of the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and the recognition of the loss or gain associated with the loss of control.

The Interim 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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Their share of profits for the period is presented as "Profit attributable to non-controlling interest" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period.

The following table shows the composition of the entities over which the Bank has the ability to 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

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 Sucursal Miami., 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 NationalBank(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 22,000 customers, with 26 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 March 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 and indicated that for the authorization of operation, the deadlines of the law must be complied with and the requirements established in the Regulations for the Authorization of Companies and Representatives of the Financial and Insurance Systems and the other requirements established by the Superintendence.

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.

In particular 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 venturers) 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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position under the item “Equity-accounted investees”. 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 SA	20.00	20.00
Nexus SA	14.81	14.81
Redbanc SA	12.71	12.71
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	13.61	13.61
Combanc S.A.	11.74	11.74
Transbank SA (**)	10.54	8.72
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	7.03	7.03
Pagos y Servicios S.A (*)	49.00	49.00

(*) During 2021, capital increases of Ch$872 million were made on May 5 and Ch$1,744 million on August 30.
(**) 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.

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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Bank presents the following investments in other companies: SWIFT shares, and other shares.

e. Basis of consolidation

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statementscomprise the Financial Statements of the Bank and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (Proforma), and for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Proforma).

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 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 Interim Consolidated Financial StatementsUnrealized 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 Interim 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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period, Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for the Periodand the Interim 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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period.

Exchange differences arising when translating the balances in foreign currency to the functional currency are recorded under "Net exchange gain (loss)" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period.

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021 and December 31, 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$784.30 as of March 31, 2022 and $854.4 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.

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 in order 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.
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.

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 remeasured 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 marketmakers or customer of the Bank

On an annual basis, the condition of the Bank will be redefined to be considered marketmakers (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 marketmakers

For products (markets) where the Bank is considered to be a liquidity provider, they will be valued at midprice 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 midprice and the bid-offer adjustment will be made to their valuation or they will be valued at bid if there are liquid peaks.

During the first quarter of 2021, the Bank adopted new adjustments associated with the valuation of derivative instruments, in order to improve these estimates. In this way, 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. The initial effect as of March 31, 2021, of the aforementioned adjustment implied recognizing a net debit to profit or loss for the year of Ch$11,966 million.

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"), 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 risk and 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 loan 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: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Bank records an allowance for lifetime ECL, setting the provision at 100%.

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.

d) 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, taking into account 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 Interim 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 Interim 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 of 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 hedges 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 remeasuring the fair value, both of the 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 remeasuring 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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

When a derivative hedges 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 Interim 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 amounts receivable from the debtor for the transferred documents.

n. Provisions for credit risk 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 the purpose of 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
	A 5	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, in accordance with the provisions of Circulars No. 3.638 and No. 3.647.

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 increases. transitory 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 others
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 others
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 aforementioned 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 aforementioned 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" established by the CMF, reported in circular No. 3.573. This circular 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						
GVP Tranche	Concept	Days past due at the end of the month				Non-performing portfolio
		Current	01-29	30-59	60-89	
GVP≤ 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%<GVP≤ 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
GVP>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 risk 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 Interim 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 six 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 exists, 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 March 31, 2022, the Bank made an assessment of whether there are impairments in the value of its assets, concluding that there is no impairment to record in intangibles assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill on such investments.

q. Interest and inflation-indexation income and expense

Interest and inflation-indexation income and expenses are recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the Periodbased 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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Situation and no income will be recognized for these concepts in the Interim 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 risk 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 is able to 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 Interim 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 TotalBank 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 TotalBank 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 its 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 March 31, 2022 and 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 into 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 Interim 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 current period 2022 and as of December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	March 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, with the exception of 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 27, 2021. (Source: Central Bank).
Salary increase 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 March 31, 2022 and 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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 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 in order to recognize (a) interest on the lease liability; (b) lease payments made; and (c) remeasurements or modifications to the lease, and also 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 in order 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 risk 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 that must be considered will be equivalent to the percentage of the amounts of the contingent loans 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 risk event, operational as established by Chapter 21-8 of the RAN.

i. Additional allowances:

The CMF has defined that additional allowances are those not derived from the application of the portfolio assessment models of each particular 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 in order 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 March 31, 2022, allowances have been established for additional amounts of Ch$405,360 million (Ch$350,143 million as of December 31, 2021), which have been established in order 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 (see note 26 of provisions).

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 Interim 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 in order 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.

In particular, 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 Interim Consolidates Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

- Provisions for credit risk (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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and for the periods ended March 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.

ab. 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.

ac. 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.

ad. 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 also 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 in the event that the securitized bond cannot prosper for the reasons stated above); this shall be recorded as a contingent obligation of the customer.

ii) Separate Equity Operation No. 27:

On June 16, 2021, all receivables from Separate Equity in Formation No. 27 were amortized in advance. Such early amortization was performed under the conditions established in the Preventive Judicial Agreement dated November 7, 2011, for an amount of Ch$15,672 million.

Consequently, as of December 31, 20121, no balances receivable from the Subsidiary BCI Securitizadora referring to Separate Equity No. 27 have been recognized.

ae. Reclassifications

As of March 31, 2022, there have been no significant reclassifications. As of January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2021, reclassifications and adjustments have been made as a result of the implementation of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, see more detail in Note 4 of accounting changes.

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)

In order 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.

Bank's Management estimates that the application of this amendment had no effect on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

The annual improvements include amendments to four 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 Bank's Management estimates that the application of these improvements will not have significant effects on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

In order 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 Bank's Management estimates that the application of these improvements will have no significant effects on the Interim 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 Bank's Management estimates that the application of this amendment has no effect on the Interim 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.

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 this new regulation will have no impact on the Interim 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.

Bank's Management is assessing the possible impact that this amendment may generate, however, it estimates that its application will have no impact on the Interim 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.

Bank's Management has not determined the potential impact of the application of this amendment on its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

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.

Bank's Management has not determined the potential impact of the application of this amendment on its Interim 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.

Bank's Management has not determined the potential impact of the application of this amendment on its Interim 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.

Bank's Management has not determined the potential impact of the application of this amendment on its Interim 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*, in order 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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, given that the companies included in the consolidation issue no insurance contracts.

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.

Bank's Management estimates that the application of this standard will have no effect on the Interim 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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of March 31, 2022.

Circular No. 2.310: On March 30, 2022, the CMF eliminated the following regulatory files:

D58: Daily interest rates for FOGAPE-COVID19 operations

D59: Daily interest rates for operations guaranteed by FOGAPE reactivación and FOGAPE postergación.

E20: Detailed balance of FOGAPE-COVID19 applications.

E21: Aggregate balance of FOGAPE-COVID19 applications.

E22: Detailed balance of the financing application status with fogape-reactivación y postergación guarantee.

All these files were related to information regarding the applications and granting of loans related to the FOGAPE Covid-19, reactivación y postergación guarantee programs. Consequently, they are removed from the Information System Manual.

Bank's Management estimates that the application of this instruction will have no effect on the Interim 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 abovementioned, 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 pro-forma financial statements for the year 2021. With the exception of 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

	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 risk 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		(1,598)	2,356
Equity as per the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks		(26,746)	(23,125)

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 in order 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 proforma 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			
	Previous CNC	First-time application adjustments	First-time application reclassifications	New 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:	**7,993,595**	**-**	**(301,727)**	**7,691,869**
Debt financial instruments	7,993,595	-	(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	23,173,727	-	305,632	23,479,359
Loans and receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,945,702	-	-	8,945,702
Loans and receivable from customers - Consumer	3,389,284	-	-	3,389,284
Provisions for credit risk	(790,031)	(7,243)	-	(797,275)
Investments in companies	**29,067**	374	**-**	**29,441**
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**	(1,598)	**-**	**209,658**
Other assets	**1,265,215**	**-**	**-**	**1,265,215**
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	**45,506**	**-**	**-**	**45,506**
TOTAL ASSETS	57,156,675	(8,468)	3,905	57,152,113

	January 1, 2021			
	Previous CNC	First-time application adjustments	First-time application reclassifications	New 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
Others	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**1,262,629**	**-**	**-**	**1,262,629**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	**44,271,213**	**-**	**-**	**44,271,213**
Deposits and other on-demand deposits	19,726,574	-	-	19,726,574
Deposits and other term deposits	10,840,931	-	-	10,840,931
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	350,314	-	-	350,314
Bank borrowings	6,270,698	-	-	6,270,698
Debt financial instruments in issue	6,171,651	-	-	6,171,651
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 risk	**215,376**	(6,880)	**-**	**208,497**
Current taxes	**9,073**	**-**	**-**	**9,073**
Deferred taxes	**22,189**	**-**	**-**	**22,189**
Other liabilities	**1,078,183**	**-**	**-**	**1,078,183**
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	53,261,971	(6,880)	-	53,255,091
EQUITY				
Share capital	**3,655,828**	**-**	**-**	**3,655,828**
Reserves	**24**	**(1,588)**	**(25,158)**	**(26,722)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**22,308**	**-**	**29,063**	**51,371**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	22,308	-	29,063	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:	**3,893,619**	**(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	57,156,675	(8,468)	3,905	57,152,113

c) Proforma Statements of Financial Position

In order to present comparative financial statements during the year 2022, the Bank prepared a set of proforma financial statements for the year 2021.

The Proforma Statement of Financial Position as of March 31, 2021, is as follows:

	March 31, 2021			
	Previous CNC	First-time application adjustments	First-time application reclassifications	New CNCB
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS				
Cash and bank deposits	**4,659,509**	**-**	**-**	**4,659,509**
Transactions in the course of collection	**374,540**	**-**	**-**	**374,540**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**3,704,050**	**-**	**-**	**3,704,050**
Financial derivative contracts	3,262,982	-	-	3,262,982
Debt financial instruments	354,415	-	-	354,415
Other financial instruments	86,653	-	-	86,653
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:	**8,739,221**	**-**	**-**	**8,739,221**
Debt financial instruments	8,739,221	-	-	8,739,221
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**1,030,037**	**-**	**-**	**1,030,037**
Financial assets at amortized cost:	**35,973,954**	**(7,610)**	**-**	**35,966,344**
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	216,529	-	-	216,529
Debt financial instruments	295,546	-	-	295,546
Loans and advances to banks	438,733	-	-	438,733
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	23,212,131	-	-	23,212,131
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	9,234,941	-	-	9,234,941
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumer	3,335,869	-	-	3,335,869
Provisions for credit risk	(759,795)	(7,610)	-	(767,405)
Investments in companies	**27,009**	**416**	**-**	**27,425**
Intangible assets	**391,691**	**-**	**-**	**391,691**
Property and equipment	**247,881**	**-**	**-**	**247,881**
Right-of-use assets	**195,753**	**-**	**-**	**195,753**
Current tax assets	**13,952**	**-**	**-**	**13,952**
Deferred tax assets	**236,564**	**(3,479)**	**-**	**233,085**
Other assets	**1,187,947**	**-**	**-**	**1,187,947**
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	**45,806**	**-**	**-**	**45,806**
TOTAL ASSETS	**56,827,914**	**(10,673)**	**-**	**56,817,241**
LIABILITIES				
Transactions in the course of payment	**369,186**	**-**	**-**	**369,186**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**3,312,120**	**-**	**-**	**3,312,120**
Financial derivative contracts	3,312,120	-	-	3,312,120
Others	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**1,196,529**	**-**	**-**	**1,196,529**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	**44,867,707**	**-**	**-**	**44,867,707**
Deposits and other on-demand deposits	21,188,325	-	-	21,188,325
Deposits and other term deposits	9,625,354	-	-	9,625,354
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	239,794	-	-	239,794
Bank borrowings	6,445,610	-	-	6,445,610
Debt financial instruments in issue	6,509,203	-	-	6,509,203
Other financial liabilities	859,421	-	-	859,421
Lease liabilities	**178,470**	**-**	**-**	**178,470**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,277,931**	**-**	**-**	**1,277,931**
Provisions for contingencies	**130,254**	**-**	**-**	**130,254**
Provisions for dividends, payment of interests and revaluation of instruments	**139,912**	**2,501**	**-**	**142,413**
Special provisions for credit risk	**260,761**	**(13,138)**	**-**	**247,623**
Current taxes	**21,215**	**-**	**-**	**21,215**
Deferred taxes	**1,483**	**-**	**-**	**1,483**
Other liabilities	**1,080,892**	**-**	**-**	**1,080,892**
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**52,836,460**	**(10,637)**	**-**	**52,825,823**
EQUITY				
Share capital	3,655,828	-	-	3,655,828
Reserves	24	-	-	24
Accumulated other comprehensive income	14,803	20,942	-	35,745
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	383	-	383
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	14,803	20,559	-	35,362
Retained earnings from prior years	310,696	(26,813)	-	283,883
Profit for the period	148,919	8,336	-	157,255
Less: Provision for minimum dividends	(139,912)	(2,501)	-	(142,413)
Owners of the bank:	3,990,358	(36)	-	3,990,322
Non-controlling interest	1,096	-	-	1,096
TOTAL EQUITY	**3,991,454**	**(36)**	**-**	**3,991,418**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**56,827,914**	**(10,673)**	**-**	**56,817,241**

d) Proforma Statements of Income

The Proforma Statement of Income as of March 31, 2021, is as follows:

	March 31, 2021			
	Previous CNC	First-time application adjustments	First-time application reclassifications	New CNCB
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	397,950	58	-	398,008
Interest expenses	(66,323)	-	-	(66,323)
Net interest income	**331,627**	**58**	**-**	**331,685**
Inflation indexation income	115,614	-	-	115,614
Inflation indexation expenses	(45,076)	-	-	(45,076)
Net Inflation indexation income	**70,538**	**-**	**-**	**70,538**
Fee income	111,611	-	-	111,611
Fee expense	(30,549)	-	-	(30,549)
Net fee income	**81,062**	**-**	**-**	**81,062**
Finance income for:				
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	13,721	-	-	13,721
Financial liabilities 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 liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency changes, Inflation indexation and hedge accounting	(11,554)	(1)	(770)	(12,325)
Reclassification of financial assets due to change in business model	-	-	-	-
Other finance income from changes in financial assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other finance income (loss) for ineffective accounting hedges	-	-	-	-
Other financial income (loss) for other accounting hedges	-	-	-	-
Net finance income (loss)	**2,167**	**(1)**	**(770)**	**1,396**
Income from investments in companies	91	-	-	91
Income from non-current assets and disposal groups not admissible as discontinued operations	3,271	-	-	3,271
Other operating income	5,878	-	-	5,878
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**494,634**	**57**	**770**	**493,921**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	(128,000)	-	-	(128,000)
Administrative expenses	(74,690)	-	-	(74,690)
Depreciation and amortization	(26,300)	-	-	(26,300)
Impairment of non-financial assets		-	-	
Other operating expenses	(27,528)	-	-	(27,528)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**(256,541)**	**-**	**-**	**(256,541)**
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	**238,093**	**57**	**770**	**237,380**
Credit loss expense for:				
Provision for credit risk of loans and advances to banks and loans and receivables from customers	(44,886)	506	770	(43,610)
Special provisions for credit risk	(45,994)	6,257	-	(39,737)
Recovery of written-off credits	18,069	-	-	18,069
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	4,599	-	4,599
Credit loss expense	**(72,811)**	**13,362**	**770**	**60,679**
OPERATING PROFIT	**165,282**	**11,419**	**-**	**176,701**
Profit from continuing operations before tax	**165,282**	**11,419**	**-**	**176,701**
Income tax _	(16,324)	(3,083)	-	(19,408)
Profit from continuing operations after tax	**148,958**	**8,337**	**-**	**157,293**
Profit from discontinued operations before tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Discontinued operations tax	-	-	-	-
Profit from discontinued operations after tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	**148,958**	**-**	**-**	**157,293**
OWNERS OF THE BANK	148,921	-	-	157,256
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	37	-	-	37

e) Proforma Statement of Financial Position

The Proforma 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	**3,960,496**	-	-	**3,960,496**	
Transactions in the course of collection	**350,072**	-	-	**350,072**	
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss:	**6,066,332**	-	-	**6,066,332**	
Financial derivative contracts	5,192,466	-	-	5,192,466	
Debt financial instruments	717,057	-	-	717,057	
Other financial instruments	156,809	-	-	156,809	
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	**1,589,059**	-	-	**1,589,059**	
Financial assets at amortized cost:	**43,354,039**	**(17,308)**	**394,002**	**43,730,733**	
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	26,788,935	(6,300)	**394,002**	27,176,637	c)
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	10,762,626	(10,959)	-	10,751,667	c)
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumer	3,430,998	(208)	-	3,430,790	c)
Provisions for credit risk	(752,161)	1,448	-	(750,713)	b) d), e), g)
Investments in companies	**32,763**	**539**	-	**33,302**	i)
Intangible assets	**440,960**	-	-	**440,960**	
Property and equipment	**252,734**	-	-	**252,734**	
Right-of-use assets	**189,025**	-	-	**189,025**	
Current tax assets	**19,572**	-	-	**19,572**	
Deferred tax assets	**251,196**	**2,356**	-	**253,552**	
Other assets	**1,402,077**	-	-	**1,402,077**	
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	**45,719**	-	-	**45,719**	
TOTAL ASSETS	69,158,637	(14,413)	3,057	69,147,280	
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	
Others	-	-	-	-	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**1,492,815**	-	-	**1,492,815**	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	**54,086,903**	-	-	**54,086,903**	
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	27,653,442	-	-	27,653,442	
Deposits and other term deposits	10,865,148	-	-	10,865,148	
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	141,178	-	-	141,178	
Bank borrowings	6,970,837	-	-	6,970,837	
Debt securities in issue	7,428,195	-	-	7,428,195	
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	**138,610**	-	-	**138,610**	i)
Provisions for dividends, payment of interests and revaluation of instruments	**156,117**	-	-	**156,117**	
Special provisions for credit risk	**416,162**	**(4,095)**	-	**412,067**	
Current taxes	**141,535**	-	-	**141,535**	
Deferred taxes	**926**	-	-	**926**	
Other liabilities	**1,364,513**	-	-	**1,364,513**	
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	64,657,160	(4,095)	-	64,653,065	
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), b)
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	69,158,637	(14,413)	3,056	69,147,280	

f) Description of the main adjustments

The main adjustments and/or reclassifications are as follows:

a. Miami Branch 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 risk 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 risk from the suspension of accrual of interest and Inflation indexation

Corresponds to the adjustment in provisions for credit risk 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.

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, 2022The 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, no par value shares.
  - Ch$362,945,918,211 (MCh$362,946) through the issuance of 12,950,840 fully paid, no par value shares.
  - Ch$362,945,918,211 (MCh$362,946) through the issuance of 12,950,840 fully paid, no par value shares.

b) Issue and placement of bonds

During the 2022 period, no Subordinated Bond have been issued.

During 2022, the following loans of current Bonds in UF were 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	11.02.2022	850,000	3.03%	12.01.2030
BBCIN41220	11.02.2022	100,000	3.03%	12.01.2030
BBCIN41220	11.02.2022	100,000	3.03%	12.01.2030
BBCIN21220	16.03.2022	950,000	2.59%	12.01.2027

During 2022, Current Bonds issued in Japanese Yen were as follows:

Series	Issue date	YEN	IRR rate	Due date
XS2424489958	01.07.2022	5,000,000,000	0.5%	01.07.2027

During 2022, Current Bonds placed in Japanese Yen were as follows:

Series	Placement date	YEN	IRR rate	Due date
XS2424489958	01.07.2022	5,000,000,000	0.5%	01.07.2027

During 2022, Current Bonds issued in US Dollars were as follows:

Series	Issue date	USD	IRR rate	Due date
XS2454830824	03.10.2022	10,000,000	1.6596%	03.10.2029
XS2457006521	15.03.2022	25,000,000	1.6694%	15.03.2027

During 2022, Current Bonds placed in US Dollars were as follows:

Series	Placement date	USD	IRR rate	Due date
XS2454830824	03.10.2022	10,000,000	1.6596%	03.10.2029
XS2457006521	15.03.2022	25,000,000	1.6694%	15.03.2027

During 2022, Current Bonds issued in Swiss Francs were as follows:

Series	Issue date	CHF	IRR rate	Due date
CH1142512339	01.26.2022	200,000,000	0.599%	26.04.2027

During 2022, Current Bonds placed in Swiss Francs were as follows:

Series	Placement date	CHF	IRR rate	Due date
CH1142512339	26.01.2022	200,000,000	0.599%	26.04.2027

c) Incorporation of Banco BCI Perú

The Bank's Board of Directors has authorized BCI management to establish a banking entity in the city of Lima, Peru, which will become a subsidiary of BCI, hereinafter "Banco BCI Perú", subject to the conditions described below. Banco BCI Perú will be a shareholders' corporation under the regulations of the Republic of Peru, which will be registered with the National Superintendency of Public Registries of Peru and its shares will be registered with the Public Registry of the Securities Market and the Registry of the Lima Stock Exchange. 99.9% of the shares of Banco BCI Perú will be owned by BCI and the remaining 0.1% owned by Empresas JY S.A. Banco BCI Perú will be subject to the oversight of the corresponding Chilean and Peruvian regulatory entities. The incorporation and operation of Banco BCI Perú is subject, among other conditions, to the approval by the Financial Market Commission and the Central Bank of Chile in accordance with the provisions of article 76 of the General Banking Law and Chapter 11-7 of the Updated Compendium of Standards issued by such Commission; as well as the obtention of the regulatory authorizations, inscriptions and records required under Peruvian law.

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 Peru (hereinafter "BCI Peru") authorization to operate as a multiple operations banking company through SBS Resolution No. 1440-2022. It was stated that in order for BCI Peru to define the exact date of commencement of operations, the registration of the share capital of BCI Peru with the Superintendence of the Stock Market and the Lima Stock Exchange is still pending, circumstances which will be duly reported to the Financial Market Commission.

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:

1. The result of the Balance Sheet management is assigned to the commercial segments according to the composition of assets and liabilities of each business.

2. 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).

3. A minimum provision adjustment is assigned to the segments according to the classification of the customers that originated them.

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. Data for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2020 was restated to align it with the segment presentation.

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 FinancialGroup: 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.

Others: 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 aforementioned 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:

In order 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 March 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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the Period

a) Profit (loss) in 2022 :

	March 31, 2022								
	RETAIL	SMEs	WHOLESALE	FINANCE	Total Segments	BCI FINANCIAL GROUP	Financial services	OTHERS	Total Consolidated BCI
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Net interest and Inflation-indexation income	138,020	49,438	118,472	22,671	328,601	116,669	30,235	7,575	483,080
Net fee income	43,182	8,791	19,974	1,826	73,773	7,924	8,301	1,295	91,293
Other operating income	1,256	3,266	14,453	17,380	36,355	6,354	5,408	(1,417)	46,700
Total operating income	**182,458**	**61,495**	**152,899**	**41,877**	**438,729**	**130,947**	**43,944**	**7,455**	**621,073**
Provisions for credit risk	(34,704)	(30,530)	(44,487)	1,547	(108,174)	(6,021)	(22,338)	(1969)	(138,500)
Net operating income	**147,754**	**30,965**	**108,412**	**43,424**	**330,555**	**124,926**	**21,606**	**5,486**	**482,573**
Total operating expenses	**(89,152)**	**(26,342)**	**(42,249)**	**(18,787)**	**(176,530)**	**(59,438)**	**(20,191)**	**(21,711)**	**(277,870)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	**58,602**	**4,623**	**66,163**	**24,637**	**154,025**	**65,488**	**1,415**	**(16,225)**	**204,703**
Income from investments in companies									1,187
Profit before tax									**205,890**
Income tax									(16,458)
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD									**189,432**

	March 31, 2022							
	RETAIL	SMEs	WHOLESALE	FINANCE	Total Segments	CNB	Financial services	Total Consolidated BCI
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS	12,304,718	2,839,535	10,033,134	26,277,467	51,454,854	17,413,747	677,684	**69,546,285**
Loans and receivables from customers (1)	12,487,573	2,946,966	10,336,125	4,745,497	30,516,161	11,305,123	217,150	42,038,434
LIABILITIES	7,617,684	2,346,023	10,867,527	27,948,391	48,779,625	15,808,467	580,655	**65,168,747**
On-demand and term deposits (2)	6,475,125	2,134,803	10,348,045	4,080,700	23,038,673	14,749,439	2,564	37,790,676
EQUITY								**4,377,538**

(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:

	March 31, 2021								
	RETAIL	SMEs	WHOLESALE	FINANCE	Total Segments	BCI FINANCIAL GROUP	Financial services	OTHERS	Total Consolidated BCI
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Net interest and Inflation-indexation income	118,897	44,250	92,997	27,724	283,868	92,064	28,648	(2,357)	402,223
Net fee income	36,534	7,930	16,619	2,920	64,003	11,814	5,642	(397)	81,062
Other operating income	1,130	2,657	17,379	(9,164)	12,002	2,513	2,106	(6,077)	10,545
Total operating income (loss)	**156,561**	**54,837**	**126,995**	**21,481**	**359,874**	**106,391**	**36,396**	**(8,831)**	**493,830**
Provisions for credit risk	(25,866)	(19,840)	(22,458)	(581)	(68,745)	970	(4,718)	11,814	(60,679)
Net operating income	**130,695**	**34,997**	**104,537**	**20,900**	**291,129**	**107,361**	**31,678**	**2,983**	**433,151**
Total operating expenses	**(90,422)**	**(24,873)**	**(37,300)**	**(15,958)**	**(168,553)**	**(54,367)**	**(17,536)**	**(16,085)**	**(256,541)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	**40,273**	**10,124**	**67,237**	**4,942**	**122,576**	**52,994**	**14,142**	**(13,102)**	**176,610**
Income from investments in companies									91
Profit before tax									**176,701**
Income tax									(19,408)
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD									**157,293**

	March 31, 2021							
	RETAIL	SMEs	WHOLESALE	FINANCE	Total Segments	CNB	Financial services	Total Consolidated BCI
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS	11,068,282	2,910,795	8,896,987	19,098,031	41,974,095	14,225,188	617,958	**56,817,241**
Loans and receivables from customers (1)	11,208,683	3,059,451	9,265,259	3,328,164	26,861,557	9,192,650	167,467	36,221,674
LIABILITIES	6,468,573	1,986,644	10,099,302	20,950,441	39,504,960	12,789,210	531,653	**52,825,823**
On-demand and term deposits (2)	5,438,150	1,851,559	9,886,975	1,947,078	19,123,762	11,687,794	2,123	30,813,679
EQUITY								**3,991,418**

(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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flowsat the end of each periods, is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	March 31, 2021 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Cash and bank deposits			
Cash	718,455	601,262	614,535
Deposits in the Central Bank of Chile (i)	3,143,573	2,322,552	720,369
Deposits in foreign central banks	156,197	-	969,775
Deposits in local banks	19,873	16,624	19,423
Deposits in foreign banks	1,886,601	1,719,071	1,636,394
Subtotal - Cash and bank deposits	**5,924,699**	**4,659,509**	**3,960,496**
Transactions in the course of collection or payment (ii)	(585,600)	5,354	91,386
Other cash equivalents (iii)	1,325,739	1,997,470	2,768,240
Total cash and cash equivalent	**6,664,838**	**6,662,333**	**6,820,122**

(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:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	March 31, 2021 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Assets			
Notes payable to other banks (exchange)	57,840	50,322	75,248
Transfer of current funds receivable	171,613	324,218	274,824
Subtotal – assets	**229,453**	**374,540**	**350,072**
Liabilities			
Transfer of funds in process to be delivered	815,053	369,186	258,686
Subtotal - liabilities	**815,053**	**369,186**	**258,686**

Net transactions in the course of collection or payment

(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.

NOTE 8 – FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

a) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	**December 31, 2021** MCh$
Financial derivative contracts	5,238,331	5,192,466
Debt financial instruments	1,042,557	717,057
Other financial instruments	81,186	156,809
Total	**6,362,074**	**6,066,332**

b) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of financial derivatives is as follows:

	March 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	37,915	12,019,785	8,943,589	15,096,595	4,625,023	821,080	2,178,745	43,722,732	764,855
Swaps	461,813	4,363,118	7,306,832	32,083,635	38,222,182	24,543,244	28,902,433	135,883,257	4,471,360
Call options	-	16,179	41,146	26,381	-	-	-	83,706	1,541
Put options	-	11,247	38,012	33,728	-	-	-	82,987	575
Futures	-	-	4,799	-	-	-	-	4,799	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**499,728**	**16,410,329**	**16,334,378**	**47,240,339**	**42,847,205**	**25,364,324**	**31,081,178**	**179,777,481**	**5,238,331**

	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	4,151,097
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
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**240,054**	**15,938,940**	**14,762,432**	**39,460,547**	**43,791,857**	**25,318,302**	**30,076,132**	**169,588,264**	**5,192,466**

c) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of debt instruments is as follows:

	March 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	-	283,069	-	18,497	10,207	263,629	24,340	599,740	596,513
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	53,032	56,501	60,220	244,907	29,536	2,536	15,204	461,937	442,261
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	5,043	82	-	-	-	-	-	5,126	3,783
Total	**58,076**	**339,652**	**60,220**	**263,403**	**39,743**	**266,165**	**39,543**	**1,044,195**	**1,042,557**

	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	336,376
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	864	1,641	-	-	-	-	-	2,505	3,818
Total	**21,665**	**151,632**	**4,827**	**55,959**	**102,941**	**226,601**	**46,232**	**609,857**	**717,057**

d) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of other financial instruments is as follows:

	March 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	42,488	10,687	-	954	-	-	36,380	90,508	74,947
Equity instruments	9,643	260	-	-	-	-	-	9,903	6,239
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**52,131**	**10,947**	**-**	**954**	**-**	**-**	**36,380**	**100,411**	**81,186**

	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	145,846
Equity instruments	24,786	4,567	200	-	-	-	-	29,553	10,963
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**68,377**	**88,098**	**200**	**2,499**	**-**	**-**	**30,267**	**189,440**	**156,809**

NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT HELD FOR TRADING MANDATORILY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Bank has no financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTE 10 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

a) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Debt financial instruments		
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	3,170,071	4,982,811
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	1,361,962	1,278,359
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	3,871,277	4,552,477
Subtotal debt financial instruments	**8,403,310**	**10,813,647**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-
Others	-	-
Subtotal other financial instruments	**-**	**-**
Total	**8,403,310**	**10,813,647**

b) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Changes in fair value				Expected credit loss			
	Stage 1 MCh$	Stage 2 MCh$	Stage 3 MCh$	Total stages MCh$	Stage 1 MCh$	Stage 2 MCh$	Stage 3 MCh$	Total stages MCh$
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**10,746,000**	**17,647**	**-**	**10,813,647**	**30,688**	**3,770**	**-**	**34,458**
Purchases made in the period	1,513,779	-	-	1,513,779	2,726	-	-	2,726
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or matured	(3,532,712)	(467)	-	(3,533,179)	(555)	(150)	-	(705)
Changes due to modifications not derecognized	83,156	-	-	83,156	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	(472,517)	(1,577)	-	(474,903)	(2,131)	(337)	-	(2,468)
Final balance as of March 31, 2022	**8,387,707**	**15,603**	**-**	**8,403,310**	**30,728**	**3,283**	**-**	**34,011**

	Changes in fair value				Expected credit loss			
	Stage 1 MCh$	Stage 2 MCh$	Stage 3 MCh$	Total stages MCh$	Stage 1 MCh$	Stage 2 MCh$	Stage 3 MCh$	Total stages 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	(6,791)	(1,817)	-	(8,608)
Final balance as of December 31, 2021	**10,796,000**	**17,647**	**-**	**10,813,647**	**30,511**	**3,770**	**-**	**34,281**

c) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of the present value, fair value, unrealized gains and losses, corresponding financial instruments is as follows:

	March 31, 2022				
	Present value MCh$	Market value MCh$	Unrealized gain MCh$	Unrealized loss MCh$	Total MCh$
Debt financial instruments:					
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	3,341,008	3,170,070	1,126	172,063	6,684,267
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	1,391,380	1,361,961	2,755	32,174	2,788,270
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	4,173,422	3,871,279	1,267	303,409	8,349,373
Subtotal	**8,905,808**	**8,403,310**	**5,148**	**507,646**	**17,821,910**
Other financial instruments:					
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**8,905,808**	**8,403,310**	**5,148**	**507,646**	**17,821,910**

	December 31, 2021				
	Present value MCh$	Market value MCh$	Unrealized gain MCh$	Unrealized loss MCh$	Total MCh$
Debt financial instruments:					
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	5,148,497	4,982,811	2020	167,707	10,301,035
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	1,315,043	1,278,358	1,465	38,150	2,633,016
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	5,001,886	4,943,423	25,959	84,421	10,055,689
Subtotal	**11,465,426**	**11,204,592**	**29,444**	**290,278**	**22,989,740**
Other financial instruments:					
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**11,465,426**	**11,204,592**	**29,444**	**290,278**	**22,989,740**

NOTE 12 – FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES CONTRACT FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE

a) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of the portfolio of financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge is as follows:

	March 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	-	134,400	187,683	1,027,115	1,788,544	934,527	1,436,520	5,508,789	335,397
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**134,400**	**187,683**	**1,027,115**	**1,788,544**	**934,527**	**1,436,520**	**5,508,789**	**335,397**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	28,555	58,825	646,953	222,094	-	-	956,427	19,603
Swaps	-	105,811	188,632	1,013,628	2,610,161	1,774,985	3,045,705	8,738,922	1,290,967
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**134,366**	**247,457**	**1,660,581**	**2,832,255**	**1,774,985**	**3,045,705**	**9,695,349**	**1,310,570**
Hedging derivatives abroad									
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**268,766**	**435,140**	**2,687,696**	**4,620,799**	**2,709,512**	**4,482,225**	**15,204,138**	**1,645,967**

	March 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	-	123,926	182,282	964,644	1,751,838	876,102	1,414,453	5,313,245	210,322
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**123,926**	**182,282**	**964,644**	**1,751,838**	**876,102**	**1,414,453**	**5,313,245**	**210,322**
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	-	27,360	64,706	672,698	228,226	-	-	992,990	68,561
Swaps	-	111,047	209,210	1,074,069	2,842,199	1,991,565	3,189,738	9,417,828	1,781,420
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**138,407**	**273,916**	**1,746,767**	**3,070,425**	**1,991,565**	**3,189,738**	**10,410,818**	**1,849,981**
Hedging derivative abroad									
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**262,333**	**456,198**	**2,711,411**	**4,822,263**	**2,867,667**	**4,604,191**	**15,724,063**	**2,060,303**

	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	4,963,388	312,371
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,371,655**	**4,963,388**	**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	1,229,358
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,626,641**	**9,228,148**	**1,276,688**
Hedging derivative abroad									
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,998,296**	**14,191,536**	**1,589,059**

	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**105,878**	**1,559,062**	**3,046,934**	**2,599,611**	**2,675,487**	**9,986,971**	**1,373,452**
Hedging derivative abroad									
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**-**	**105,878**	**2,343,077**	**4,832,791**	**3,447,465**	**4,018,956**	**14,748,166**	**1,492,815**

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 profit or loss, as their presented values exclude adjustments and interest accrual.

A detailed summary of the hedging items and instruments used in value hedges as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 in notional amounts is presented below:

	March 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	-	-	-	-	-	253,822	101,529	**355,351**	396	8,598
Items set / loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	-	-	50,000	75,000	-	-	403,135	**528,135**	-	85,994
Other instruments issued locally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	45,031	32,240	243,704	**320,975**	55	14,619
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Items set / liabilities	-	39,217	-	-	1,144,100	-	-	**1,183,317**	81,229	-
Term deposit	-	-	42,500	534,838	-	-	-	**577,338**	2,861	1901
Current bonds	-	-	190,366	417,277	604,349	649,562	685,753	**2,547,307**	74,000	7,568
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Foreign investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**39,217**	**282,866**	**1,027,115**	**1,793,480**	**935,624**	**1,434,121**	**5,512,423**	**158,541**	**118,680**
Hedging instrument:										
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
CCS	-	39,217	190,366	317,277	593,105	658,271	447,238	**2,245,474**	11,891	53,409
IRS	-	-	92,500	709,838	1,200,375	277,353	986,883	**3,266,949**	113,241	110,085
Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**39,217**	**282,866**	**1,027,115**	**1,793,480**	**935,624**	**1,434,121**	**5,512,423**	**125,132**	**163,494**

	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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the estimation of the periodsin which the cash flows by type of risk are expected to occur are as follows:

i) Cash flow projections for interest rate risk:

	March 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	-	92	2,852	146,194	174,952	118,042	184,959	627,091
Cash outflow	-	66	2,187	122,786	143,946	105,483	158,261	532,729
Net cash flows	**-**	**26**	**665**	**23,408**	**31,006**	**12,559**	**26,698**	**94,362**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	-	66	2,187	122,786	143,946	105,483	158,261	532,729
Cash outflow	-	92	2,852	146,194	174,952	118,042	184,959	627,091
Net cash flows	**-**	**(26)**	**(665)**	**(23,408)**	**(31,006)**	**(12,559)**	**(26,698)**	**(94,362)**

	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	**-**	**(637)**	**62**	**4,958**	**18,074**	**9,456**	**26,347**	**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	**-**	**637**	**(62)**	**(4,958)**	**(18,074)**	**(9,456)**	**(26,347)**	**(58,260)**

ii) Cash flow projection for inflation risk:

	March 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	197	55,544	273,749	502,094	2,534,986	1,513,547	2,233,134	7,113,251
Cash outflow	(1,651)	(55,585)	(270,767)	(618,931)	(2,674,776)	(1,661,147)	(2,355,951)	(7,638,808)
Net cash flows	**(1,453)**	**(41)**	**2,983**	**(116,836)**	**(139,791)**	**(147,600)**	**(122,817)**	**(525,557)**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	1,651	55,585	270,767	618,931	2,674,776	1,661,147	2,355,951	7,638,808
Cash outflow	(197)	(55,544)	(273,749)	(502,094)	(2,534,986)	(1,513,547)	(2,233,134)	(7,113,251)
Net cash flows	**1,453**	**41**	**(2,983)**	**116,836**	**139,791**	**147,600**	**122,817**	**525,557**

	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)**	**(129,283)**	**(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**	**129,283**	**550,324**

iii) Cash flow projections for exchange rate risk:

	March 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	-	10,536	101,251	751,355	346,118	265,628	916,230	2,391,118
Cash outflow	-	(3,439)	(99,146)	(733,317)	(307,060)	(219,749)	(903,263)	(2,265,974)
Net cash flows	**-**	**7,097**	**2,105**	**18,038**	**39,058**	**45,879**	**12,967**	**125,145**
Hedging instruments								
Cash inflow	-	3,439	99,146	733,317	307,060	219,749	903,263	2,265,974
Cash outflow	-	(10,536)	(101,251)	(751,355)	(346,118)	(265,628)	(916,230)	(2,391,118)
Net cash flows	**-**	**(7,097)**	**(2,105)**	**(18,038)**	**(39,058)**	**(45,879)**	**(12,967)**	**(125,145)**

	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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the valuation generated by those hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges whose effect was recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, specifically in the caption "Accumulated other comprehensive income", in cash flow hedges, is as follows:

	March 31	December 31
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item		
Sensitivity	-	-
Items set / loans	4,050	49,220
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	66,829	76,658
Other instruments issued locally	-	-
Instruments issued abroad	131	-
Consumer	-	-
Mortgage	-	-
Commercial	(165)	(44)
Items set / liabilities	(5,999)	885
Term deposit	-	-
Current bonds	(8,235)	49,220
Subordinated bonds	-	-
Mortgage bonds	-	-
Foreign investment	-	-
Dismantling	(1,187)	1,097
Deferred tax	(14,965)	(47,800)
Total	**40,459**	**129,237**

e) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 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:

	March 31	December 31
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item		
Sensitivity	-	-
Items set / loans	(529,727)	(408,439)
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	(46,966)	(35,939)
Other instruments issued locally	-	-
Instruments issued abroad	503	-
Consumer	-	-
Mortgage	-	-
Commercial	97	98
Items set / liabilities	(38,438)	17,945
Term deposit	-	-
Current bonds	22,189	169,072
Subordinated bonds	-	-
Mortgage bonds	-	-
Foreign investment	-	-
Total	**(592,342)**	**(257,262)**

NOTE 13 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

a) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of financial assets at amortized cost is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	303,051	186,753
Debt financial instruments	2,711,941	2,296,066
Loans and advances to banks	599,094	639,533
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	26,432,260	26,686,188
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	10,945,540	10,699,055
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumer	3,294,981	3,223,138
Total	**44,286,867**	**43,730,733**

b) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending is as follows:

	Maturity of the commitment as of March 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 repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with foreign banks								
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with the Central Bank of Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other local entities								
Reverse repurchase agreements with local entities	15,090	58,628	119,768	109,565	-	-	-	303,051
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**15,090**	**58,628**	**119,768**	**109,565**	-	-	-	**303,051**
Transactions with other foreign entities								
Transactions with other foreign entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment on rights of reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**15,090**	**58,628**	**119,768**	**109,565**	-	-	-	**303,051**

	Maturity of the commitment to December 2021							
	In sight	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**

c) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of debt financial instruments is as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments:		
Of the Government and Central Bank of Chile	1,147,080	1,024,195
Other debt financial instruments issued locally	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued abroad	1,571,459	1,271,871
Debt financial instruments	(6,598)	-
Total	**2,711,941**	**2,296,066**

d) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of loans and advances to banks is as follows:

March 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		
	March	March	March		March	March	March		
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	**599,865**	**-**	**-**	**599,865**	**(771)**	**-**	**-**	**(771)**	**599,094**
Interbank liquidity loans	516,220			516,220	(653)			(653)	515,567
Interbank commercial loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts in checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans - Chilean exports	29,423	-	-	29,423	(38)			(38)	29,385
Foreign trade loans - Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade loans between third-party countries	54,222	-	-	54,222	(80)	-	-	(80)	54,142
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	**599,865**	**-**	**-**	**599,865**	**(771)**	**-**	**-**	**(771)**	**599,094**
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	**599,865**	**-**	**-**	**599,865**	**(771)**	**-**	**-**	**(771)**	**599,094**

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		
	March	March	March		March	March	March		
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**	**(779)**	**-**	**-**	**(779)**	**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**

e) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the balances of loans and receivables from customers are as follows:

March 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 assessment		Individual assessment	Individual / Group assessment			Individual / group assessment		Individual assessment	Individual / group assessment					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$		MCh$		
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	16,876,996	3,640,641	1,574,072	394,126	293,362	22,779,197	(93,169)	(30,917)	(38,033)	(100,924)	(89,426)	(352,469)	(44,997)	(397,466)	22,381,731
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	567,797	11,829	25,029	-	307	604,962	(7,994)	(268)	(399)	-	(174)	(8,835)	-	(8,835)	596,127
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	308,961	20,589	9,935	-	25	339,510	(4,340)	(449)	(1,516)	-	(14)	(6,319)	-	(6,319)	333,191
Foreign trade credits between third countries	213,017	-	15,263	-	-	228,280	(657)	-	(2,510)	-	-	(3,167)	-	(3,167)	225,113
Debtors in current accounts	64,661	59,486	7,322	1,216	7,102	139,787	(575)	(1,587)	(665)	(787)	(3,846)	(7,460)	-	(7,460)	132,327
Credit card debtors	5,755	50,408	1,143	80	3,560	60,946	(112)	(1,543)	(131)	(47)	(1983)	(3,816)	-	(3,816)	57,130
Factoring operations	967,172	71,447	6,971	-	1,410	1,047,000	(11,016)	(1,501)	(505)	-	(461)	(13,483)	-	(13,483)	1,033,517
Commercial financial leasing operations	1,137,265	281,213	110,827	26,794	9,764	1,565,863	(8,582)	(2,570)	(1972)	(6,709)	(4,016)	(23,849)	-	(23,849)	1,542,014
Student loans	-	117,393	-	-	18,014	135,407	-	(1,418)	-	-	(3,410)	(4,828)	-	(4,828)	130,579
Other loans and receivable	-	7	-	2,562	796	3,365	(1,353)	-	-	(1,076)	(405)	(2,834)	-	(2,834)	531
Subtotal	**20,141,624**	**4,253,013**	**1,750,562**	**424,778**	**334,340**	**26,904,317**	**(127,798)**	**(40,253)**	**(45,731)**	**(109,543)**	**(103,735)**	**(427,060)**	**(44,997)**	**(472,057)**	**26,432,260**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	-	2,527	-	-	170	2,697	-	-	-	-	(one)	(one)	-	(one)	2,696
Loans with endorsable mortgage mutual funds	-	2,062,550	-	-	30,977	2,093,527	-	(24,730)	-	-	(507)	(25,237)	-	(25,237)	2,068,290
Loans with mutual funds financed with mortgage bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credits with mortgage loans	-	8,567,820	-	-	220,561	8,788,381	-	(18,461)	-	-	(11,615)	(30,076)	-	(30,076)	8,758,305
Finance lease operations for Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and receivable	-	110,397	-	-	6,464	116,861	-	(214)	-	-	(398)	(612)	-	(612)	116,249
Subtotal	**-**	**10,743,294**	**-**	**-**	**258,172**	**11,001,466**	**-**	**(43,405)**	**-**	**-**	**(12,521)**	**(55,926)**	**-**	**(55,926)**	**10,945,540**
Consumer Loans															
Consumer loans in installments	-	1,848,636	-	-	124,888	1,973,524	-	(54,161)	-	-	(65,738)	(119,899)	-	(119,899)	1,853,625
Debtors in current accounts	-	75,998	-	-	6,371	82,369	-	(3,967)	-	-	(4,645)	(8,612)	-	(8,612)	73,757
Credit card debtors	-	1,394,212	-	-	50,972	1,445,184	-	(74,422)	-	-	(32,572)	(106,994)	-	(106,994)	1,338,190
Consumer finance lease operations	-	381	-	-	-	381	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	378
Other loans and receivable	-	30,940	-	-	388	31,328	-	(2008)	-	-	(289)	(2,297)	-	(2,297)	29,031
Subtotal	**-**	**3,350,167**	**-**	**-**	**182,619**	**3,532,786**	**-**	**(134,561)**	**-**	**-**	**(103,244)**	**(237,805)**	**-**	**(237,805)**	**3,294,981**
TOTAL	**20,141,624**	**18,346,474**	**1,750,562**	**424,778**	**775,131**	**41,438,569**	**(127,798)**	**(218,219)**	**(45,731)**	**(109,543)**	**(219,500)**	**(720,791)**	**(44,997)**	**(765,788)**	**40,672,781**

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 assessment		Individual assessment	Individual / Group assessment			Individual / Group assessment		Individual assessment	Individual / Group assessment					
	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	(97,717)	(29,003)	(39,040)	(108,656)	(95,555)	(369,971)	(46,193)	(416,164)	22,547,540
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	1,028	3,685	-	-	-	(1,208)	(527)	(1,735)	-	(1,735)	1950
Subtotal	**19,576,150**	**5,059,593**	**1,745,462**	**433,833**	**361,601**	**27,176,639**	**(131,602)**	**(38,347)**	**(46,039)**	**(118,149)**	**(110,121)**	**(444,258)**	**(46,193)**	**(490,451)**	**26,686,188**
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	-	-	6,728	123,144	-	(208)	-	-	(474)	(682)	-	(682)	122,462
Subtotal	**-**	**10,487,577**	**-**	**-**	**264,087**	**10,751,664**	**-**	**(39,581)**	**-**	**-**	**(13,028)**	**(52,609)**	**-**	**(52,609)**	**10,699,055**
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	-	44,658	-	-	671	45,329	-	(540)	-	-	(99)	(639)	-	(639)	44,690
Subtotal	**-**	**3,253,386**	**-**	**-**	**177,404**	**3,430,790**	**-**	**(111,912)**	**-**	**-**	**(95,740)**	**(207,652)**	**-**	**(207,652)**	**3,223,138**
TOTAL	**19,576,150**	**18,800,556**	**1,745,462**	**433,833**	**803,092**	**41,359,093**	**(131,602)**	**(189,840)**	**(46,039)**	**(118,149)**	**(218,889)**	**(704,519)**	**(46,193)**	**(750,712)**	**40,608,381**

f) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the balance of contingent loans related to commercial and consumer loans are as follows:

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK FOR CONTINGENT LOANS March 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$		
Co-debtors and guarantees	322,449	1,182	2,956	2,091	24	328,702	(2,207)	(31)	(516)	(836)	(13)	(3,603)	325,099
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	52,448	707	59	-	-	53,214	(344)	(15)	(8)	-	-	(367)	52,847
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions related to contingent events	1,110,274	53,703	21,925	5,387	1,757	1,193,046	(7,508)	(1,149)	(1,116)	(2,341)	(869)	(12,983)	1,180,063
Lines of credit of free disposal of immediate cancellation	-	376,194	-	-	10,781	386,975	-	(2,399)	-	-	(3,572)	(5,971)	381,004
Free lines of credit	1,989,718	908,237	25,011	1,893	5,481	2,930,340	(10,911)	(9,865)	(1,163)	(1,516)	(2,719)	(26,174)	2,904,166
Other credit commitments	826,936	24,776	860	-	-	852,572	(2,516)	(225)	(52)	-	-	(2,793)	849,779
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$		
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

g) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the summary of movements in provisions recorded by banks is as follows:

March 31, 2022	Movement in provisions constituted by portfolio in the period			
	Individual assessments			Total
	Regular Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	
	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:	1	-	-	**1**
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	236	-	-	**236**
New loans acquired	-	-	-	-
New loans for conversion of contingent to loans	-	-	-	-
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	-	**-**
Loan repayment	(245)	-	-	**(245)**
Application of provisions for write-offs	-	-	-	**-**
Recovery of written-off credits	-	-	-	**-**
Translation difference	(20)	-	-	**(20)**
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**771**	**-**	**-**	**771**

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$	
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**

h) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the summary of the movement of provisions recorded by commercial loans is as follows:

March 31, 2022	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period							
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (i)	Total
	Individual / group assessment			Individual / group assessment				
	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:	9,610	318	(1,664)	1,576	(3,405)	6,435	(959)	5,476
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	1,229	(5,079)	1,592	2,538	1,887	2,167	(229)	1938
Regular individual to Substandard	(1997)	-	4,066	-	-	2,069	-	2,069
Regular individual to Individual non-performing	(42)	-	-	842	-	800	-	800
Substandard to individual non-performing	-	-	(799)	2,101	-	1,302	-	1,302
Substandard to regular individual	111	-	(1,040)	-	-	(929)	-	(929)
Individual non-performing to Substandard	-	-	33	(562)	-	(529)	-	(529)
Individual non-performing to Individual regular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group regular to Group non--performing	-	(2,186)	-	-	8,495	6,309	(224)	6,085
Group non-performing to Group regular	-	247	-	-	(5,621)	(5,374)	-	(5,374)
Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing) to Group (regular, non-performing)	2,503	(2,648)	(890)	59	(720)	(1,696)	(7)	(1,703)
Group (regular, non-performing) to Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing)	654	(492)	222	98	(267)	215	2	217
New loans originated	15,403	3,570	738	653	1910	22,274	5	22,279
New loans for conversion of contingent to loans	2,322	1,024	1,761	59	796	5,962	-	5,962
New loans acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan repayment	(19,249)	(6,134)	(1,792)	(1,281)	(1,635)	(30,091)	-	(30,091)
Application of provisions for write-offs	-	(14)	-	(11,067)	(8,794)	(19,875)	(13)	(19,888)
Recovery of written-off credits	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(1,737)	(159)	(741)	(1,193)	(243)	(4,073)	-	(4,073)
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**139,179**	**31,876**	**45,934**	**109,435**	**100,637**	**427,061**	**44,996**	**472,057**

December 31, 2021	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period							
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (i)	Total
	Individual / group assessment			Individual / group assessment				
	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**

i) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of movements in provisions recorded for mortgage loans is as follows:

March 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	39,581	13,028	52,609
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	7,234	(3,024)	4,210
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(880)	386	(494)
Group regular to Group non-performing	(940)	1,138	198
Group non-performing to Group regular	60	(752)	(692)
New loans originated	803	-	803
New credits for conversion of contingent to loans	-	-	-
New loans acquired	-	-	-
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	-
Loan repayment	(691)	(408)	(1,099)
Application of provisions for write-offs	-	(103)	(103)
Recovery of written-off credits	-	-	-
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-
Translation differences	-	-	-
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)		-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**46,047**	**9,879**	**55,926**

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**

j) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the balances for this concept are as follows:

March 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:	22,629	(161)	22,468
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	(11,990)	22,266	10,276
Group regular to Group non-performing	(12,821)	27,022	14,201
Group non-performing to Group regular	831	(4,756)	(3,925)
New loans originated	6,705	8,894	15,599
New credits for conversion of contingent to loans	13,694	2,774	16,468
New loans acquired	-	-	-
Sale or transfer of loans	-	-	-
Repayment of loans	(8,391)	(8,156)	(16,547)
Application of provisions for write-offs	(26)	(18,111)	(18,137)
Recovery of written-off credits	126	2	128
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-
Translation differences	(97)	(5)	(102)
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**134,562**	**103,243**	**237,805**

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**

k) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the detail of the movement of provisions recorded by contingent loans is as follows:

March 31, 2022	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period					
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total
	Individual / group assessment			Individual / group assessment		
	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:	2,818	(9,390)	181	48	(199)	(6,542)
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period [portfolio from (-) to (+)]:	78	120	(565)	1929	(109)	1,453
Regular individual to Substandard	(56)	-	229	-	-	173
Regular individual to Individual non-performing	-	-	-	15	-	15
Substandard to individual non-performing	-	-	(656)	633	-	
Substandard to regular individual	41	-	(87)	-	-	(46)
Individual non-performing to Substandard	-	-	4	(30)	-	(26)
Individual non-performing to Individual regular	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group regular to Group non-performing	-	(108)	-	-	1,620	1,512
Group non-performing to Group regular	-	21	-	-	(1,719)	(1,698)
Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing) to Group (regular, non-performing)	31	258	(57)	1,311	1	1,544
Group (regular, non-performing) to Individual (regular, substandard, non-performing)	62	(51)	2	-	(11)	2
New loans originated	3,163	1,010	284	54	141	4,652
Contingent loans for conversion to loans	2	-	-	-	-	2
Loan repayment	(504)	(1,400)	(1,529)	(626)	(1,485)	(5,544)
Application of provisions for write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(304)	(3)	(489)	224	1	(571)
Other changes in provisions (if applicable)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**29,822**	**9,219**	**2,887**	**6,231**	**3,732**	**51,891**

December 31, 2021	Movement in provisions recorded by portfolio in the period					
	Regular Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio		Total
	Individual / group assessment			Individual / group assessment		
	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	0	-	-	0	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**

l) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the concentration of credits by economic activity is as follows:

March 31, 2022	Loans and exposure to contingent loans			Constitutive provisions		
	Local /foreign loans		Total	Local /foreign loans		Total
	MCh$	MCh$		MCh$	MCh$	
Loans and advances to banks	**-**	**599,864**	**599,864**	**-**	**(771)**	**(771)**
Commercial loans						
Agriculture and livestock	498,374	34,027	532,401	(17,449)	(2,869)	(20,318)
Fruit growing	327,561	24,131	351,692	(12,982)	(126)	(13,108)
Forestry and logging	161,521	1,303	162,824	(2,421)	(19)	(2,440)
Fishing	60,741	91,566	152,307	(2,984)	(4,776)	(7,760)
Exploitation of mines and quarries	173,774	102,490	276,264	(2,126)	(170)	(2,296)
Crude oil and natural gas production	170,891	-	170,891	(2,560)	-	(2,560)
Product Manufacturing Industry	1,921,771	330,951	2,252,723	(42,262)	(3,017)	(45,279)
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	377,994	114,260	492,254	(7,542)	(667)	(8,209)
Textile and leather industry	76,787	9,538	86,325	(2,039)	(387)	(2,426)
Wood and furniture industry	55,430	4,113	59,543	(1978)	(13)	(1991)
Printing and publishing paper industry	63,457	4,266	67,723	(3,792)	(40)	(3,832)
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	310,253	40,542	350,795	(5,933)	(271)	(6,204)
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery, or other	550,842	157,178	708,020	(14,333)	(1,606)	(15,939)
Other Manufacturing Industries	487,007	1,056	488,063	(6,646)	(32)	(6,678)
Electricity, gas and water	671,895	1,074	672,969	(6,665)	(39)	(6,704)
Home building	79,957	-	79,957	(1,101)	-	(1,101)
Other works and constructions	1,780,855	9,121	1,789,976	(29,469)	(233)	(29,702)
Wholesale trade	1,527,652	326,236	1,853,888	(41,235)	(4,460)	(45,695)
Retail restaurants and hotels	2,248,510	59,773	2,308,283	(53,807)	(745)	(54,552)
Transport and storage	1,299,345	168,361	1,467,706	(21,251)	(343)	(21,594)
telecommunications	412,843	185	413,028	(5,286)	(3)	(5,289)
Financial and insurance establishments	2,803,399	12,781	2,816,180	(34,618)	(1,231)	(35,849)
Real estate and services provided to companies	3,409,483	5,089	3,414,572	(68,032)	(101)	(68,133)
Community, social and personal services	8,182,995	5,662	8,188,657	(109,489)	(188)	(109,677)
Total Commercial loans	**25,731,567**	**1,172,750**	**26,904,317**	**(453,737)**	**(18,320)**	**(472,057)**
Mortgage loans	**11,001,466**	**-**	**11,001,466**	**(55,926)**	**-**	**(55,926)**
Consumer Loans	**3,532,786**	**-**	**3,532,786**	**(237,805)**	**-**	**(237,805)**
Contingent loan exposure	**5,021,688**	**723,161**	**5,744,849**	**(47,106)**	**(4,785)**	**(51,891)**

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$	
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	(1979)	(158)	(2,137)
Crude oil and natural gas production	157,330	-	157,330	(2,698)	-	(2,698)
Product Manufacturing Industry	1,700,074	343,823	2,043,898	(42,022)	(3,164)	(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)		(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	8,252,798	7,300	8,260,098	(123,320)	(249)	(123,569)
Total Commercial loans	**25,927,972**	**1,248,657**	**27,176,630**	**(470,271)**	**(20,181)**	**(490,451)**
Mortgage loans	**10,751,664**	**-**	**10,751,664**	**(52,809)**	**-**	**(52,809)**
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)**

m) As March 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:

March 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
GVP <= 40%	850,361	9,322	8,808	2,666	5,087	876,244	(3,389)	(60)	(235)	(16)	(97)	(3,797)
40% < GVP <= 80%	7,555,923	105,544	55,692	22,867	71,783	7,811,809	(24,470)	(1,458)	(1,087)	(584)	(1,590)	(29,189)
80% < GVP <= 90%	1,808,007	16,807	7,659	3,794	4,126	1,840,393	(12,375)	(1,500)	(1,081)	(758)	(841)	(16,555)
GVP > 90%	462,523	4,859	2,864	662	2,112	473,020	(4,634)	(618)	(391)	(167)	(575)	(6,385)
Total LTV	**10,676,814**	**136,532**	**75,023**	**29,989**	**83,108**	**11,001,466**	**(44,868)**	**(3,636)**	**(2,794)**	**(1,525)**	**(3,103)**	**(55,926)**

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
GVP <= 40%	804,576	30,092	8,348	2,496	5,695	851,207	(2,219)	(188)	(85)	(10)	(50)	(2,552)
40% < GVP <= 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% < GVP <= 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)
GVP > 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)**

n) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, loans and advances to bank and commercial loans and their provisions recorded by classification category, are as follows:

March 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	-	313,450	179,200	-	23,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516,219	-	-	-	516,219	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	19,779	9,598	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,423	-	-	-	29,423	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	28,667	25,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,222	-	-	-	54,222	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit balances with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**361,896**	**214,353**	**46**	**23,569**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**599,864**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**599,864**	**-**
Provisions recorded	-	299	469	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	771	-	-	-	771	-
% Provisions recorded	0.00%	0.08%	0.22%	2.17%	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%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	204,755	1,369,467	2,965,173	2,964,078	3,879,220	5,494,303	16,876,996	1,056,342	236,062	94,265	187,403	1,574,072	152,254	34,056	96,602	43,431	32,219	35,564	394,126	18,845,194	3,640,641	293,362	3,934,003	22,779,197	44,997
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	96,712	221,240	108,077	96,771	44,996	567,796	16,840	8,190	-	-	25,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,826	11,829	307	12,136	604,962	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	10,014	105,484	104,057	65,492	23,914	308,961	4,004	5,931	-	-	9,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,896	20,589	25	20,614	339,510	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	191,063	2,409	11,596	7,949	213,017	4,052	5,703	-	5,508	15,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228,280	-	-	-	228,280	-
Debtors in current accounts	27,997	2,592	20,115	6,775	3,248	3,933	64,660	6,255	680	186	201	7,322	180	117	47	8	86	779	1,217	73,199	59,486	7,102	66,588	139,787	-
Credit card debtors	-	1,022	1,458	1,303	1,107	863	5,753	1,025	96	13	10	1,144	-	10	-	27	17	27	81	6,978	50,408	3,560	53,968	60,946	-
Factoring operations	34,608	162,822	240,406	397,143	108,356	23,754	967,089	6,360	610	-	-	6,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	974,059	71,531	1,410	72,941	1,047,000	-
Commercial finance lease operations	-	89,488	173,514	321,020	223,813	329,431	1,137,266	86,188	15,226	4,942	4,471	110,827	13,175	2,807	1,090	3,600	4,227	1,894	26,793	1,274,886	281,213	9,764	290,977	1,565,863	-
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,393	18,014	135,407	135,407	-
Other loans and receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	403	304	1,193	8	527	2,562	2,562	7	796	803	3,365	-
Subtotal	**267,360**	**1,732,117**	**3,918,453**	**3,904,862**	**4,389,603**	**5,929,143**	**20,141,538**	**1,181,066**	**272,498**	**99,406**	**197,593**	**1,750,563**	**165,736**	**37,393**	**98,043**	**48,259**	**36,557**	**38,791**	**424,779**	**22,316,880**	**4,253,097**	**334,340**	**4,587,437**	**26,904,317**	**44,997**
Provisions recorded	101	2,434	5,917	37,498	34,611	63,750	144,311	25,736	6,072	8,457	7,927	48,192	3,333	3,787	24,527	19,415	23,819	34,804	109,685	302,188	69,696	100,173	169,869	472,057	-
% 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, 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	-	315,331	180,174	-	25,648	-	521,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521,153	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts on checking accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	35,099	8,530	-	-	-	43,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,629	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	52,052	23,498	-	-	-	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**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Provisions recorded	-	332	464	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	4,376,655	319,736	4,696,391	22,963,704	-
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	46,193
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	10
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**	**5,022,118**	**361,217**	**5,383,335**	**27,176,639**	**46,203**
Provisions recorded	77	1,179	7,931	36,320	38,338	59,047	142,892	22,325	6,956	8,489	11,019	48,789	3,379	3,483	25,402	16,296	24,159	45,751	118,470	310,151	69,678	110,622	180,300	490,451	
% 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%	

o) As March 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 March 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 assessment		Individual assessment	Individual/group assessment			Individual/group assessment		Individual assessment	Individual/group assessment					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks															
0 days	599,865	-	-	-	-	599,865	(771)	-	-	-	-	(771)	-	(771)	599,094
1 to 29 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**599,865**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**599,865**	**(771)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(771)**	**-**	**(771)**	**599,094**
Commercial loans															
0 days	19,867,677	4,160,360	1,693,229	280,777	132,661	26,134,704	(126,626)	(34,317)	(42,429)	(56,400)	(34,418)	(294,190)	(48,351)	(342,541)	25,792,163
1 to 29 days	263,624	63,837	47,623	18,037	27,443	420,564	(973)	(2,927)	(2,823)	(2,839)	(7,330)	(16,892)	(403)	(17,295)	403,269
30 to 59 days	8,539	20,952	7,188	10,646	17,884	65,209	(97)	(1970)	(457)	(4,487)	(4,921)	(11,932)	(162)	(12,094)	53,115
60 to 89 days	1,786	7,863	2,522	26,602	13,293	52,066	(96)	(1,038)	(21)	(6,772)	(3,902)	(11,829)	(168)	(11,997)	40,069
>= 90 days		-	-	88,715	143,059	231,774	(8)	-	-	(39,043)	(53,166)	(92,217)	(4,087)	(88,130)	143,644
Subtotal	**20,141,626**	**4,253,012**	**1,750,562**	**424,777**	**334,340**	**26,904,317**	**(127,800)**	**(40,252)**	**(45,730)**	**(109,541)**	**(103,737)**	**(427,060)**	**(44,997)**	**(472,057)**	**26,432,260**
Mortgage loans															
0 days	-	10,577,103	-	-	99,711	10,676,814	-	(39,399)	-	-	(5,468)	(44,867)	-	(44,867)	10,631,947
1 to 29 days	-	102,536	-	-	33,995	136,531	-	(1,911)	-	-	(1,725)	(3,636)	-	(3,636)	132,895
30 to 59 days	-	50,893	-	-	24,130	75,023	-	(1,428)	-	-	(1,366)	(2,794)	-	(2,794)	72,229
60 to 89 days	-	12,762	-	-	17,227	29,989	-	(667)	-	-	(858)	(1,525)	-	(1,525)	28,464
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	83,109	83,109	-	-	-	-	(3,104)	(3,104)	-	(3,104)	80,005
Subtotal	**-**	**10,743,294**	**-**	**-**	**258,172**	**11,001,466**	**-**	**(43,405)**	**-**	**-**	**(12,521)**	**(55,926)**	**-**	**(55,926)**	**10,945,540**
Consumer loans															
0 days	-	3,268,448	-	-	90,731	3,359,179	-	(90,242)	-	-	(39,163)	(129,405)	-	(129,405)	3,229,774
1 to 29 days	-	54,531	-	-	17,573	72,104	-	(11,618)	-	-	(8,925)	(20,543)	-	(20,543)	51,561
30 to 59 days	-	20,783	-	-	13,503	34,286	-	(7,193)	-	-	(8,055)	(15,248)	-	(15,248)	19,038
60 to 89 days	-	6,404	-	-	11,536	17,940	-	(2,560)	-	-	(8,233)	(10,793)	-	(10,793)	7,147
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	49,277	49,277	-	(22,948)	-	-	(38,868)	(61,816)	-	(61,816)	(12,539)
Subtotal	**-**	**3,350,166**	**-**	**-**	**182,620**	**3,532,786**	**-**	**(134,561)**	**-**	**-**	**(103,244)**	**(237,805)**	**-**	**(237,805)**	**3,294,981**
TOTAL	**20,141,626**	**18,346,472**	**1,750,562**	**424,777**	**775,132**	**41,438,569**	**(128,571)**	**(218,218)**	**(45,730)**	**(109,541)**	**(219,502)**	**(721,562)**	**(44,997)**	**(766,559)**	**41,271,875**

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 assessment		Individual assessment	Individual/group assessment			Individual/group assessment		Individual assessment	Individual/group 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	18,279,580	4,896,147	1,643,204	320,398	161,608	25,300,937	(113,643)	(38,488)	(39,191)	(68,417)	(42,296)	(302,035)	(48,831)	(350,866)	24,950,071
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	**19,576,974**	**5,059,591**	**1,745,461**	**433,003**	**361,601**	**27,176,630**	**(120,224)**	**(46,721)**	**(45,836)**	**(118,256)**	**(113,221)**	**(444,258)**	**(46,193)**	**(490,451)**	**26,686,179**
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)	-	-	(1956)	(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	**20,217,306**	**18,800,554**	**1,745,461**	**433,003**	**803,092**	**41,999,416**	**(121,023)**	**(195,427)**	**(45,836)**	**(118,256)**	**(224,776)**	**(705,318)**	**(46,193)**	**(751,511)**	**41,247,905**

The guarantees taken by the Bank to ensure the collection of the rights reflected in its loans 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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, approximately MCh$611,139 and MCh$582,875, respectively, correspond to finance leases on personal property, and MCh$955,10 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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, is as follows:

	Net balance receivable	
	As of March 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Gross finance lease	1,753,186	1,747,359
Unaccrued finance income	(186,943)	(183,181)
Net finance lease	**1,566,243**	**1,564,178**

As March 31, 2022and December 31, 2021, the cash flows receivable by the Bank from finance lease agreements due to expiration are as follows:

	Net balance receivable	
	As of March 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$
On-demand	-	-
Up to a month	61,721	34,739
More than 1 month to 3 months	85,151	109,577
More than 3e months to 1 year	308,809	348,672
More than 1 year to 3 years	507,173	540,317
More than 3 years to 5 years	209,998	235,275
More than 5 years	393,391	295,598
Total	**1,566,243**	**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$1,857 million as of March 31, 2022 and Ch$7,090 million as of December 31, 2021 through the execution of guarantees or dations in payment of collateral.

NOTE 14 – INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

a) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the main investments in companies and joint ventures are detailed below:

	March 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.	10,107	12.71	1,285	9,935	12.71	1,263
Combanc S.A.	6,691	11.74	890	6,638	1:30 p.m.	883
Transbank S.A.	88,621	8.72	7,727	84,898	8.72	7,402
Nexus S.A.	13,033	14.81	1930	11,471	14.81	1,699
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	12,839	13.61	1,747	12,508	13.61	1,702
AFT S.A.	19,446	20.00	3,889	19,158	20.00	3,832
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	11,236	33.33	3,745	10,728	33.33	3,576
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	6,447	7.03	453	6,317	7.03	444
Pagos y servicios S.A.	(1,513)	49.90	(755)	892	49.90	445
Minority investments						
Shares in SWIFT	-	-	56	-	-	56
Shares in BLADEX	-	-	714	-	-	759
Other shares	-	-	2,891	-	-	2,513
Investments in joint ventures						
Servipag Ltda.	14,950	50.00	7,475	14,930	50.00	7,465
Artikos Chile S.A.	2,747	50.00	1,373	2,527	50.00	1,263

b) Changes in investments in companies as March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	March 31	December 31,
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1,	33,302	26,624
Acquisition of investments	-	3,861
Translation adjustment	-	-
Equity in profit or loss	1,187	2,290
Sale of investments in companies	-	-
Dividend received	-	(239)
Adjustment of provision for minimum dividend and results	-	732
Provision for minimum dividend	(79)	(505)
Capital increase adjustment	(1,164)	-
Regulatory adjustment	-	539
MTM shares	174	-
Total	**33,420**	**33,302**

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, intangible assets are as follows:

March 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	-	-	164,265	-	164,265
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations:					
Customer relationships	10	7	34,890	(14,639)	20,251
Core deposits	8	2	97,955	(66,865)	31,090
Right to use trademarks	10	7	19,236	(1,706)	17,530
Right to use channels	10	7	2,538	(1,317)	1,221
Contract for collection of services	-	-	8,508	(2,836)	5,672
Mortgage loans servicing rights	-	-	2,705	(815)	1,890
Other intangibles	11	7	8,606	(4,928)	3,678
Other independently generated intangible assets					
Software or computer programs purchased independently	6	5	131,947	(56,792)	75,155
Software or computer programs generated internally	6	5	287,833	(193,602)	94,231
Mortgage loans servicing rights	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	34	-	3. 4
Total			**758,517**	**(343,500)**	**415,017**

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	(13,843)	21,047
Core deposits	8	2	106,706	(71,121)	35,585
Right to use trademarks	10	7	20,497	(1,578)	18,919
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	-	-	2,696	(775)	1921
Other intangibles	11	7	9,089	(3,060)	6,029
Other independently generated intangible assets					
Software or computer programs purchased independently	6	5	131,236	(55,173)	76,063
Software or computer programs generated internally	6	5	282,246	(184,646)	97,600
Mortgage loans servicing rights	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	45	-	45
Total			**775,033**	**(334,073)**	**440,960**

b) Changes in intangible assets as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are as follows:

		Other intangibles arising from business combinations									Other independently generated intangible assets				
	Goodwill from business combination MCh$	Customer relationships MCh$	Exclusivity contract MCh$	Stable deposits MCh$	Right to use trademarks MCh$	Right to use channels MCh$	Contract for collection of services MCh$	Software or computer programs 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	20,497	2,538	8,508	-	2,696	9,089	131,236	282,246	-	45	775,03
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	2,451	10,173	-	(11)	12,84
Derecognition / disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(115)	-	-	(11
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exchange rate variation	(12,317)	-	-	(8,751)	(1,261)	-	-	-	(221)	(483)	(2,306)	-	-	-	(25,33
Goodwill remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566	(4,471)	-	-	(3,90
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross balance as of March 31, 2022	**164,265**	**34,890**	**-**	**97,955**	**19,236**	**2,538**	**8,508**	**-**	**2,705**	**8,606**	**131,947**	**287,833**	**-**	**34**	**758,5**
Amortization for the period	-	(796)	-	(1,556)	(128)	(63)	(213)	-	(107)	(2,295)	(1,619)	(8,956)	-	-	(15,73
Accumulated amortization	-	(13,843)	-	(71,121)	(1,578)	(1,254)	(2,623)	-	(775)	(3,060)	(55,173)	(184,646)	-	-	(334,07
Derecognition / disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	5,812	-	-	-	-	67	427	-	-	-	-	6,30
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total amortization and accumulated impairment	**-**	**(14,639)**	**-**	**(66,865)**	**(1,706)**	**(1,317)**	**(2,836)**	**-**	**(815)**	**(4,928)**	**(56,792)**	**(193,602)**	**-**	**-**	**(343,50**
Net balance as of March 31, 2022	**164,265**	**20,251**	**-**	**31,090**	**17,530**	**1,221**	**5,672**	**-**	**1,890**	**3,678**	**75,155**	**94,231**	**-**	**34**	**415,0**

		Other intangibles arising from business combinations									Other independently generated intangible assets				
	Goodwill from business combination	Customer relationships	Exclusivity contract	Stable deposits	Right to use trademarks	Right to use channels	Contract for collection of services	Software or computer programs	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$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	151,512	34,890	-	88,894	17,930	2,538	8,508	-	1,616	8,106	98,180	245,147	-	67	657,38
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	756	-	25,564	48,955	-	-	75,27
Derecognition / disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(335)	(1,546)	-	(22)	(190
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,725	(10,310)	-	-	(5,58
Exchange rate variation	25,070	-	-	17,812	2,567	-	-	-	324	983	3,102	-	-	-	49,85
Goodwill remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross balance as of December 31, 2021	**176,582**	**34,890**	**-**	**106,706**	**20,497**	**2,538**	**8,508**	**-**	**2,696**	**9,089**	**131,236**	**282,246**	**-**	**45**	**775,03**
Amortization for the period	-	(3,731)	-	(13,524)	(512)	(254)	(851)	-	(392)	(802)	(9,591)	(29,677)	-	-	(59,33
Accumulated amortization	-	(10,190)	-	(46,191)	(1,066)	(1,000)	(1,772)	-	(279)	(2,034)	(44,402)	(155,178)	-	-	(262,11
Derecognition / disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	78	-	(11,406)	-	-	-	-	(104)	(224)	(1,180)	209	-	-	(12,62
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total amortization and accumulated impairment	**-**	**(13,843)**	**-**	**(71,121)**	**(1,578)**	**(1,254)**	**(2,623)**	**-**	**(775)**	**(3,060)**	**(55,173)**	**(184,646)**	**-**	**-**	**(334,07**
Net balance as of December 31, 2021	**176,582**	**21,047**	**-**	**35,585**	**18,919**	**1,284**	**5,885**	**-**	**1921**	**6,029**	**76,063**	**97,600**	**-**	**45**	**440,96**

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.

NOTE 16 – FIXED ASSETS

a) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, fixed assets are detailed as follows:

	March 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	239,791	(46,882)	192,909
Other fixed assets	6	5	197,768	(141,640)	56,128
Total			**437,559**	**(188,522)**	**249,037**

	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	243,377	(46,442)	196,935
Other fixed assets	6	5	194,293	(138,494)	55,799
Total			**437,670**	**(184,936)**	**252,734**

b) Changes in fixed assets as March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Buildings and land	Other fixed assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance at January 1, 2022	243,377	194,292	437,669
Acquisitions	161	4,071	4,232
Derecognition/disposal	-	(179)	(179)
Transfers	320	1,259	1,579
Others	(4,068)	(1,675)	(5,743)
Impairment	-	-	-
Gross balance as of March 31, 2022	**239,790**	**197,768**	**437,558**
Depreciation for the year	(1,014)	(4,817)	(5,831)
Derecognition/disposal	-	178	178
Transfers	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(46,442)	(138,493)	(184,935)
Others	575	1,492	2,067
Impairment	-	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(46,881)**	**(141,640)**	**(188,521)**
Net balance as of March 31, 2022	**192,909**	**56,128**	**249,037**

	Buildings and land	Other fixed assets	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
Others	8,468	3,988	12,456
Impairment	-		
Gross balance as of December 31, 2021	**243,377**	**194,292**	**437,669**
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)
Others	496	1,213	1,709
Impairment	-	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(46,441)**	**(138,494)**	**(184,935)**
Net balance as of December 31, 2021	**196,936**	**55,798**	**252,734**

NOTE 17 –RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

a) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, this caption is detailed as follows:

	March 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	9	212,116	(57,802)	154,314
Leasehold improvements	9	7	68,007	(48,430)	19,577
Other fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**280,123**	**(106,232)**	**173,891**

	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	-	-	223,152	(55,230)	167,923
Leasehold improvements	-	-	69,646	(48,543)	21,103
Other fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**283,798**	**(103,773)**	**189,025**

b) Changes in right-of-use assets as March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Buildings and land	Leasehold improvements	Other fixed assets	Other intangible assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance January 1, 2022	223,152	69,646	-	-	292,798
Acquisitions	10,495	66,526	-	-	10,561
Derecognition/disposal	(15,877)	(781)	-	-	(16,658)
Transfers	484	376	-	-	860
Others	(6,139)	(1,301)	-	-	(7,440)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross balance as of March 31, 2022	**212,116**	**68,007**	**-**	**-**	**280,123**
Depreciation for the period	(5,500)	(882)	-	-	(6,382)
Derecognition/disposal	1952	593	-	-	2,518
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(55,230)	(48,543)	-	-	(103,773)
Others	1,003	402	-	-	(1,405)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(57,802)**	**(48,430)**	**-**	**-**	**(106,232)**
Net balance as of March 31, 2022	**154,314**	**19,577**	**-**	**-**	**173,891**

	Buildings and land	Leasehold improvements	Other fixed assets	Other intangible assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance January 1, 2022	219,662	69,165	-	-	288,827
Acquisitions	42,769	1,419	-	-	44,188
Derecognition/disposal	(51,756)	(3,423)	-	-	(55,179)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Others	12,477	2,486	-	-	14,963
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross balance as of December 31, 2021	**223,152**	**69,646**	**-**	**-**	**292,799**
Depreciation for the period	(21,780)	(1,446)	-	-	(23,226)
Derecognition/disposal	8,831	108	-	-	8,939
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(37,373)	(46,647)	-	-	(84,020)
Others	(4,907)	(560)	-	-	(5,467)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	**(55,229)**	**(48,545)**	**-**	**-**	**(103,774)**
Net balance as of December 31, 2021	**167,923**	**21,102**	**-**	**-**	**189,025**

c) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, lease liabilities are as follows:

	March 31	December 31
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Lease liabilities	160,526	173,726
Total	**160,526**	**173,726**

d) Lease liabilities as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	March 31	December 31
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Depreciation	6,382	23,226
Interests	783	3,348
Short-term leases	-	-
Total	**7,165**	**26,574**

e) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the expenses related to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Contract maturity		
On demand	-	-
Up to one month	1,841	1986
From 1 to 3 months	4,648	5,016
From 3 months to 1 years	15,856	14,478
Between 1 and 3 years	53,215	55,195
From 3 to 5 years	72,016	49,508
More than 5 years	12,950	47,543
Total	**160,526**	**173,726**

f) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 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

1. Current tax

As of March 31, 2022, 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 current tax liability of Ch$91,513 million as of March 31, 2022 (liability of Ch$121,963 million as of December 31, 2021). Such provisions are presented net of recoverable taxes, as detailed below:

	March 31	December 31
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax assets	22,989	19,572
Current tax (liabilities)	(114,502)	(141,535)
Total assets (liabilities)	**(91,513)**	**(121,963)**
Income tax (27% tax rate for 2022 and 2021)	(12,152)	(307,300)
Previous year provision	(284,288)	-
Provision for 40% of single tax	(73)	(212)
Less		
Monthly provisional payments	185,263	170,171
Tax credit for training expenses	2,242	2,286
Credit for acquisition of fixed assets	122	118
Credit for donations	1,420	1,138
Income tax recoverable	12,450	9,478
Other taxes and withholdings recoverable	3,503	2,358
Total	**(91,513)**	**(121,963)**

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 :

	March 31, 2022			
	Chile	Florida	Peru	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax asset	9,241	13,746	2	22,989
Current tax liability	(114,502)	-	-	(114,502)
Net total	**(105,261)**	**13,746**	**2**	**(91,513)**

	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)**

2. Income tax

The effect of tax expenditure for the periodsbetween January 1 and March March 31, 2022 and 2021, is comprised of the following:

	March 31	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax expense:		
Current year tax	(12,152)	(53,618)
Tax difference in CNB	-	-
Tax difference in other subsidiaries	-	-
Surplus/ deficit in previous year provision	-	-
Deferred tax credit (debit):		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(4,233)	34,278
Subtotal	**(16,385)**	**(19,340)**
Tax for non-deductible expenses under Article 21	(73)	(68)
Net income tax debit (credit) to profit or loss	**(16,458)**	**(19,408)**

3. 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 March 31, 2022 and 2021:

	March 31			
	2022		2021	
	Tax rate	Amount	Tax rate	Amount
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Profit before tax		205,890		176,701
Tax at the prevailing tax rate	27.00	55,590	27.00	47,709
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses when calculating taxable income:				
Price-level adjustment - BCI Financial Group	(10.88)	(22,399)	(4.86)	(8,580)
US rate differences	1.54	3,160	(0.21)	(369)
Price-level adjustment on share capital	(15.95)	(32,843)	(7.92)	(14,000)
Single tax (non-deductible expenses)	0.04	73	0.04	68
Taxes from previous years	-	-	-	-
Bonds 104 Income Tax Law	4.70	9,675	(0.44)	(4,649)
Others	0.00	3,202	0.00	(771)
Effective rate and income tax expense	7.99	16,458	10.98	19,408

The effective income tax rate for the 2022 and 2021 periods is 7.99% and 10.98%, respectively.

(1) The investment that BCI maintains in the US (CNB) 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 March 2022 is a tax benefit of Ch$22,399 million, while as of March 2021, it is a tax benefit of Ch$8,580 million.

(2) The legal tax rate in Chile is 27%, while in the US the tax rate is 24.52182% (federal tax of 21% and state tax of 4.458%). 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. Effect of deferred taxes on equity

The deferred tax that has been recognized as a debit to equity as March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, is comprised of the following:

	Accumulated balances		Credit (debit) to profit or loss	
	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial investments available for sale	9,913	10,841	(928)	17,877
Investments for Cash Flow Hedge	(14,965)	(47,801)	32,835	(95,399)
First application of CNCB	2,356	2,356	-	-
Other deferred tax credit (debit) on equity	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax credit (debit on equity	(2,696)	(34,604)	31,907	(77,522)

5. Deferred tax effect

As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Bank has recorded the effects of deferred taxes in accordance with IAS 12 in its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following are the effects of deferred taxes on assets, liabilities and equity as a result of temporary differences:

	March 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Asset	Liability	Net	Asset	Liability	Net
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Concepts						
Provision for loan losses	235,353	-	235,353	223,465	-	223,465
Provision for employee vacations and bonuses	35,540	-	35,540	51,169	-	51,169
Derivative contracts	-	(6,279)	(6,279)	36,545	-	36,545
Leases (net)	-	(48,021)	(48,021)	-	(39,919)	(39,919)
Other deferred tax credits (debits)	74,295	-	74,295	14,818	-	14,818
Fixed assets	-	(19,366)	(19,366)	-	(19,630)	(19,630)
Transitory assets	-	(31,991)	(31,991)	-	(29,743)	(29,743)
Subordinated bonds	17,887	-	17,887	21,049	-	21,049
Document brokerage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credicorp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differences - Financial Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary differences - CNB	64,697	-	64,697	29,476	-	29,476
Total net assets (liabilities)	**427,772**	**(105,657)**	**322,115**	**376,522**	**(89,292)**	**287,230**
Deferred tax credit (debit) on equity	-	(2,696)	(2,696)	-	(34,604)	(34,604)
Net effect of deferred tax asset	**427,772**	**(108,353)**	**319,419**	**376,522**	**(123,896)**	**252,626**

(*) This deferred tax asset is originated by the subsidiaries located in Miami and BCI Miami Branch, mainly as a result of the tax loss, some intangible assets and the provision for credit risk of the subsidiary BCIFinancialGroup, Inc. and Subsidiaries.

The following is a breakdown of net deferred taxes by geographic location in accordance with the provisions of IAS 12:

	March 31, 2022			
	Chili	Florida	Peru	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax asset	259,007	63,907	789	323,703
Deferred tax liability	(1,588)	-	-	(1,588)
Net total	**257,419**	**63,907**	**789**	**322,115**
Deferred taxes on equity	(2,696)	-	-	(2,696)
Net total for deferred taxes	**254,723**	**63,907**	**789**	**319,419**

	December 31, 2021			
	Chili	Florida	Peru	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax asset	258,680	29,081	395	288,156
Deferred tax liability	(926)	-	-	(926)
Net total	**257,754**	**29,081**	**395**	**287,230**
Deferred taxes on equity	(34,604)	-	-	(34,604)
Net total for deferred taxes	**223,150**	**29,081**	**395**	**252,626**

NOTE 19 – OTHER ASSETS

As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, other assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Assets to be leased in financial leases as lessor	52,503	82,144
Cash guarantees delivered for derivative financial transactions	72,169	194,935
Debtors for brokerage of financial instruments	-	-
Accounts receivable for use of payment cards with provision of funds	-	-
Accounts receivable from third parties	416,882	436,939
Accounts receivable from subsidiaries for services rendered (applicable only at individual bank level)	-	-
Investment property	-	-
VAT fiscal credit receivable	8,685	8,568
Prepaid expenses	56,152	42,107
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	-	-
Assets to support obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	-	-
Asset for revenue	-	-
Investments in gold	7,042	7,153
Other cash collateral provided	495,139	334,701
Pending operations	74,400	20,982
Accounts receivable	75,463	88,098
Rights for insurance in favor of City Nacional Bank	64,817	76,031
Securities recoverable	20,099	11,875
FED and FHLB shares	77,252	82,112
Other assets	10,870	16,432
Accumulated impairment of other assets receivable	-	-
Total	**1,431,473**	**1,402,077**

NOTE 20 – NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUP HELD FOR SALE AND LIABILITIES INCLUDED IN DISPOSAL GROUP HELD FOR SALE

a) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, non-current assets and disposal group held for sale are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction:		
Goods received in payment	556	404
Assets foreclosed at judicial auction	2,505	2,133
Provisions for goods received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(5)	-
Subtotal	**3,056**	**2,537**
Investment in companies	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Fixed assets	-	-
Assets for recovery of assets under finance leases	43,653	43,182
Other assets	-	-
Subtotal	**43,653**	**43,182**
Total	**46,709**	**45,719**

b) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, changes in provisions for assets received in payment are as follows:

	Provisions MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	-
Provisions accrued	7
Provisions used	(12)
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**(5)**

	Provisions MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	(73)
Provisions accrued	203
Provisions used	(130)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**-**

c) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Financial derivative contracts	5,197,898	5,094,231
Other financial instruments	-	-
Total	**5,197,898**	**5,094,231**

b) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, financial derivative contracts are as follows:

	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	Fair value as of March 31, 2022
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial derivative contracts									
Forwards	38,330	11,825,784	8,769,138	14,703,164	4,451,544	762,456	1,798,457	42,348,872	978,201
Swaps	458,280	4,346,344	7,288,147	32,122,274	37,766,687	24,137,818	27,921,320	134,040,870	4,217,324
Call Options	-	17,393	40,957	28,009	-	-	-	86,358	1,299
Put Options	-	11,497	36,426	33,356	-	-	-	81,278	999
Futures	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	75
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	**496,610**	**16,201,018**	**16,134,671**	**46,886,803**	**42,218,231**	**24,900,274**	**29,719,777**	**176,557,381**	**5,197,898**

	On demand	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months months	From 3 months up to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Fair value as of December 31, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	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	46,858,231	4,083,242
Call Options	-	31,938	20,838	69,723	486	-	-	122,985	4,417
Put Options	-	27,042	16,392	72,007	-	-	-	115,442	521
Futures	-	-	93,337	-	-	-	-	93,337	1,448
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Bank does not hold any other financial instruments.

NOTE 22 – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST

a) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, financial liabilities at amortized cost are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Deposits and other obligations on demand		
Current accounts	23,154,570	24,345,331
Demand deposit accounts	1,050,661	1,200,201
Other demand deposits	343,537	456,225
Obligations for fund provision accounts for payment cards	17,973	19,560
Other obligations on demand	1,496,194	1,632,125
Subtotal	**26,062,935**	**27,653,442**
Deposits and other time deposits		
Time deposits	11,656,569	10,797,310
Term savings accounts	69,073	66,960
Other term credit balances	2,099	878
Subtotal	**11,727,741**	**10,865,148**
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending		
Transactions with domestic banks	-	3,648
Transactions with foreign banks	-	-
Transactions with other domestic entities	399,560	137,530
Transactions with other foreign entities	278	-
Subtotal	**399,838**	**141,178**
Bank borrowings		
Domestic banks	266,730	416,727
Foreign banks	1,696,851	2,012,708
Central Bank of Chile	4,512,758	4,541,402
Foreign Central Banks	-	-
Subtotal	**6,476,339**	**6,970,837**
Debt financial instruments issued		
Letters of credit	3,288	3,887
Current bonds	7,538,813	7,424,308
Subtotal	**7,542,101**	**7,428,195**
Other financial obligations		
Other financial obligations with the public sector	2,101	2,381
Other domestic financial obligations	69,587	73,083
Other foreign financial obligations	874,118	952,639
Subtotal	**945,806**	**1,028,103**
Total	**53,154,760**	**54,086,903**

b) As of March 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%	50,184,596,949	50,185
SERIES__E	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2022	4.27%	101,511,796,628	101,512
SERIES_O3	100,000,000,000	45,000,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2027	3.52%	44,314,069,006	44,314
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(4,324,546,031)	(4,325)
Subtotal	**250,000,000,000**	**195,000,000,000**				**191,685,916,552**	**191,686**

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$
SERIES_AF2	10,000,000	10,000,000	08-01-2012	01-08-2022	3.43%	10,015,281	317,762
SERIES_AI2	5,000,000	-	03-01-2014	03-01-2024	0.00%	-	-
SERIES_AJ2	20,000,000	20,000,000	10-01-2014	10-01-2024	2.23%	20,081,981	637,156
SERIES_AL1	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2022	1.89%	3,027,854	96,067
SERIES_AL2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2023	2.15%	3,037,177	96,363
SERIES_AL3	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2024	2.40%	3,031,726	96,190
SERIES_AL4	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2028	2.36%	3,050,703	96,792
SERIES_AL5	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2016	06-01-2031	2.50%	3,028,103	96,075
SERIES_AN2	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2016	12-01-2024	1.95%	3,024,161	95,950
SERIES_AN3	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2016	12-01-2026	2.00%	3,020,856	95,845
SERIES_A1	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2017	04-01-2022	1.72%	3,029,857	96,131
SERIES_A2	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2017	04-01-2027	2.18%	3,005,853	95,369
SERIES_B1	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2017	05-01-2022	1.50%	3,026,150	96,013
SERIES_B2	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2017	05-01-2023	1.67%	3,035,594	96,313
SERIES_C2	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2017	07-01-2023	2.32%	3,003,540	95,296
SERIES_C3	3,000,000	3,000,000	07-01-2017	07-01-2025	2.28%	2,989,660	94,855
SERIES_C4	3,000,000	3,000,000	07-01-2017	07-01-2026	2.42%	2,965,741	94,096
SERIES_D1	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2023	1.84%	3,032,519	96,215
SERIES_D2	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2025	2.04%	3,021,414	95,863
SERIES_D3	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2028	2.34%	2,964,792	94,066
SERIES_D4	3,000,000	3,000,000	11-01-2017	11-01-2029	2.45%	2,934,332	93,100
SERIES_F1	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2022	1.46%	3,029,880	96,131
SERIES_F2	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2024	1.60%	3,053,641	96,885
SERIES_F3	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2025	2.00%	3,030,492	96,151
SERIES_F4	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2028	2.17%	3,002,890	95,275
SERIES_F5	3,000,000	3,000,000	04-01-2018	04-01-2029	2.36%	2,962,761	94,002
Series_G1	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2025	1.47%	3,069,215	97,379
Series_G2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2026	1.09%	3,131,060	99,341
Series_G3	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2018	06-01-2029	2.10%	3,001,741	95,238
SERIES_I1	3,000,000	3,000,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2028	0.70%	3,232,512	102,560
SERIES_I2	3,000,000	3,000,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2029	0.72%	3,269,408	103,731
SERIES_I3	3,000,000	3,000,000	02-01-2019	02-01-2030	1.19%	3,191,624	101,263
SERIES_K1	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2019	05-01-2023	-0.03%	3,090,993	98,070
SERIES_K4	3,000,000	3,000,000	05-01-2019	05-01-2029	0.45%	3,348,825	106,251
SERIES_M3	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2028	-0.09%	3,333,519	105,765
SERIES_M4	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2029	-0.31%	3,435,003	108,985
SERIES_M5	3,000,000	3,000,000	10-01-2019	10-01-2030	0.27%	3,332,337	105,728
SERIES_N1	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	06-01-2027	2.05%	2,935,508	93,137
SERIES_N2	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2027	2.76%	2,820,809	89,498
SERIES_N3	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2028	2.25%	2,878,037	91,314
SERIES_N4	3,000,000	1,050,000	12-01-2020	12-01-2030	3.03%	935,004	29,666
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(1,131,698)	(35,916)
Subtotal	**149,000,000**	**142,050,000**				**143,280,855**	**4,545,971**

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	11-02-2013	11-02-2023	4.09%	502,105,683	393,817
XS1655597034	50,000,000	50,000,000	08-01-2017	08-01-2022	2.96%	50,207,625	39,379
XS1692845396	50,000,000	50,000,000	10-06-2017	10-06-2022	3.00%	50,677,054	39,748
US05890MAA18	500,000,000	500,000,000	10-12-2017	10-12-2027	3.65%	501,460,742	393,311
XS1703060829	50,000,000	50,000,000	10-19-2017	10-19-2022	2.32%	50,065,610	39,268
XS1702405702	40,000,000	40,000,000	10-20-2017	10-20-2022	2.27%	40,050,800	31,413
XS1879614755	50,000,000	50,000,000	13-09-2018	13-03-2024	3.85%	49,910,311	39,146
XS1888335194	100,000,000	100,000,000	10-04-2018	04-04-2024	4.02%	101,603,329	79,691
XS1895749593	45,000,000	45,000,000	19-10-2018	19-04-2024	4.03%	45,641,474	35,798
XS1919312626	25,000,000	25,000,000	12-07-2018	12-07-2023	1.88%	24,918,074	19,544
XS1984711355	10,000,000	10,000,000	04-23-2019	23-04-2024	1.55%	9,973,828	7,823
XS2012024696	50,000,000	50,000,000	06-14-2019	14-06-2029	3.32%	50,112,691	39,305
XS2024766276	50,000,000	50,000,000	07-10-2019	10-07-2029	3.21%	49,973,730	39,196
XS2047630970	10,000,000	10,000,000	08-28-2019	08-28-2024	1.50%	9,968,118	7,818
XS2085920416	20,000,000	20,000,000	12-02-2019	06-02-2025	1.52%	19,873,106	15,587
XS2318617185	54,000,000	54,000,000	03-17-2021	12-03-2029	2.37%	53,736,369	42,147
XS2337108497	10,000,000	10,000,000	04-27-2021	04-27-2026	0.85%	9,937,602	7,794
XS2357310379	10,000,000	10,000,000	06-23-2021	06-23-2031	2.60%	9,952,314	7,806
XS2377687442	10,000,000	10,000,000	08-18-2021	08-18-2031	2.53%	9,905,677	7,769
XS2387450393	30,000,000	30,000,000	09-16-2021	09-16-2026	1.81%	29,716,512	23,308
XS2388190592	10,000,000	10,000,000	09-21-2021	09-21-2026	1.66%	9,870,650	7,742
XS2384719667	133,000,000	133,000,000	09-24-2021	09-24-2026	1.89%	131,265,083	102,955
XS2389126280	10,000,000	10,000,000	09-27-2021	09-27-2031	2.42%	9,884,606	7,753
US05890MAB90	500,000,000	500,000,000	10-14-2021	10-14-2031	3.08%	491,584,457	385,564
XS2398895651	17,000,000	17,000,000	10-19-2021	10-19-2026	1.06%	16,844,135	13,211
XS2402142371	20,000,000	20,000,000	10-27-2021	10-27-2028	1.26%	19,842,322	15,563
XS2407022313	20,000,000	20,000,000	12-01-2021	12-01-2026	1.35%	19,805,430	15,534
XS2454830824	10,000,000	10,000,000	10-03-2022	10-03-2029	1.66%	9,879,633	7,749
XS2457006521	25,000,000	25,000,000	15-03-2022	15-03-2027	1.67%	24,737,486	19,402
Fair value adjustment (fair value coverage)						11,375,475	8,922
Subtotal	**2,409,000,000**	**2,409,000,000**				**2,414,879,926**	**1,894,063**

(*) Balance due based on the effective interest rate, that is, once all the origination costs of the bond placement have been deducted, which will be amortized over the expected life of the financial instrument.

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%	19,997,665	17,416
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						-	-
Subtotal	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**				**19,997,665**	**17,416**

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%	80,668,575	47,469
XS1859545367	40,000,000	40,000,000	07-25-2018	07-25-2033	4.67%	40,953,502	24,099
XS1879612973	60,000,000	60,000,000	09-14-2018	09-14-2033	4.65%	60,980,539	35,884
XS1897619968	40,000,000	40,000,000	10-24-2018	10-24-2033	4.70%	40,190,699	23,650
XS2087687435	30,000,000	30,000,000	12-02-2019	12-03-2029	1.86%	29,778,398	17,523
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						267,228	157
Subtotal	**250,000,000**	**250,000,000**				**252,838,941**	**148,782**

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%	174,633,063	148,711
CH0494734376	100,000,000	100,000,000	09-24-2019	09-24-2029	0.22%	99,272,558	84,537
CH0505011889	105,000,000	105,000,000	10-29-2019	10-29-2025	0.25%	104,268,482	88,791
CH0506071239	125,000,000	125,000,000	03-18-2020	18-09-2026	0.10%	123,889,185	105,499
CH1120085696	100,000,000	100,000,000	07-15-2021	12-15-2026	0.39%	98,736,015	84,080
CH1142512339	200,000,000	200,000,000	01-26-2022	04-26-2027	0.60%	197,492,283	168,177
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(3,023,746)	(2,575)
Subtotal	**805,000,000**	**805,000,000**				**795,267,840**	**677,220**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY YEN							
Series	Amount issued AND IN	Amount placed AND IN	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due AND IN	Balance due MCh$
XS1830985781	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	06-01-2018	12-01-2028	0.75%	4,972,492,186	32,119
XS2424489958	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	01-07-2022	01-07-2027	0.50%	4,941,072,129	31,916
Fair value adjustment (fair value hedge)						(55,753,358)	(360)
Subtotal	**10,000,000,000**	**10,000,000,000**				**9,857,810,957**	**63,675**
Total current bonds							**7,538,813**

(*) Balance due based on the effective interest rate, that is, once all the origination costs of the bond placement have been deducted, which will be amortized over the expected life of the financial instrument.

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**	**605,000,000**			**601,868,017**	**562,436**

CURRENT BONDS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY YEN							
Series	Amount issued AND IN	Amount placed AND IN	Placement date	Maturity date	Average rate	Balance due AND IN	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							**7,424,308**

d) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the maturity of current bonds is as follows:

	March 31, 2022		
	Long-term MCh$	Short-term MCh$	Total MCh$
Short and long-term maturity			
Current bonds	6,161,907	1,376,906	7,538,813
Total	**6,191,907**	**1,376,906**	**7,538,813**

	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**

e) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the securities under sale and repurchase agreements are as follows:

	Maturity as of March 31, 2022							
Entity type	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
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	303,157	94,659	1,566	177	-	-	-	399,559
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**303,157**	**94,659**	**1,566**	**177**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**399,559**
Transactions with other foreign entities								
Repurchase agreement	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	279
Securities lending obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**279**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**279**
Total	**303,435**	**94,659**	**1,566**	**177**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**399,838**

	Maturity of the commitment as of December 31, 2021							
Entity type	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**

NOTE 23 – REGULATORY CAPITAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ISSUED

a) As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries do not record any default in the payment of their obligations with banks or any other associated breaches.

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2022 MCh$
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued		
Subordinated bonds	1,370,085	1,332,936
Bonds without fixed maturity	-	-
Preferred stock	-	-
Total	**1,370,085**	**1,332,936**

	Regulatory capital financial instruments issued		
	Subordinated bonds MCh$	Bonds without fixed maturity MCh$	Preferred stock 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	(6,058)	-	-
Payment of principal to the holder	-	-	-
Accrued interest	11,459	-	-
Inflation-indexation accrued by the UF and/or the exchange rate	31,748	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Maturity	-	-	-
Conversion to common stock	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Balances as of March 31, 2022	**1,370,085**	**-**	**-**

	Regulatory capital financial instruments issued		
	Subordinated bonds MCh$	Bonds without fixed maturity MCh$	Preferred stock 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	-	-	-
Others	(17,246)	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2021	**1,332,936**	**-**	**-**

As of March 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$
SERIES_F	1,200,000	1,200,000	05-01-1999	05-01-2024	7.73%	241,675	7,668
SERIES_G	400,000	400,000	05-01-1999	05-01-2025	7.92%	108,502	3,443
SERIES_L	1,200,000	1,200,000	10-01-2001	10-01-2026	6.39%	438,821	13,923
SERIES_M	1,800,000	1,800,000	10-01-2001	10-01-2027	6.43%	748,708	23,755
THEY LAUGH	1,500,000	1,500,000	06-01-2004	06-01-2029	5.25%	718,583	22,799
SERIES_O	1,500,000	1,500,000	06-01-2004	06-01-2030	3.93%	722,116	22,911
SERIES_R	1,500,000	1,500,000	06-01-2005	06-01-2038	4.72%	827,988	26,270
SERIES_S	2,000,000	2,000,000	12-01-2005	12-01-2030	4.86%	1,028,086	32,619
SERIES_T	2,000,000	2,000,000	12-01-2005	12-01-2031	4.52%	1,106,499	35,107
SERIES_U	2,000,000	2,000,000	06-01-2007	06-01-2032	4.19%	1,953,866	61,992
SERIES_Y	4,000,000	4,000,000	12-01-2007	12-01-2030	4.25%	2,787,528	88,442
SERIES_W	4,000,000	4,000,000	06-01-2008	06-01-2036	4.05%	2,277,996	72,276
SERIES_AC	6,000,000	6,000,000	03-01-2010	03-01-2040	3.96%	5,523,290	175,242
SERIES_AD1	4,000,000	4,000,000	06-01-2010	06-01-2040	4.17%	3,704,126	117,524
SERIES_AD2	3,000,000	3,000,000	06-01-2010	06-01-2042	4.14%	2,756,796	87,467
SERIES_AH	15,000,000	9,000,000	09-01-2013	09-01-2043	3.63%	7,938,812	251,881
SERIES_B1S	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2019	12-01-2039	1.32%	3,342,057	106,036
SERIES_B2S	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2019	12-01-2044	1.30%	3,432,984	108,921
SERIES_B3S	3,000,000	3,000,000	12-01-2019	12-01-2049	1.28%	3,524,124	111,809
Total subordinated bonds	**60,100,000**	**54,100,000**				**43,182,557**	**1,370,085**

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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the provisions for contingencies are comprised of the following:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	68,733	110,595
Provisions recorded by a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent	-	-
Provisions for restructuring plans	-	-
Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	318	400
Provisions for obligations related to customer loyalty and merit-based programs	6,303	6,053
Provisions for operational risk	636	661
Other provisions for other contingencies	20,820	20,901
Total	**96,810**	**138,610**

b) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the provisions for employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Provision for short-term employee benefits	26,326	56,186
Provision for post-employment employee benefits	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	-	-
Provision for employee termination benefits	901	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	41,506	53,508
Total	**68,733**	**110,595**

c) Movements in the provision for performance bonuses as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Provision for performance bonuses	
	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	62,167	63,769
Provisions recorded	22,823	78,710
Provisions accrued	(57,737)	(80,312)
Provisions used	(29)	-
Other changes	2,391	-
Total as of March 31, 2022 / December 31, 2021	**29,615**	**62,167**

d) Movements in the provision for accrued vacations as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Provision for accrued vacations	
	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	17,351	15,828
Provisions recorded	4,263	16,398
Provisions accrued	(7,350)	(12,829)
Provisions used	-	-
Other changes	-	(2,046)
Total as of March 31, 2022 / December 31, 2021	**14,264**	**17,351**

NOTE 25 – PROVISIONS FOR DIVIDENDS, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND REVALUATION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2022 MCh$
Provisions for dividends, interest payment and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued		
Provisions for dividends	212,937	156,117
Provision for interest payment on bonds without fixed maturity	-	-
Provision for revaluation of bonds without fixed maturity	-	-
Total	**212,937**	**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, 2022	156,117	-	-	-	156,117
Provisions recorded	212,937	-	-	-	212,937
Provisions accrued	(156,117)	-	-	-	(156,117)
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**212,937**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**212,937**

	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	95,236	-	-	-	95,236
Provisions recorded	156,117	-	-	-	156,117
Provisions accrued	(95,236)	-	-	-	(95,236)
Release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**156,117**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**156,117**

NOTE 26 – SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK

a) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, special provisions for credit risk are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2022 MCh$
Provisions for credit risk for contingent loans	51,891	58,442
Provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	2,793	3,482
Special provisions for foreign loans	-	-
Additional provisions for loans	405,360	350,143
Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio assessed on a stand-alone basis	3,677	-
Provisions accrued for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements	-	-
Total	**463,721**	**412,067**

b) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the provisions for credit risk for contingent loans are as follows:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for credit risk for contingent loans		
Guarantors and surety bonds	3,603	4,606
Confirmed foreign letters of credit	367	471
Documentary letters of credit issued		
Transactions related to contingent events	12,983	13,589
Subtotal	**16,953**	**18,666**
Undrawn lines of credit in:		
Current account - business portfolio	20,025	22,075
Credit card - business portfolio	4,118	-
Current account - consumer portfolio	1,546	1,392
Credit card - consumer portfolio	485	5,634
Subtotal	**26,174**	**29,101**
Other credit commitments		
Credits for higher education Law No. 20.027 (CAE)	8	9
Other irrevocable credit commitments	2,785	3,331
Subtotal	**2,793**	**3,340**
Undrawn credit lines with immediate termination in:		
Current account – business portfolio	-	-
Credit card – business portfolio	-	-
Current account – consumer portfolio	10	-
Credit card – consumer portfolio	5,961	7,335
Subtotal	**5,971**	**7,335**
Commitments to acquire debt in local currency abroad	-	-
Other contingent loans	-	-
Provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	2,793	3,482
Special provisions for loans abroad	-	-
Additional provisions for loans	405,360	350,143
Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio assessed on a stand-alone basis	3,677	-
Provisions accrued for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements	-	-
Total	**463,721**	**412,067**

c) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, movements in special provisions for credit risk are as follows:

	Credit risk for contingent loans	Country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for loans abroad	Additional provisions for loans	Adjustments to provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio assessed on a stand-alone basis	Provisions accrued for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2022	58,441	3,482	-	350,143	-	-	412,065
Provisions recorded	33,340	-	-	68,000	3,677	-	105,018
Provisions accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions used	(39,078)	(461)	-	(10,893)	-	-	(50,432)
Exchange rate variation	(812)	(228)	-	(1,890)	-	-	(2,930)
Balance as of March 31, 2022	**51,891**	**2,793**	**-**	**405,360**	**3,677**	**-**	**463,721**

	Credit risk for contingent loans	Country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for loans abroad	Additional provisions for loans	Adjustments to provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio assessed on a stand-alone basis	Provisions accrued for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	51,592	3,608	-	160,176	-	-	215,376
Provisions recorded	25,146	433	-	214,128	-	-	239,707
Provisions accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions used	(19,298)	(1,219)	-	(32,712)	-	-	-
Exchange rate variation	1,001	659	-	8,551	-	-	10,211
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**58,441**	**3,481**	**-**	**350,143**	**-**	**-**	**465,294**

NOTE 27 – OTHER LIABILITIES

As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, other liabilities are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2022 MCh$
Cash guarantees received for derivative financial operations	394,271	473,046
Creditors for brokerage of financial instruments	-	-
Accounts payable to third parties	636,261	259,072
Accounts receivable from subsidiaries for services rendered (applicable only at individual bank level)	15,876	19,042
Agreed dividends payable	-	-
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	8,201	5,934
Liability for revenue from contract with customers	22,770	18,298
VAT fiscal debit payable	14,024	13,925
Pending transactions	19,881	32,300
Other creditors	347,824	475,662
Others	61,084	67,234
Total	**1,520,192**	**1,364,513**

NOTE 28 – EQUITY

a) Paid-in capital and shares

The changes in common shares as March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Number	December 31, 2021 Number
Shares issued as of January 1	155,886,505	148,767,940
Issuance of bonus shares	-	7,118,565
Shares subscribed and paid for capital increase	-	-
Total issued	**155,886,505**	**155,886,505**

b) Shareholders

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the distribution of shareholders is as follows:

As of March 31, 2022	Shares	
	Number of shares	Ownership %
Companies Juan Yarur SPA (Controller)	86,297,708	55.36%
Banco de Chile on behalf of non-resident third parties	8,954,248	5.74%
BTG Pactual Chile SA Stockbrokers	4,298,391	2.76%
Banco Santander on behalf of Foreign Investors	4,124,710	2.65%
AFP Habitat SA	3,883,578	2.49%
BCI Corredor de Bolsa SA on behalf of third parties.	3,801,195	2.44%
AFP Capital S.A.	3,030,157	1.94%
AFP Provida SA	2,992,448	1.92%
Larraín Vial SA Stockbroker	2,920,393	1.87%
Investments Cerro Sombrero Financial SPA	2,652,390	1.70%
Imsa Financial SPA	2,326,715	1.49%
Banchile Brokers SA	2,255,398	1.45%
Investments VYR SPA	1,776,930	1.14%
Inversiones Tarascona Corporation Agency in Chile	1,720,465	1.10%
AFP Cuprum SA	1,597,703	1.02%
Investments Nueva Altamira SPA	1,555,849	1.00%
Luis Enrique Yarur Rey	1,541,786	0.99%
Jorge Yarur Bascuñán	1,499,458	0.96%
Santiago Stock Exchange Stock Exchange	946,035	0.61%
AFP Model SA	941,426	0.60%
Companies JY SA	857,457	0.55%
Credicorp Capital SA Stock Brokers	845,449	0.54%
Inversiones Colibri Financial SA	727,972	0.47%
Bice investments Corredores de Bolsa S.A.	523,028	0.34%
AFP Planvital SA	521,980	0.34%
Other Shareholders	13,293,636	8.53%
Shares subscribed and paid	**155,886,505**	**100.0%**

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%
Life insurance company Consorcio Nacional de Seguro SA	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 March 31, 2022and 2021the following dividends were declared by the Bank:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
$ per common share	$1,010	$700

The provision for minimum dividend as March 31, 2022amounts to MCh$212,937 (MCh$156,117 as of December 31, 2021).

d) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, diluted and basic earnings per share are as follows:

	As of March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
Earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent	189,397	520,391
Profit available to shareholders in MCh$	**189,397**	**520,391**
Weighted average number of shares	142,299,514	148,299,514
Basic earnings per share ($/share)	**1,331**	**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 Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the Periodas 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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 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	Others	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	Others	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	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(272,137)**	**405,365**	**-**	**177,038**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**288**	**(36,959)**	**273,595**
Effect of the correction or errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,356	15,864
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(258,544)**	**405,365**	**-**	**177,038**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**288**	**(34,604)**	**289,543**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	67	5,126	(161,044)	-	(121,612)	-	-	-	(317)	31,908	(245,939)
Closing balance as of March 31, 2022	**-**	**67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**67**	**(253,418)**	**244,321**	**-**	**55,426**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(29)**	**(2,696)**	**43,605**

	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	Others	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	Others	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**	**79,986**	**-**	**176,292**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**128**	**40,562**	**22,350**
Effect of the correction or errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,479)	21,022
Opening balance as of January 1, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**102,468**	**79,986**	**-**	**176,292**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**128**	**37,083**	**43,372**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(89,043)	14,829	-	69,418	-	-	-	(25)	(2,705)	(7,526)
Closing balance as of March 31, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,425**	**94,815**	**-**	**(106,874)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**102**	**34,379**	**35,847**

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, taking into account 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 March 31, 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries had provisions for civil, labor and other claims amounting to MM$621 (MM$724 as of December 31, 2021).

b) Guarantees granted for operations:

- Direct commitments

As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Bank does not maintain guarantees for this concept.

- Guarantees for operations

BCI Stock Broker S.A.

As of March 31, 2022, this Company has collateralized the commitments for simultaneous operations in the Santiago Stock Exchange, whose valuation amounts to MCh$70,225 (MCh$76,147 as of December 31, 2020).

As of March 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$10,156 (MCh$24,081 as of December 31, 2021).

As of March 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$4,168 (MCh$604 as of December 31, 2021).

As of March 31, 2022, the Company maintains guarantees abroad for international market operations for MCh$39 (MCh$43 as of December 31, 2021).

As of March 31, 2022, the Company maintains surety bonds for MCh$15 (MCh$15 as of December 31, 2021).

As of March 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, 2021 (No. 330-21-00031042) valid until August 19, 2022 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 March 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 18, 2021 to November 17, 2022.

- Employee loyalty insurance

BCI Stock Broker S.A.

As of March 31, 2022, BCI has an insurance policy taken out with Southbridge Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A., which covers Banco Crédito e Inversiones and its subsidiaries from November 30, 2020 to May 31, 2022, for an amount of UF500,000.

BCI Insurance Brokers S.A.

As of March 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.10047742 for an insured amount of UF500 contracted with Compañía de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A., valid from April 15, 2021 to April 14, 2022, 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. 10047743 for an insured amount of UF60,000, contracted with Compañía de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A., valid from April 15, 2021 to April 14, 2022, in order 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 SA

As of March 31, 2021, the Company has approved coverage lines for operators of the Factor ChainInternational in the amount of MCh$157 (ThCh$1,233 as of December 2021) equivalent to US$200,000.00 (US$1,450,000.00 as of December 2021), of which MCh$14 (MCh$0 as of December 2021) equivalent to US$17,874.96 (US$ 0 as of December 2021) have been used.

BCI Product Brokers SA

As of March 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 March 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 General Administrator of Funds SA

Guarantees established in articles 12, 13 and 14 of the Single Fund Law No.20.712.

As March 31, 2022, there are guarantee policies for all funds and portfolio management, amounting to MCh$84,303.

Fund	Type of Guarantee	Amount MCh$	Amount Issued UF
Fund	Surety bonds in UF	74,653	2,352,916.24
Portfolio Management	Surety bonds in UF	9,645	303,987.24
Other guarantees	Surety bonds in UF	5	0.00
	Total	**84,303**	**2,656,903.48**

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 SA maintains Surety Bonds with Banco BCI.

c) Documents in custody and in collection by banks

The Bank and its subsidiaries have the following responsibilities arising from the normal course of their business:

Fund	Type of Guarantee	Amount MCh$	Amount Issued UF
Fund	Surety bonds in UF	74,653	2,352,916.24
Portfolio Management	Surety bonds in UF	9,645	303,987.24
Other guarantees	Surety bonds in UF	5	0.00
	Total	**84,303**	**2,656,903.48**

	March 31, 2022 MCh$	December 31, 2021 MCh$
Documents in collection	240,687	238,959
Custody of securities by the Bank	57,049	60,090
Total	**297,736**	**299,049**

NOTE 30 – INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, interest income and expense are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	546,481	398,008
Interest expenses	(168,049)	(66,323)
Total net interest income	**378,432**	**331,685**

b) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, net interest income is comprised of the following:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income		
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities lending	764	(6)
Debt financial instruments	7,752	117
Debts held by banks	1,789	1,610
Commercial loans	289,276	226,257
Mortgage housing loans	61,798	51,115
Consumer loans	113,131	103,385
Other financial instruments	7,374	831
Subtotal	**481,884**	**383,309**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Debt financial instruments	56,101	23,845
Other financial instruments	-	-
Subtotal	**56,101**	**23,845**
Gain (loss) from interest rate risk hedges		
Profit from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	37,252	36,383
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	(28,756)	(45,529)
Results from adjustment of hedged financial assets	-	-
Subtotal	**8,496**	**(9,146)**
Total interest income	**546,481**	**398,008**
Interest expenses		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Deposits and other obligations on demand	(9,580)	(8,477)
Deposits and other time deposits	(78,259)	(11,683)
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending	(2,118)	(262)
Bank borrowings	(11,685)	(11,576)
Debt financial instruments issued	(40,888)	(35,589)
Other financial obligations	(1,461)	(18)
Subtotal	**(143,991)**	**(67,605)**
Lease liabilities	(783)	(792)
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	(11,459)	(10,808)
Gain (loss) from interest rate risk hedges		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	58,906	73,538
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	(72,258)	(63,675)
Gain (loss) from adjustment of hedged financial liabilities	1,536	3,019
Subtotal	**(11,816)**	**12,882**
Total interest expense	**(168,049)**	**(66,323)**
Net interest income	**378,432**	**331,685**

c) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, suspended interest income is as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Suspended interest income		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	1,713	1,453
Mortgage housing loans	2,132	441
Consumer loans	156	-
Total	**4,001**	**1,894**

d) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, interest income received is as follows:

	March 31	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest received from impaired portfolio		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	3,728	310
Mortgage housing loans	2,129	115
Consumer loans	820	-
Total	**6,677**	**425**

NOTE 31 – INFLATION-INDEXATION INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, inflation-indexation income and expenses are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Inflation-indexation income from	216,790	115,614
Inflation-indexation expenses	(112,142)	(45,076)
Total inflation-indexation income and expenses	**104,648**	**70,538**

b) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, the net inflation-indexation income is as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Inflation-indexation income		
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	270
Debt financial instruments	-	-
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	106,403	54,130
Mortgage housing loans	201,954	83,020
Consumer loans	573	353
Other financial instruments	221	454
Subtotal	**309,151**	**138,227**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Debt financial instruments	44,895	10,675
Other financial instruments	-	-
Subtotal	**44,895**	**10,675**
Gain (loss) from interest rate risk hedges		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	11,314	19,632
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting coverage	(143,113)	(32,051)
Results from adjustment of hedged financial assets	(5,457)	(20,869)
Subtotal	**(137,256)**	**(33,288)**
Total Inflation-indexation income	**216,790**	**115,614**
Inflation-indexation expenses		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Deposits and other obligations on demand	(1,543)	(648)
Deposits and other time deposits	(3,226)	(1,344)
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending	1,570	(1,345)
Bank borrowings	468	310
Debt financial instruments issued	(104,638)	(48,461)
Other financial obligations	(7,677)	(4,605)
Subtotal	**(115,046)**	**(56,093)**
Gain (loss) from interest rate risk hedges		
Gain from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	44,963	25,111
Loss from financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	(10,311)	-
Gain (loss) from adjustment of hedged financial liabilities	-	-
Subtotal	**34,652**	**25,111**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued:		
Subordinated bonds	(31,748)	(14,094)
Bonds without fixed maturity	-	-
Subtotal	**(31,748)**	**(14,094)**
Total inflation-indexation expenses	**(112,142)**	**(45,076)**
Net inflation-indexation income	**104,648**	**70,538**

c) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, income from suspended inflation-indexation is as follows:

	March 31	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Income from suspended inflation-indexation		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	358	52
Mortgage housing loans	5,516	520
Consumer loans	12	-
Total	**5,886**	**502**

d) As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, income from inflation-indexation received is as follows:

	March 31	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Income from inflation-indexation received		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	726	15
Mortgage housing loans	1,789	208
Consumer loans	125	-
Total	**2,640**	**223**

NOTE 32 – FEE INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, fee income and expenses are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Fee income		
Loan prepayment fees	1,126	1909
Fes for loans with letters of credit	-	-
Fees for lines of credit and checking account overdrafts	8,094	7,073
Fees for card services	28,735	22,681
Account management fees	13,930	11,845
Fees for collections and payments	17,679	13,959
Fees for securities brokerage and management (Stock Brokers and/or Securities Agency)	2,282	2,176
Fees for administration of mutual funds, investment funds or others	15,704	14,160
Fees for brokerage and insurance advisory services	13,142	15,617
Fees for factoring services	1,266	973
Fees for finance lease transaction services	-	-
Fees for securitizations	38	13
Fees for financial advisory services	3,100	2,911
Other fees earned	20,497	18,294
Total fee income	**125,593**	**111,611**
Fee expenses		
Fee for card operation	(11,373)	(12,562)
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	(6,256)	(4,382)
Fees for securities trading	(9,086)	(7,754)
Other commissions for services received	(7,585)	(5,851)
Total commission expenses	**(34,300)**	**(30,549)**
Total net fee income	**91,293**	**81,062**

NOTE 33 – NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE)

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, the net financial income (expense) is as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss:		
Financial derivative contracts	(41,131)	12,675
Debt financial instruments	24,485	15,963
Other financial instruments	204	490
Equity instruments	(49,331)	(15,407)
Loans granted and received by the entity	-	-
Others	-	-
Subtotal	**(65,773)**	**13,721**
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	-	-
Others	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
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)	-	-
Others	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Deposits, other obligations and deposits on demand and other loans	-	-
Debt instruments issued	-	-
Others	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
Financial income (expense) on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized costs	-	-
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
Financial income (expense) for changes, adjustments and foreign currency hedge		
Gain (loss) from foreign currency translation	320,052	24,642
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	(1,758)	1,549
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Debts held by banks	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-
Mortgage housing loans	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-
Other assets	(12,531)	4,792
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	(4)	-
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-	-
Net income (expense) from derivatives in foreign currency risk hedges	(208,601)	(43,308)
Subtotal	**97,158**	**(12,325)**
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)	**25,389**	**1,396**

NOTE 34 – INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, the income from investment in companies is as follows:

	March 31,					
	2022			2021		
	Profit / Loss	Ownership	Accrued income	Profit / Loss	Ownership	Accrued income
	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments in associates						
Redbanc S.A.	192	12.71	24	186	12.71	24
Combanc S.A.	111	11.74	15	61	11.74	7
Transbank S.A.	3,724	8.72	325	(5,837)	8.72	(509)
Nexus S.A.	1,736	14.81	257	1,126	14.81	167
Servicio de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	238	13.61	32	(32)	13.61	(4)
AFT S.A.	411	20.00	82	238	20.00	48
Centro de Compensación Automatizado S.A.	565	33.33	188	438	33.33	146
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	146	7.03	10	181	7.03	13
Bci Pagos S.A.	85	49.90	42	(93)	49.90	(46)
Minority investments						
Shares in SWIFT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares in BLADEX	-	-	92	-	-	37
Other shares	-	-	-	-	-	1
Investments in joint ventures						
Servipag Ltda.	20	50.00	10	183	50.00	92
Artikos Chile S.A.	220	50.00	110	230	50.00	115

NOTE 35 – RESULT FROM NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE NOT ADMISSIBLE AS DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, the results from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not admissible as discontinued operations are as follows:

	As of March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Net result for assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction:		
Other income from sale of assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	-	296
Other income from assets received in payment or foreclosed judicial auction	886	871
Provisions for adjustments to the net realizable value of assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	155	29
Write-offs of assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	-	(135)
Expenses for maintenance of assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(91)	(152)
Subtotal	**950**	**909**
Non-current assets held for sale:		
Investments in companies	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Property and equipment	94	1,033
Assets for recovery of assets under finance lease agreements	1,654	1,329
Other assets	-	-
Subtotal	**1,748**	**2,362**
Disposal group held for sale	-	-
Total	**2,698**	**3,271**

NOTE 36 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, other operating income and expenses are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Other operating income		
Payments from insurance companies for claims other than operational risk related events	-	-
Net income from investment property	-	-
Income from card brands issued (VISA, MC, etc.)	-	-
Income from correspondent banks	-	-
Income other than interest and fees from lease agreements	-	-
Income from expense recovery	1,316	1,626
Other income	11,297	4,252
Total	**12,613**	**5,878**
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	(2,304)	(1,454)
Recovery of expenses for operational risk events	1,306	503
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	144	-
Other provisions for other contingencies	88	(7,726)
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	(13,428)	(18,851)
Total	**(14,194)**	**(27,528)**

NOTE 37 – EXPENSES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, expenses for employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Short-term employee benefits		
Remuneration	(77,299)	(66,399)
Incentives (performance bonuses)	(32,190)	(30,268)
Legal bonus	(13,179)	(11,655)
Others	(17,734)	(14,767)
Subtotal	**(140,402)**	**(123,089)**
Post-employment benefits		
Post-employment employee benefits	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
Long-term employee benefits		
Remuneration	-	-
Incentives (performance bonuses)	-	-
Others	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**
Termination benefits		
Severance indemnity	(3,756)	(2,167)
Others	(246)	(465)
Subtotal	**(4,002)**	**(2,632)**
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	(3,293)	(2,279)
Total	**(147,697)**	**(128,000)**

NOTE 38 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, administrative expenses are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
General administrative expenses	**(64,712)**	**(53,230)**
Expenses for short-term leases	-	-
Expenses for leases of low-value assets	(2,347)	(2,145)
Other expenses for lease liabilities	-	-
Maintenance and repair of property and equipment	(3,673)	(3,146)
Insurance premiums except for those intended to cover operational risk events	(3,014)	(2,346)
Office supplies	(839)	(603)
IT and communications expenses	(29,248)	(22,358)
Lighting, heating and other services	(2,200)	(2,087)
Surveillance services and transportation of securities	(3,400)	(3,408)
Staff representation and travel expenses	(815)	(526)
Legal and notary expenses	(638)	(688)
Fees for review and audit of the financial statements by the external auditor	(1,236)	(1,015)
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	(1,390)	(1,859)
Fines by the CMF	-	-
Fines by other agencies	(12)	(7)
Other general administrative expenses	(15,900)	(13,042)
Outsourced services	**(4,289)**	**(4,236)**
Board Expenses	**(1,600)**	**(1,422)**
Board Remuneration	(1,483)	(1,305)
Other expenses of the Board of Directors	(117)	(117)
Advertising	**(7,681)**	**(7,152)**
Taxes, property taxes and other legal charges	**(9,751)**	**(8,650)**
Property taxes	(651)	(747)
Municipal patents	(595)	(589)
Other taxes other than income tax	(4,142)	(3,471)
Control contributions to the regulator	(4,363)	(3,843)
Other legal fees	-	-
Total	**(88,033)**	**(74,690)**

NOTE 39 – DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, depreciation and amortization are detailed as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Amortization of intangible assets	(15,733)	(14,183)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(5,831)	(6,451)
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets under lease agreements	(6,382)	(5,666)
Total	**(27,946)**	**(26,300)**

NOTE 40 – IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, impairment of non-financial assets is as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Impairment of investments in companies	-	-
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-
Impairment of property and equipment	-	
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	**-**	

NOTE 41 – EXPENSES FOR CREDIT LOSSES

a) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, expenses for credit losses are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense for provisions for credit risk of loans	(91,781)	(43,610)
Expense for special provisions for credit risk	(56,948)	(39,737)
Recovery of written-off loans	18,639	18,069
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(8,410)	4,599
Total	**(138,500)**	**(60,679)**

b) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, the summary expense for provisions recorded for credit risk and the expense for loan losses are as follows:

As of March 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	38	-	-	-	-	38	-	38
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**38**	**-**	**38**
Commercial loans								
Provisions recorded	-	744	9,089	9,271	15,187	34,291	-	34,291
Provisions used	(6,388)	-	-	-	-	(6,388)	(1,221)	(7,609)
Subtotal	**(6,388)**	**744**	**9,089**	**9,271**	**15,187**	**27,903**	**(1,221)**	**26,682**
Mortgage loans								
Provisions recorded	-	896	-	-	1,737	2,633	-	2,633
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**896**	**-**	**-**	**1,737**	**2,633**	**-**	**2,633**
Consumer loans								
Provisions recorded	-	25,649	-	-	36,779	62,428	-	62,428
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**25,649**	**-**	**-**	**36,779**	**-**	**-**	**62,428**
Expense of provisions recorded for loan credit risk: (A)	**(6,350)**	**27,289**	**9,089**	**9,271**	**53,703**	**93,002**	**(1,221)**	**91,781**
Recovery of written-off loans: (B) (ii)								
Loans and advances to banks								-
Commercial loans								4,513
Mortgage loans								1,553
Consumer Loans								12,573
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,639**
Expense for loan losses: (AB) (ii)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**73,142**

As of March 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	47	-	-	-	-	47	-	47
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**47**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**47**	**-**	**47**
Commercial loans								
Provisions recorded	124	-	4,562	4,857	15,601	25,144	-	25,144
Provisions used	-	(3,138)	-	-	-	(3,138)	(89)	(3,227)
Subtotal	**124**	**(3,138)**	**4,562**	**4,857**	**15,601**	**22,006**	**(89)**	**21,917**
Mortgage loans								
Provisions recorded	-	1,184	-	-	1,026	2,210	-	2,210
Provisions used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**1,184**	**-**	**-**	**1,026**	**2,210**	**-**	**2,210**
Consumer loans								
Provisions recorded	-	-	-	-	19,689	19,689	-	19,689
Provisions used	-	(253)	-	-	-	(253)	-	(253)
Subtotal	**-**	**(253)**	**-**	**-**	**19,689**	**19,436**	**-**	**19,436**
Expense of provisions recorded for loan credit risk: (A)	**171**	**(2,207)**	**4,562**	**4,857**	**36,316**	**43,699**	**(89)**	**43,610**
Recovery of written-off loans: (B) (ii)								
Loans and advances to banks								-
Commercial loans								3,608
Mortgage loans								339
Consumer Loans								14,122
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,069**
Expense for loan losses: (AB) (ii)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,541**

c) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, the summary of the expense for special provisions for credit risk for the period is as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE EXPENSE FOR SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT RISK IN THE PERIOD	As of March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions for credit risk for contingent loans	**3,991**	**3,987**
Loans and advances to banks	-	-
Commercial loans	3,230	(2,267)
Consumer Loans	761	6,254
Expense of provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	**257**	**(842)**
Expense of special provisions for loans abroad	**-**	**-**
Expense of additional provisions for loans	**(57,519)**	**(42,882)**
Additional provisions for commercial loans.	(52,519)	(20,882)
Additional provisions for mortgage loans.	(5,000)	(9,000)
Additional provisions for consumer loans.	-	(13,000)
Expense of provisions for adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation	**(3,677)**	**-**
Expense of provisions constituted for credit risk as a result of complementary prudential requirements	-	-
Total	**(56,948)**	**(39,737)**

NOTE 42 – PROFIT OR LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

As March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank presents no profit or loss from discontinued operations.

NOTE 43 –RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

a) As March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the assets and liabilities for transactions with related parties are as follows:

March 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:	**-**	**-**	**3**	**14,432**	**14,435**
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	3	14,432	14,435
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:	**-**	**5,689**	**5,845**	**295,662**	**307,196**
Rights for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	868	1,153	2,021
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	-	5,782	824	221,202	227,808
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Housing	-	-	3,847	63,434	67,281
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumption	-	-	316	10,525	10,841
Provisions made for credit risk	-	(93)	(10)	(652)	(755)
Other assets	**43**	**2,183**	**-**	**3,587**	**5,813**
Total assets	**43**	**7,872**	**5,848**	**313,681**	**327,444**
					-
contingent loans	26	75,181	1,296	4,227	80,730
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:	**-**	**44,752**	**9,292**	**151,989**	**206,033**
Deposits and other on-demand deposits	-	29,761	1,311	101,623	132,695
Deposits and other term deposits	-	14,991	7,102	49,208	71,301
Obligations for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	879	1,158	2,037
Bank borrowings					-
Debt financial instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other liabilities	**-**	**495**	**95**	**8,795**	**9,385**
Total liabilities	**-**	**45,247**	**9,387**	**160,784**	**215,418**

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:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,721**	**15,721**
Financial derivative contracts					-
Debt financial instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,721**	**15,721**
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**	**271,240**	**282,462**
Rights for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	868	129	997
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables from customers - Commercial	-	5,648	686	203,115	209,449
Loans and receivables from customers - Mortgage	-	-	3,805	58,290	62,095
Loans and receivables from customers - Consumption	-	-	313	10,775	11,088
Provisions for credit risk	-	(90)	(8)	(1,069)	(1,167)
Other assets	**41**	**8,277**	**-**	**16,807**	**25,125**
Total assets	**41**	**13,835**	**5,664**	**303,768**	**323,308**
					-
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**
Total liabilities	**-**	**30,569**	**4,340**	**154,051**	**188,960**

b) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, income and expenses from related party transactions, is as follows:

March 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	-	101	21	3,046	3,168
Inflation-indexation income	-	13	107	4,190	4,310
Fee income	104	2,391	28	13,451	15,974
Net financial result	-	2,929	-	(11,911)	(8,982)
Other income	-	-	-	10	10
Total income	**104**	**5,434**	**156**	**8,786**	**14,480**
Interest expense	-	(138)	(57)	(622)	(817)
Inflation-indexation expense	-	-	(2)	(153)	(155)
Commission expense	-	(4)	-	(43)	(47)
Credit loss expense	-	(37)	-	356	319
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-	-	-	9	9
Administrative expenses	-	582	-	3,225	3,807
Other expenses	-	173	(5)	(53)	115
Total expenses	**-**	**576**	**(64)**	**2,719**	**3,231**

March 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	-	-	-	213	213
Inflation-indexation income	-	-	-	-	-
Fee income	-	8,277	26	59,961	68,264
Net financial result	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	260	260
Total income	**-**	**8,277**	**26**	**60,434**	**68,737**
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation-indexation expense	-	-	-	-	-
Commission expense	-	-	-	-	-
Credit loss expense	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	-	-	-	14	14
Administrative expenses	-	1,326	-	1,307	2,633
Other expenses	-	-	-	108	108
Total expenses	**-**	**1,326**	**-**	**1,429**	**2,755**

c) As March 31, 2022 and 2021, related-party transactions in the period are as follows:

As of March 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	272	-	272	-	-
BCI Life Insurance SA	Others	Collection service and use of channels, suitcase	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	326	326	-	-	-
		brand use				331	331	-	-	-
		I use channels				110	110	-	-	-
		Claims management				250	250	-	-	-
		junior bond				608	-	17	-	-
		Financial Bonus				6,156	-	32	-	-
		Term Deposits				894	-	2	-	-
		Commissions for collection Financial Services and Administration of Commercial Credits SA				1,608	1,352	-	-	-
		Collection commissions Marketing Services and Financial and Management Support Ltda.				78	65	-	-	-
		Brokerage commissions BCI CCSS				2,443	2,443	-	-	-

As of March 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$
BCI General Insurance SA	Others	brand use	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	331	331	-	-	-
		I use channels				110	110	-	-	-
		Operation Forward				3,028	39	-	-	-
		Fixed Term Deposits				19,637	-	-	-	-
		Financial Bonus				160	-	-	-	-
		Brokerage commissions SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Ltda.				513	431	-	-	-
		Commissions for collection Services of Marketing and Financial and Management Support Ltda.				1,306	1,098	-	-	-
		Brokerage commissions BCI CCSS				6,153	6,153	-	-	-
Zenit General Insurance SA	Others	Financial Bonus	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	612	-	29	-	-
		Fixed Term Deposits				800	-	-	-	-
Automated Clearing Center SA	Others	Electronic banking transactions	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	447	-	447	-	-
Combanc S.A.	associate	Compensation and high value payments	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	126	-	126	-	-
Comder Central Counterpart SA	associate	bank processing	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	189	-	189	-	-
Spa Connection	Others	postal mail service	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	64	-	64	-	-
Central Securities Depository S.A.	Others	Custody of financial instruments	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	187	-	187	-	-
Digitech Solutions S.A.	Others	Document digitalization	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	78	-	78	-	-
Jordan (Chile) S.A.	common controller	Printing of forms	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	411	-	411	-	-
Credit Card Operators Nexus SA	associate	card processing	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 3 years.	Yes	2,078	-	2,078	-	-
Redbank SA	associate	ATM operation	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 3 years.	Yes	1,607	-	1,607	-	-
Advanced Information Services SA	Others	Commercial information service	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	226	-	226	-	-
Servipag Ltda.	joint venture	Collection and payment of services	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	1,099	-	1,099	-	-
National System of Com. Financial SA (Sinacofi)	Others	Financial information service	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	139	-	139	-	-
Transbank SA	Others	Administration of credit cards and income from the use of credit cards	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 2 years.	Yes	491	135	356	-	-

As of March 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	322	-	322	-	-
BCI Life Insurance SA	Others	Collection service and use of channels, suitcase	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	564	564	-	-	-
		brand use				357	357	-	-	-
		I use channels				119	119	-	-	-
		Claims management				270	270	-	-	-
		junior bond				532	-	21	-	-
		Financial Bonus				6,946	-	112	-	-
		Operation Forward				2,609	-	222	-	-
		Commissions for collection Financial Services and Administration of Commercial Credits SA				3,256	2,736	-	-	-
		Brokerage commissions BCI CCSS				2,455	2,455	-	-	-
BCI General Insurance SA	Others	brand use	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	357	357	-	-	-
		I use channels				119	119	-	-	-
		Operation Forward				1,790	-	52	-	-
		Fixed Term Deposits				1,454	-	17	-	-
		Financial Bonus				11,527	-	97	-	-
		Contracted insurance				2,855	-	2,400	-	-

As of March 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	
							Income	Expense	Receivables	Payables
		Type of service	Term	Renewal Conditions		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
		Brokerage Commissions SSFF Corredores de Seguros y Gestión Financiera Ltda.				2,895	2,434	-	-	-
		Brokerage commissions BCI CCSS				6,492	6,492	-	-	-
Zenit General Insurance SA	Others	Investments at Fair Value, Financial Bond	Annual	Annual Hiring	Yes	1,471	-	6	-	-
Automated Clearing Center SA	Others	Electronic banking transactions	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	376	-	376	-	-
Combanc S.A.	associate	Compensation and high value payments	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	114	-	114	-	-
Comder Central Counterpart SA	associate	bank processing	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	332	-	332	-	-
Central Securities Depository S.A.	Others	Custody of financial instruments	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	147	-	147	-	-
Digitech Solutions S.A.	Others	Document digitalization	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	65	-	65	-	-
Jordan (Chile) S.A.	common controller	Printing of forms	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 1 year.	Yes	516	-	516	-	-
Credit Card Operators Nexus SA	associate	card processing	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 3 years.	Yes	2,321	-	2,321	-	-
Redbank SA	associate	ATM operation	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 3 years.	Yes	1949	-	1949	-	-
Servipag Ltda.	joint venture	Collection and payment of services	Undefined	Automatic renewal.	Yes	1,162	-	1,162	-	-
Boston Consulting Group	Others	strategic advice	Definite	Definite.	Yes	832	-	832	-	-
Transbank SA	Others	Administration of credit cards and income from the use of credit cards	Undefined	Automatic renewal every 2 years.	Yes	547	155	392	-	-

d) As March 31, 2022, the composition of the key personnel of the Bank and its subsidiaries is as follows:

Payments to the Board of Directors and Key Personnel of the Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries	As of March 31,	
	2022	2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Directors:		
Payment of salaries and expenses of the Board of Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries	(1,600)	(1,422)
Key personnel of the Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries:	**(1,600)**	**(1,422)**
Payment for short-term term employee benefits	15,684	11,442
Payment for benefits to post-employment employees	-	-
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:	**15,684**	**11,442**
TOTAL	**14,084**	**10,020**

e) As of December 31, 2020, the Bank presents the following related contracts:

Composition of the Board of Directors and key personnel of the Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries	As of March 31,	
	2022	2021
	No. of Executives	
Directors:		
Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries	87	86
Key personnel of the Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries:	**87**	**86**
General Manager - Bank	1	1
General managers - Bank subsidiaries	10	10
Division/Area Managers - Bank	11	11
Division/Area Managers - Bank Subsidiaries	56	46
Subtotal	**78**	**68**
TOTAL	**165**	**154**

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 Interim Consolidated Financial Statements at their fair values

	As of March 31, 2022	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value
	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS		
Cash and bank deposits	5,924,699	5,924,699
Transactions in course of collection	229,453	229,453
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	6,362,074	6,362,073
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	8,403,310	8,403,310
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	1,645,967	1,645,967
Financial assets at amortized cost	44,286,867	47,425,512
Total assets	**66,852,370**	**69,991,014**
LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	815,053	815,053
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	5,197,898	5,197,898
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	2,060,303	2,060,303
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	53,154,760	56,509,518
Total Liabilities	**61,228,014**	**64,582,772**

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 1, letter k) 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 matrixpricing, 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 March 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost	47,425,512	-	47,425,512	-
Total	**47,425,512**	**-**	**47,425,512**	**-**
Liabilities				
Financial liability at amortized cost	56,509,518	-	56,509,518	-
Total	**56,509,518**	**-**	**56,509,518**	**-**

	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**	**-**	**43.954637**	**-**
Liabilities				
Financial liability at amortized cost	55,887,076	-	55,887,076	-
Total	**55,887,076**	**-**	**55,881,076**	**-**

The Bank and Subsidiaries have not made transfers of financial assets or liabilities between levels 1 and 2 during the period 2022 and fiscal year 2021.

	As of March 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:				
Financial derivative contracts	-	5,237,828	503	5,238,331
Debt instruments	1,042,557	-	-	1,042,557
Other Financial Instruments	81,186	-	-	81,186
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:				
Debt financial instruments	8,403,310	-	-	8,403,310
Other Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	1,645,967	-	1,645,967
Total financial assets	**9,527,053**	**6,883,795**	**503**	**16,411,351**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial derivative contracts	-	5,197,898	-	5,197,898
Others	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for hedging	-	2,060,303	-	2,060,303
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**7,258,201**	**-**	**7,258,201**

a) Valuation of La Polar Bonds

As of March 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 Interim 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 March 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	1,227	(725)	-	-	-	503
Call Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,227**	**(725)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**503**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the new contractual maturities according to remaining terms of financial assets and liabilities, are as follows:

As of March 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	5,924,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,924,699
Transactions in course of collection	-	229,453	-	-	-	-	-	229,453
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	311,804	475,289	1,864,091	1,786,425	964,751	959,714	6,362,074
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	-	1,577,048	91,825	518,148	605,147	134,514	5,476,628	8,403,310
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	-	12,052	35,433	233,125	478,945	471,879	414,533	1,645,967
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	10,720,696	3,353,358	5,383,695	6,762,242	4,010,951	14,055,925	44,286,867
Total assets	**5,924,699**	**12,851,053**	**3,955,905**	**7,999,059**	**9,632,759**	**5,582,095**	**20,906,800**	**66,852,370**
LIABILITIES								
Transactions in course of payment	-	815,053	-	-	-	-	-	815,053
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	256,092	387,270	1,530,220	1,448,613	795,887	779,816	5,197,898
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	17,770	43,311	204,242	589,436	550,350	655,194	2,060,303
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-	21,156,820	4,096,420	2,948,171	7,330,934	1,332,997	16,289,418	53,154,760
Lease liabilities	-	1,841	4,648	15,856	53,215	72,016	12,950	160,526
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-	1,370,085	-	-	-	-	-	1,370,085
Total Liabilities	**-**	**23,615,820**	**4,527,001**	**4,720,241**	**9,488,195**	**2,793,660**	**17,835,148**	**62,980,065**
Net mismatch between financial assets and liabilities	**(5,924,699)**	**10,764,767**	**571,096**	**(3,278,818)**	**(144,564)**	**(2,788,435)**	**(3,071,652)**	**(3,872,305)**

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	3,960,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,960,496
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	1,576,965	6,066,332
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	1,122,737	1,589,059
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	913,464	1,467,988	5,139,909	9,241,789	9,246,370	17,721,213	43,730,733
Total assets	**3,960,496**	**5,643,247**	**1,730,388**	**6,517,965**	**12,247,653**	**11,357,357**	**25,053,233**	**66,510,339**
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	4,029,833	54,086,903
Lease liabilities	-	1986	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**	**10,617,246**	**4,797,209**	**3,784,239**	**8,609,837**	**2,382,670**	**5,442,656**	**62,456,917**
Net mismatch between financial assets and liabilities	**22,862,564**	**4,973,999**	**3,066,821**	**(2,733,726)**	**(3,637,816)**	**(8,974,687)**	**(19,610,577)**	**(4,053,422)**

NOTE 46 – FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CURRENCY

As of March 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	OTHERS	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSET												
Cash and bank deposits	3,623,582	-	-	2,155,652	-	16,663	58,146	1,693	18,541	20,128	30,294	5,924,699
Transactions in course of collection	106,955	-	-	106,263	-	343	15,417	30	-	396	49	229,453
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	5,741,488	529,311	-	91,180	8	-	-	-	-	-	87	6,362,074
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	2,553,943	1,701,159	-	4,018,897	-	-	129,311	-	-	-	-	8,403,310
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	1,339,457	22,180	-	27,681	-	-	77	254,807	81	-	1,684	1,645,967
Financial assets at amortized cost:	12,384,463	14,129,983	136,131	17,566,919	-	435	45,278	8	5,725	-	17,925	44,286,867
Investments in companies	33,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,420
Intangible Assets	207,581	-	38,268	169,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	415,017
Property and equipment	197,692	-	-	51,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	249,037
Right-of-use assets	21,120	95,203	-	57,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,891
Current tax assets	9,241	-	-	13,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22,989
Deferred tax assets	256,684	-	-	63,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	788	321,379
Other assets	261,508	69	37,809	1,125,604	-	-	(566)	-	-	-	7,049	1,431,473
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	46,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,709
Total assets	**26,783,843**	**16,477,905**	**212,208**	**25,447,860**	**8**	**17,441**	**247,663**	**256,538**	**24,347**	**20,524**	**57,948**	**69,546,285**
LIABILITIES												
Transactions in course of payment	683,370	-	-	113,905	-	-	15,585	-	409	1,784	-	815,053
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value	5,194,917	12	-	5,438	8	-	(2,657)	-	-	-	180	5,197,898
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	1,753,793	22,180	-	27,681	-	-	77	254,807	81	-	1,684	2,060,303
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	21,555,710	4,754,164	13	25,785,912	-	16,101	118,494	684,765	73,820	16,938	148,843	53,154,760
Lease liabilities	-	111,153	-	49,477	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104)	160,526
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	-	1,370,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,370,085
Provisions for contingencies	65,073	-	-	31,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	96,810
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	212,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,937
Special provisions for credit risk	428,184	-	-	35,446	-	-	79	-	10	2	-	463,721
Current tax	114,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,502
Deferred tax	1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960
Other liabilities	603,964	355,674	1,546	559,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	(410)	1,520,186
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**30,614,410**	**6,613,268**	**1,559**	**26,608,855**	**8**	**16,101**	**131,578**	**939,572**	**74,320**	**18,724**	**150,346**	**65,168,741**
Mismatches by currency as of March 31, 2022	**(3,830,567)**	**9,864,637**	**210,649**	**(1,160,995)**	**-**	**1,340**	**116,085**	**(683,034)**	**(49,973)**	**1,800**	**(92,398)**	**4,377,544**

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	OTHERS	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSET												
Cash and bank deposits	618,825	-	-	3,220,837	-	21,463	43,584	1,152	19,204	9,713	25,718	3,960,496
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	5,346,338	596,647	-	127,009	24	-	(4,304)	-	-	-	618	6,066,332
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	1,465,139	20,543	-	1,200	-	-	45	101,056		-	1,053	1,589,059
Financial assets at amortized cost:	12,259,203	13,746,812	128,327	17,529,325	-	549	32,683	-	12,087	-	21,747	43,730,733
Investments in companies	33,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,302
Intangible Assets	210,976	-	43,400	186,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	440,960
Property and equipment	197,509	-	-	55,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	252,734
Right-of-use assets	22,714	101,489	-	64,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,025
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	1,052,876	-	-	(631)	-	-	-	7,153	1,402,077
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	45,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,719
Total assets	**25,031,434**	**16,360,808**	**212,939**	**27,076,304**	**24**	**22,494**	**242,784**	**102,364**	**31,318**	**9,819**	**56,992**	**69,147,280**
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	5,071,631	31	-	22,521	24	-	(219)	-	-	-	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		-	1,053	1,492,815
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	21,670,271	4,604,138	3,250	26,893,226	-	18,910	122,935	564,534	44,918	9,386	155,335	54,086,903
Lease liabilities	1	118,005	-	55,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	173,726
Issued regulatory capital financial instruments	1,176,819	156,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,332,936
Provisions for contingencies	104,520	-	-	34,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	138,610
Provisions for dividends, payment of interest and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	156,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,117
Special provisions for credit risk	376,338	-	-	35,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,067
Current tax	129,078	-	-	12,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	141,535
Deferred tax	(28,155)	-	-	29,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926
Other liabilities	436,239	484,873	1,308	441,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	1,364,510
Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**30,586,099**	**5,383,707**	**4,558**	**27,644,822**	**24**	**20,997**	**131,439**	**665,786**	**48,813**	**9,492**	**157,325**	**64,653,062**
Mismatches by currency as of December 31, 2021	**(5,554,665)**	**10,977,101**	**208,391**	**(568,518)**	**-**	**1,497**	**111,345**	**(563,422)**	**(17,495)**	**327**	**(100,333)**	**4,494,218**

NOTE 47 – RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

1. INTRODUCTION

a) Credit risk structure

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 (*marketmaking)* and proprietary investments. This risk is found in all portfolios subject to market valuation.

Base risk (*basisrisk*): 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.

Banco BCI separates the management, control and measurement of market risks between trading portfolios and available-for-sale and/or held-to-maturity portfolios. The former include positions as a result of the flow of sales to corporate and institutional customers, positions as a result of the marketmaking 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 others). 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 Banco 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 of time 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.

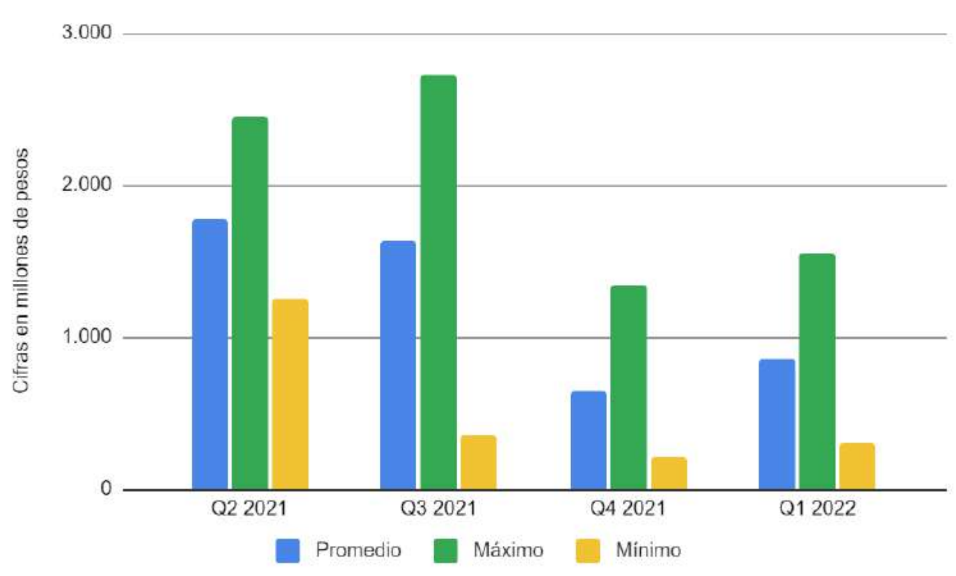
VaR tables by Portfolio: annual comparison as of March 31, 2022

Figures in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.

VaR	2022	2021	Variance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Trading	**1046**	**894**	**152**
Maximum	1549	2723	-1174
Minimum	303	211	92
Average	853	1309	-456
Balance	**988**	**893**	**95**
Maximum	1133	3887	-2754
Minimum	503	81	422
Average	920	694	226
BCI Corredor de Bolsa	**648**	**258**	**390**
Maximum	872	952	-80
Minimum	215	88	127
Average	540	346	195
BCI Asset Management	**212**	**204**	**8**
Maximum	316	386	-70
Minimum	151	127	24
Average	222	247	-24

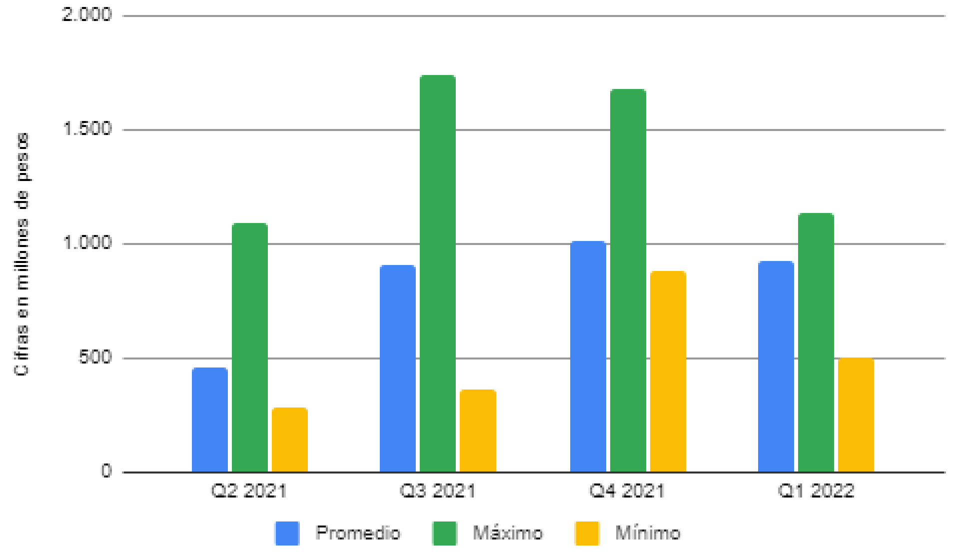
VaR Trading: Quarterly graphic comparison as of March 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.



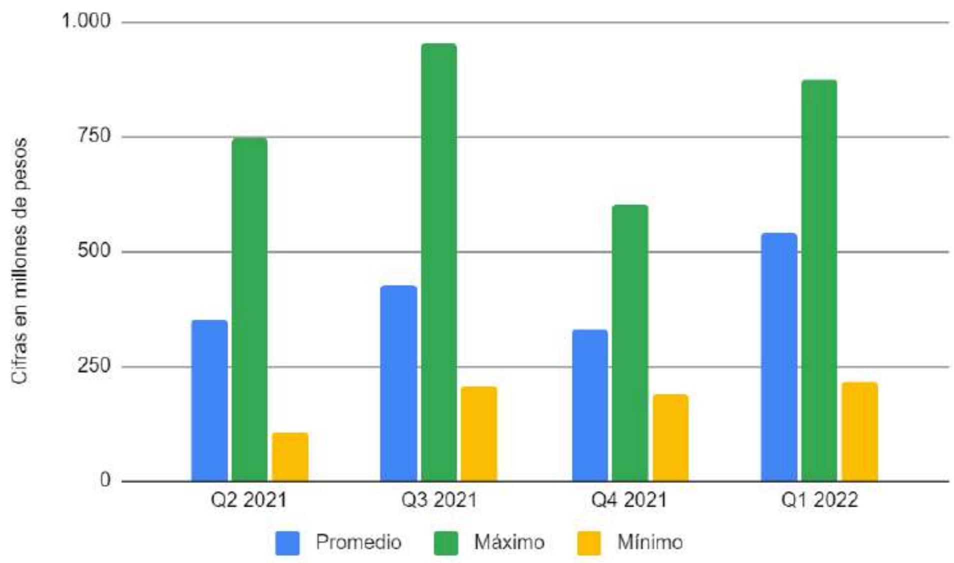
VaR Balance: quarterly graphic comparison as of March 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.



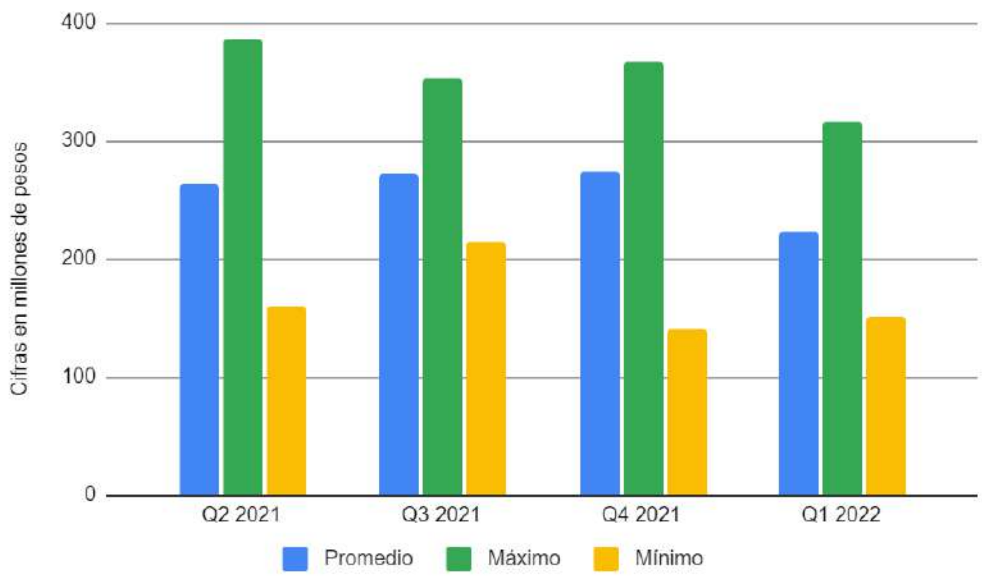
VaR Bci Corredora de Bolsa: quarterly graphic comparison as of March 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.



VaR Bci Asset Management: quarterly graphic comparison as of March 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 March 31, 2022 v/s 2021 period end

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos.

Value at Risk	2022	2021	Variance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Total	**1,046**	**894**	**1,525**
Interest rate	947	810	137
Foreign currency	133	123	10
Optionality	43	110	(67)

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 March 31, 2022

Figures in millions of Chilean pesos, with a 1-day time horizon.

STRESS VaR	2022	2021	Variance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Total	**4,843**	**3,684**	**1,159**
Maximum	5,604	5,358	246
Minimum	2,516	1559	957
Average	3,797	3,216	581

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

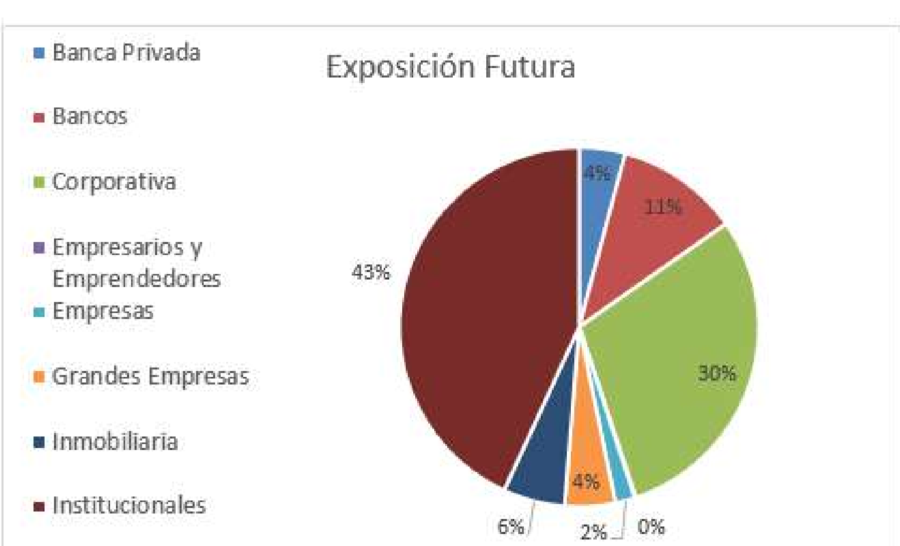
a) **Future Exposures:** The future exposure of an *over-the-counter (OTC) derivative* is directly related to the credit exposure generated by this type of product for BCI. The risk from such contracts exists when the valuation or *mark-to-market (MTM)* is positive in favor of BCI. These contracts are 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 March 2022 and December 2021

Future Exposure by Banks: as of March 31, 2021

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos.

Future Exposure		
Banking	03-31-2022	12-31-2021
	MCh$	MCh$
Bci Bank	1,773,273	2,467,991
Private banking	73,604	88,535
Banks	197,118	641,300
Corporate	525,497	765,047
SMEs	1,728	1,610
Business	30,973	38,110
Large Corporations	80,663	98,075
Real estate	98,563	104,509
Institutional	765,127	730,806
Total	**1,773,273**	**2,467,991**

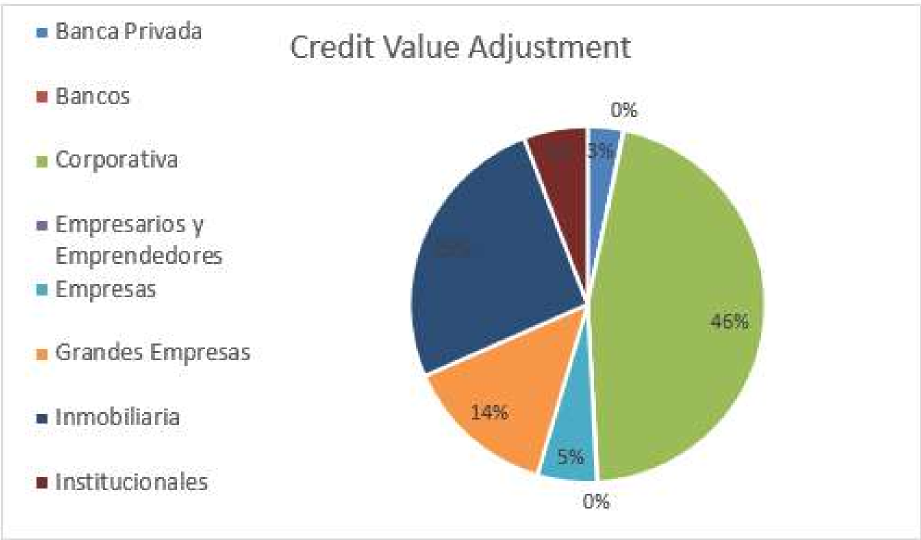


b) **Derivative credit valuation adjustment (CVA):** The objective is to determine the expected losses due to counterparty risk in OTC derivative contracts. The CVA of a derivative is defined as the difference between the market value free of credit risk (without risk of default by the counterparty) 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 2021 and December 2020.

CVA (Credit Value Adjustment): as of March 31, 2022

Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos.

Credit Value Adjustment (CVA)			
Banking	03-31-2022	12-31-2021	Variation
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Bci Bank	10,914	11,149	-229
Private banking	353	428	-76
Banks	9	237	-229
Corporate	4,998	5,090	-92
SMEs	6	8	-2
Business	590	585	5
Large Corporations	1,511	1,535	-23
Real estate	2,812	2,888	-76
Institutional	635	372	263
City National Bank	28	1,409	-1,341
Bci Cdb	O,20	0.23	-0.03
Total	**10,943**	**12,552**	**-1,610**



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, 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:

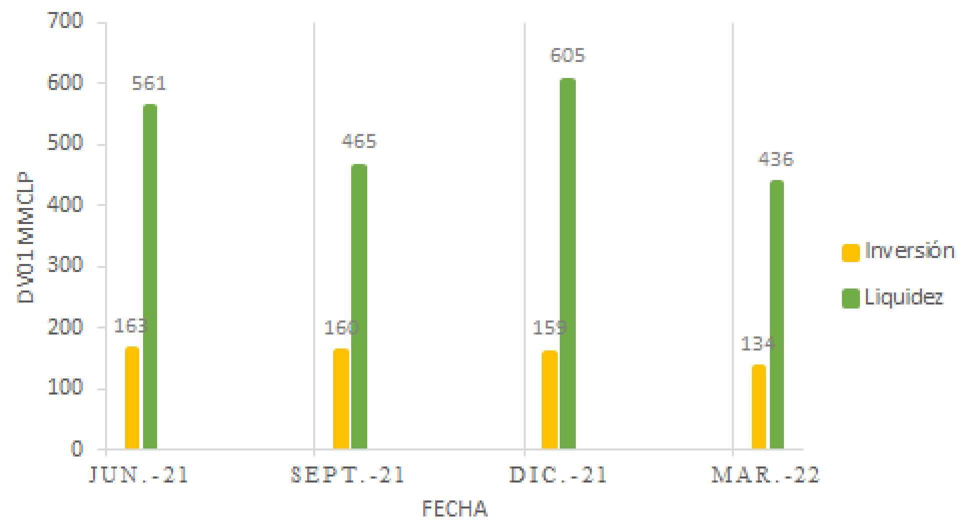
- Interest rate sensitivity limits. It is the maximum amount by which the market value of the investment portfolio can change due to a one basis point increase in discount rates.
- Diversification limits. Investment concentration limits by country, type of industry and business.
- Portfolio permanence 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.

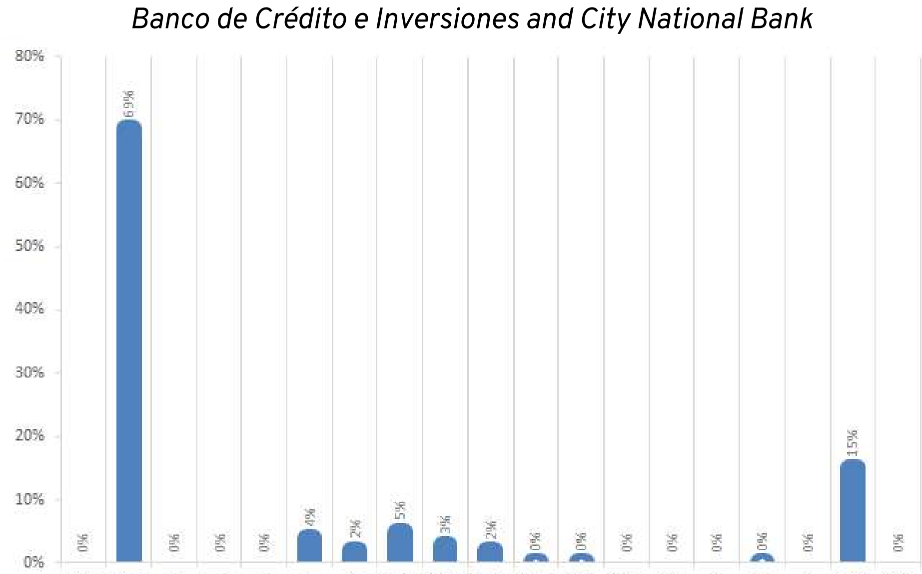
Investments available for sale
Fair value as of March 31, 2022 (MCh$)
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank

	CLP	UF	USD	EUR	OTHER
Sovereign bonds	1,157,032	8,608	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	9,545	277,976	48,839	-
Financial institutions bonds	18,144	300,775	23,889	-	-
Mortgage-funding notes		24,768	-	-	-
Term deposits	261,072		-	-	-
Investment funds			15,971		
Total	**1,436,248**	**343,696**	**317,836**	**48,839**	-

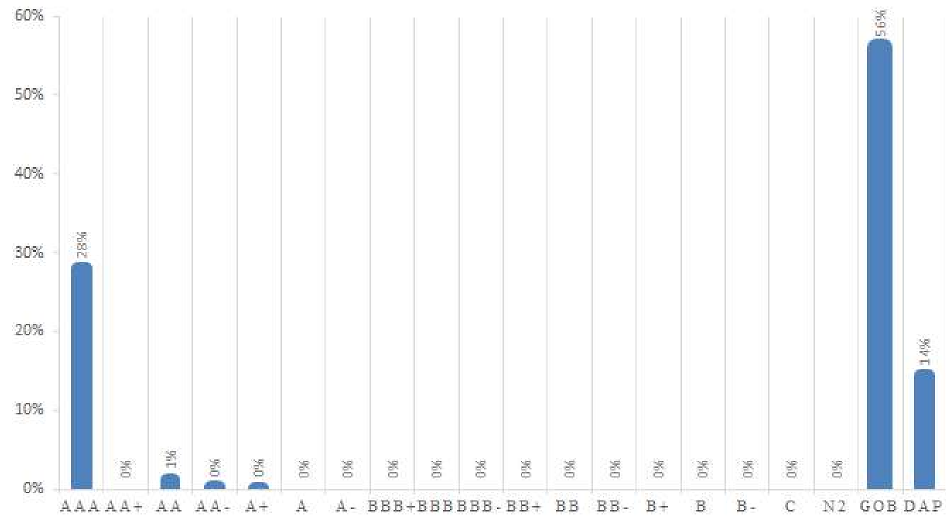
Investments available for sale
Fair value as of December 31, 2021 (MCh$)
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank

	CLP	UF	USD	EUR	OTHER
Sovereign bonds	1,205,272	9,496	-		-
Corporate bonds	-	9,325	226,728	56,600	-
Financial institutions bonds	21,236	296,644	29,405	-	-
Mortgage-funding notes		26,572	-	-	-
Term deposits	399,040		-	-	-
Investment funds (*)			17,757		
Total	**1,625,548**	**342,037**	**273,890**	**56,600**	-

Investments available for sale
International bond portfolio risk rating as of March 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 March 31, 2022 (%)
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank



3.4 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.

3.4.1 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 others).

➔ **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.

3.4.2 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:

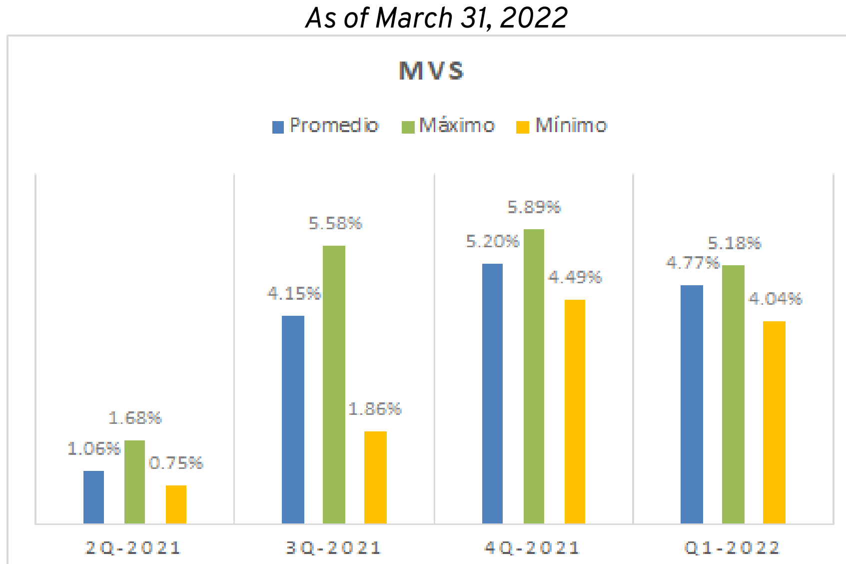
Accumulated Net Interest Margin (Spread at Risk, *SaR*)
The analysis focuses on the impact associated with variations in interest rates and short-term inflation on annual revenue The analysis is performed considering the impact of changes in interest rates on the Bank's financial margin over a given time horizon.

Economic Value (MarketValueSensitivity, *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.

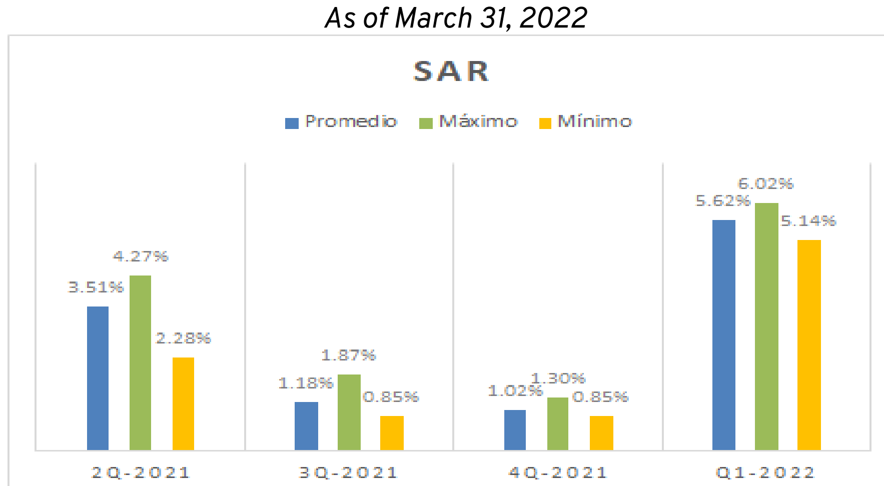
As the economic value considers the potential impact of changes in interest rates on the present value of future cash flows, it provides a better view of the potential long-term effects of changes in interest rate structures.

The average long-term SVM measurement for 2022 is 4.82% (0.65% year 2021) of capital over a limit of 12%. The SaR meanwhile has an average in 2021 of 5.1% versus an average of 0.65% in 2021.

SVM
As of March 31, 2022

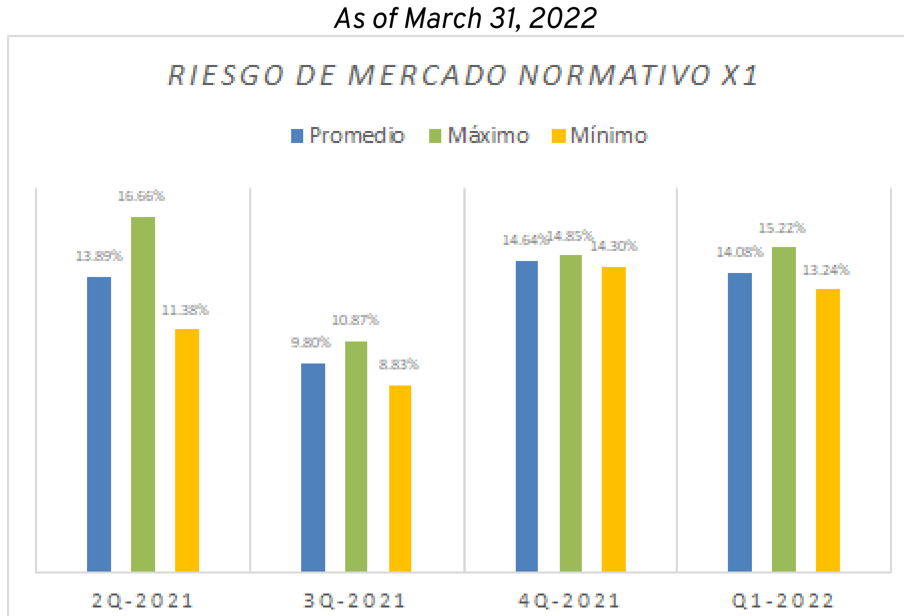


SaR
As of March 31, 2022

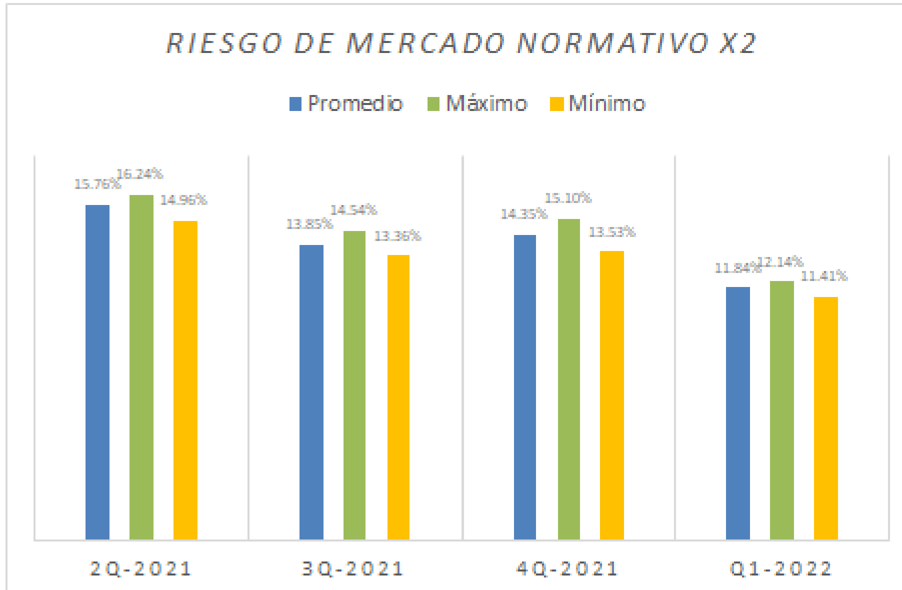


The evolution of regulatory indices X1 (exposure to short-term market risk) and X2 (exposure to long-term market risk) registered slack with respect to the limits so far in 2021, mainly explained by the management of the balance sheet with accounting hedges .

Regulatory Market Risk X1
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank
As of March 31, 2022



Regulatory Market Risk X2
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank
As of March 31, 2022



LIQUIDITY RISK

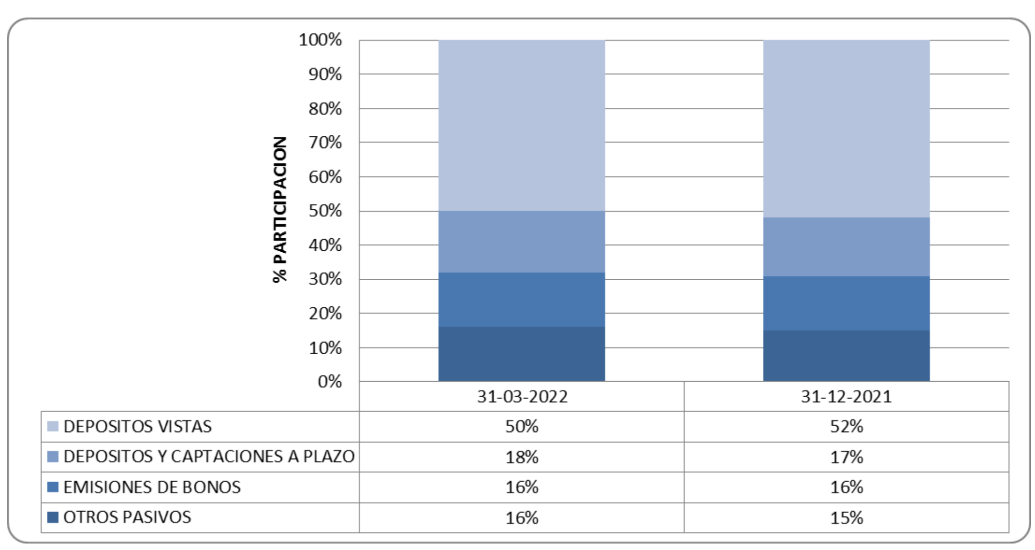
Liquidity management is a strategic activity, it must be aligned at all times at the corporate level in terms of its objectives, guidelines and resources assigned in the commercial line, risk control, financial operations and technology, among other areas.

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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and City National Bank



4.1 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, in order 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.

4.2 Metrics

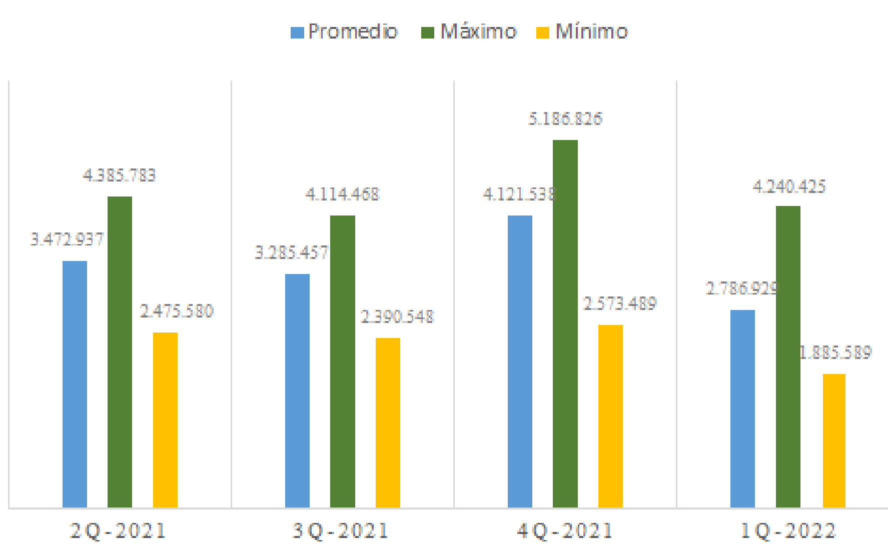
- **Liquidity barrier**

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.

In order 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 March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the liquidity barrier is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2022					As of March 31, 2021			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close		Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close
Liquidity Barrier (*)	2,786,929	4,240,425	1,885,589	3,259,909		3,615,093	5,186,826	2,390,548	2,573,489

Liquidity barrier evolution as of March 31, 2022
Amounts in millions of Chilean pesos



- **Liquidity Coverage Ratio (*LCR*)**

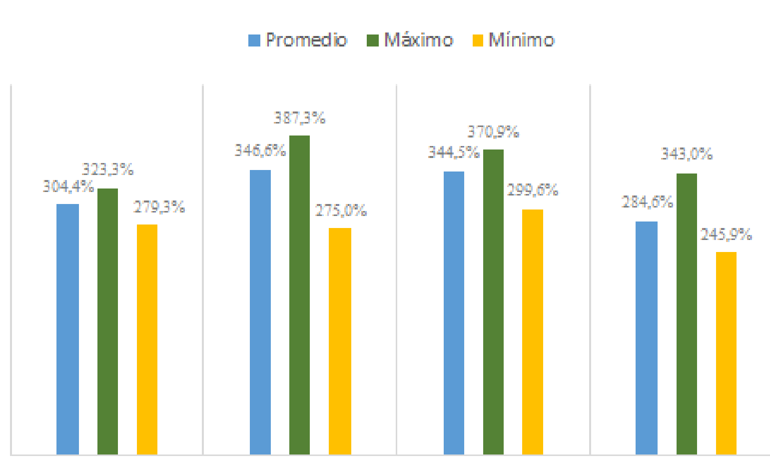
This ratio is within the Basel III standards and aims to ensure that banks have an adequate fund of High Quality Assets (ALAC), which can be easily and immediately converted into cash, in order to meet their obligations in a 30-day liquidity stress scenario. This ratio has a regulatory limit and will 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 March 2022, BCI had a Global consolidation LCR of 245.9%, well above the required limit, given the current regulation.

	As of March 31, 2022					As of March 31, 2021			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close		Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close
LCR	284.6%	343.0%	245.9%	245.9%		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 March 31, 2022



- **Net Stable Funding Ratio (*NSFR*)**

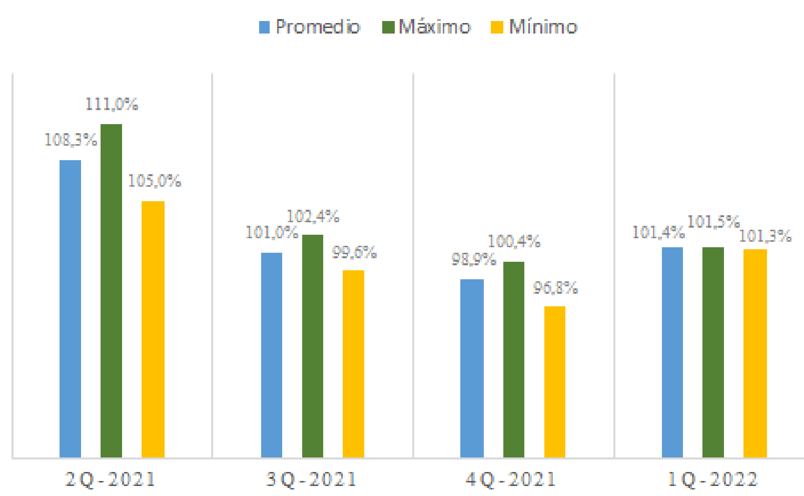
This ratio is designed to address long-term liquidity mismatches, and covers the entire balance sheet by providing incentives for financial institutions to use stable sources of funding. It is measured given the Stable Financing Available (FED) over the Stable Financing Required

(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 March 2022, BCI placed its Global consolidation NSFR at 101.4%.

	As of March 31, 2022					As of March 31, 2022			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close		Average	Maximum	Minimum	Close
NSFR	101.4%	101.5%	101.3%	101.4%		103.9%	111.0%	96.8%	96.8%

NSFR evolution (global consolidated) as of March 31, 2022



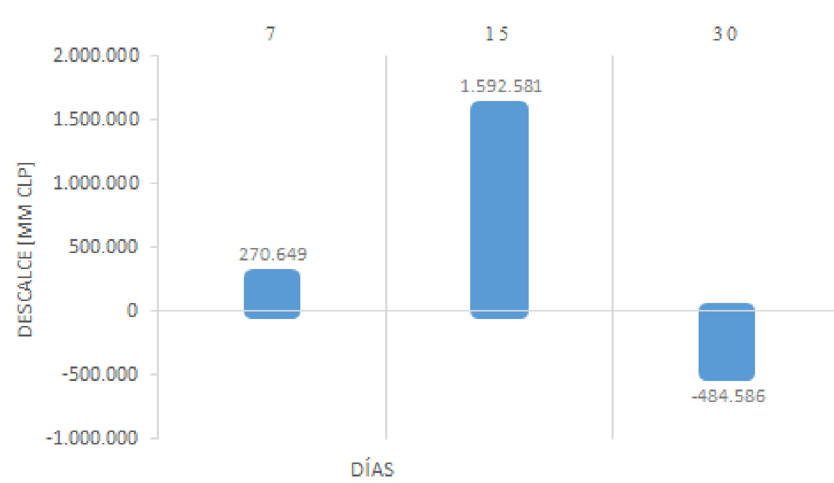
➔ **Liquidity early warning ratios**

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.

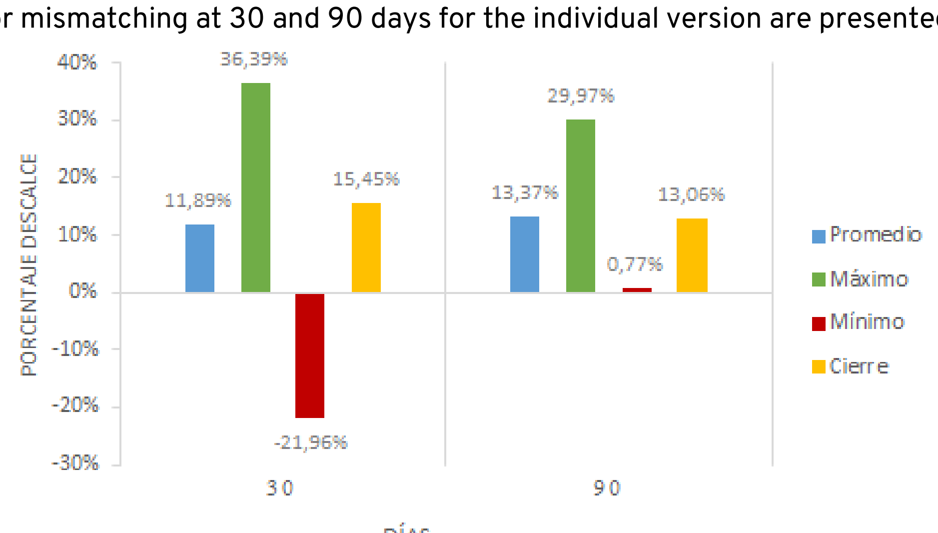
➔ **Mismatch of deadlines**

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 March 31, 2022

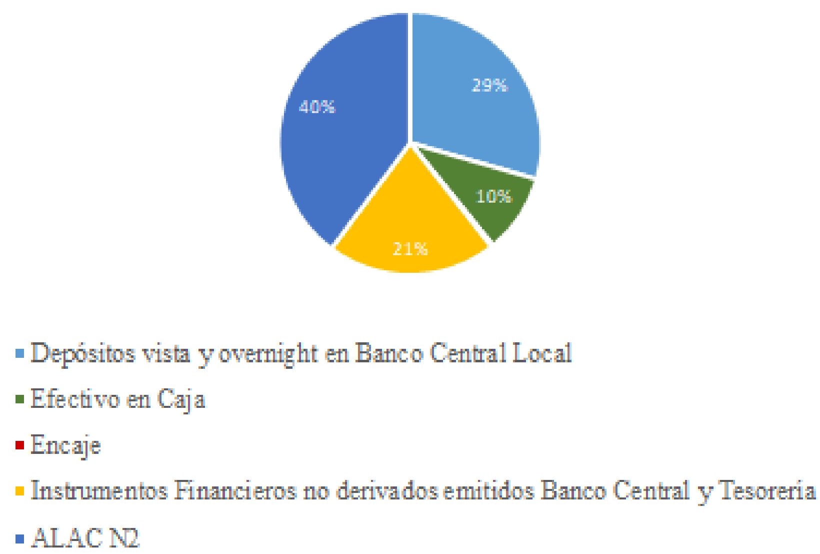


Additionally, the relevant metrics for mismatching at 30 and 90 days for the individual version are presented.



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.

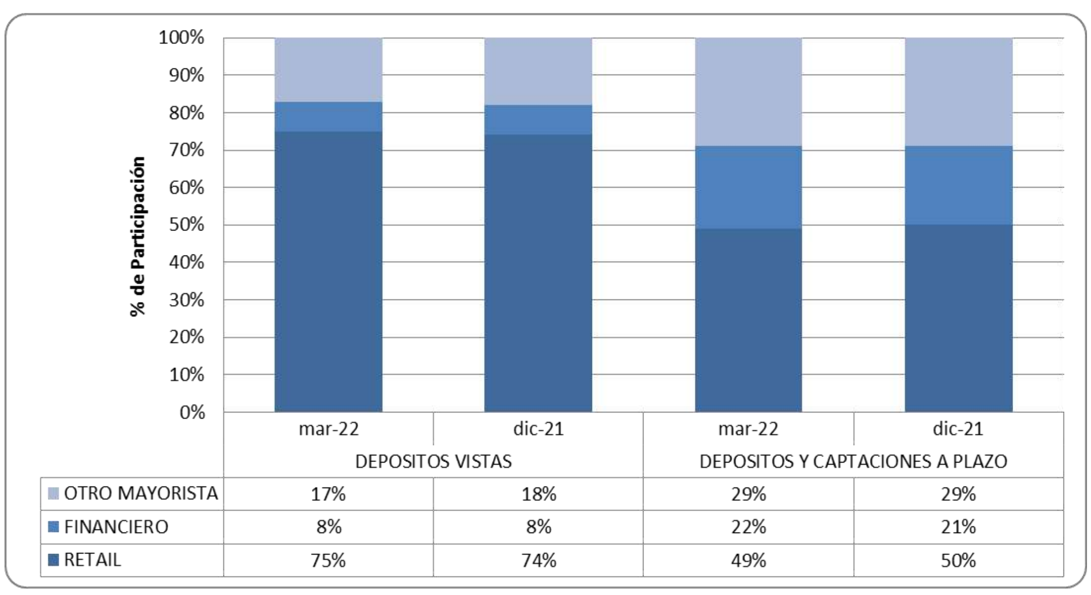
Composition of liquid assets as of 03/31/2022



- **Concentration of Time Deposits and Funding**

Below is the concentration by counterparty for sight and time deposit items.

Composition of Counterparties by Main Liabilities as of 03/31/2022



- **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 with regard to:

- 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. Pessimistic.
II. Idiosyncratic.

I. Historical setting

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 this 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. Pessimistic 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. Idiosyncratic scenario

In this scenario, due to endogenous situations, the market would lower BCI's expectations of future income generation. It would also expect impacts on financing spreads and a fall in shares price, generating restrictions on the institution's liabilities.

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 March 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured for the next 12 months)

Banking Book	Inflation	Reprice	PnL
Historical	4,676	45,359	50,035
Pessimistic	83,500	106,412	189,912
Idiosyncratic	-	-	-

Summary of trading book results as of March 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured based on the duration of each scenario)

Trading	Income
Historical	6,878
Pessimistic	21,986
Idiosyncratic	-
Balance Sheet - Trading Book	**PnL**
Historical	11,386
Pessimistic	33,336
Idiosyncratic	-

Summary results portfolios Available for Sale as of March 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured based on the duration of each scenario)

Available for sale - Consolidated	Equity	Budget 2022	T%	Effect T/C (P&L)
Historical	-59,955		-2	110,439
Pessimistic	195,316	27,000	7	121,744
Idiosyncratic	-		-	-

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 March 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	-	38,875	38,875
Pessimistic	-	60,338	60,338
Idiosyncratic	-	-	-

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 March 31, figures in millions of CLP
(Impacts are measured based on the duration of each scenario)

Scenario	P&L	Equity	Total Economic
Historical	68,299	-59,955	8,344
Pessimistic	245,234	195,316	440,550
Idiosyncratic	-	-	-
Effect on P&L	**Bank book**	**Negotiation Book**	**Total P&L**
Historical	50,035	18,264	68,299
Pessimistic	189,912	55,322	245,234
Idiosyncratic	-	-	-

Effect on Equity	Bank Portfolio	Total Equity
Historical	-59,955	-59,955
Pessimistic	195,316	195,316
Idiosyncratic	-	-

With these results we can analyze its impact on solvency and effective equity ratios. The stressed items on the market risk-weighted assets side are as follows:

- Banking Book (Placements in dollars (USD)
- Trading Book

Summary of impact on Ratios as of March 31
(Figures in Millions of CLP)

	Histórico	Pesimista	Idiosincrático
Patrimonio Efectivo	5,815,920	5,815,920	5,815,920
Activos Ponderados por Riesgo	44,472,542	44,472,542	44,472,542
Exposición al Riesgo de Tasa Libro de Negociación	227,229	227,229	227,229
Exposicíñon al Riesgo de Moneda en el Libro de Negociación y Banca	156,909	156,909	156,909
Riesgo de Opciones sobre Tasa de Interés en el Libro de Negociación y Libro de Banca	0	0	0
Riesgo de Opciones sobre Moneda en el Libro de Negociación y Libro de Banca	217	217	217
Exposición al Riesgo de Mercado	384,355	384,355	384,355
Cambio por riesgo de moneda y tasa en el Libro de Negociación	18,264	55,322	0
Cambio por riesgo de moneda en el Libro de Banca	-191,811	-211,447	0
Activos Ponderados por Riesgo de Mercado	2,635,100	2,852,878	4,804,438
Activos Ponderados por Riesgo luego Prueba de Tensión	47,107,642	47,325,420	49,276,980
ÍNDICE BASILEA	**12.35%**	**12.29%**	**11.80%**

It can be seen that the application of these stress scenarios does not significantly alter the Bank's solvency, since the variations resulting from the change in risk exposure are compensated with movements in equity value.

Additionally, we visualize that we have sufficient cash equity to face a crisis situation and not alter our level of solvency.

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 March 31,
(Figures in Billions of CLP)

	Demand for Liquidity 30 days	Demand for Liquidity 90 days	Available Liquid Assets	Liquidity Needs
Historical	7,293	712	4,809	3,196
Pessimistic	-69	7,301	4,809	2,403
Idiosyncratic	5,470	591	4,458	1,602

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.

3. 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 of 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.

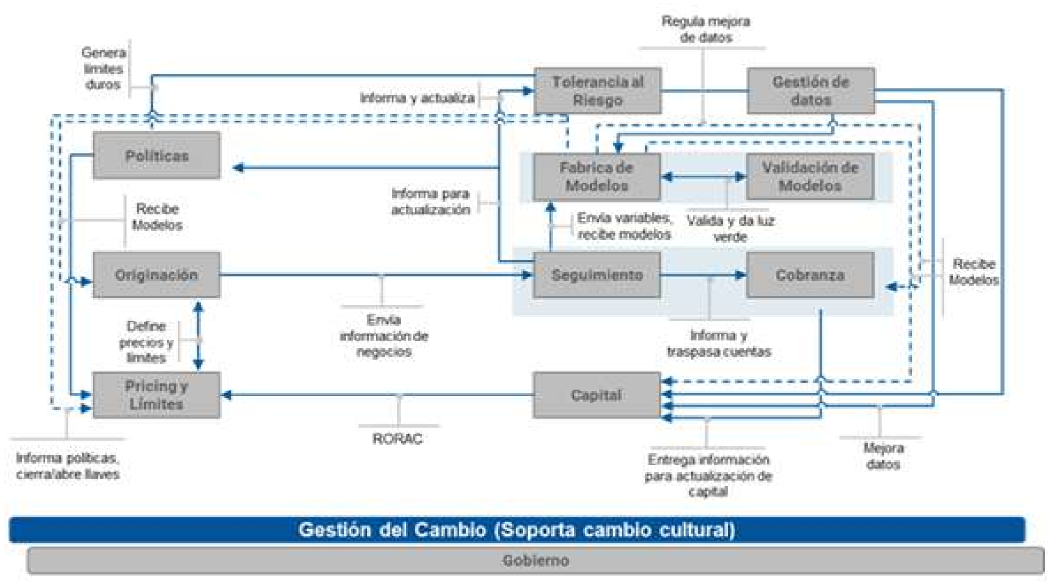
Finance and Corporate Risk Committee: Committee in which the directors participate and whose objective is to monitor and control the credit risk profile and periodically monitor the evolution of adherence to risk tolerance, analyze the proposed measures when they reach critical levels and requests that 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.

Main equipment and its functions

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, in order 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 risk.

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 B 1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, banks must permanently evaluate their portfolio of loans and contingent loans, in order 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 aforementioned 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 in order 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 March 31, 2022 is 7.15%.

Nombre Indicador	Límite Normativo	Mar-22 % sobre Pat. efectivo	Mar-22 MM$
Exposición máxima grupo de relacionadas por gestión o propiedad (Sin Garantía)	5%	1,94%	105.330
Exposición máxima grupo de relacionadas por gestión o propiedad (Con Garantía)	25%	2,50%	135.941
Exposición total relacionados por gestión o propiedad	100%	7,15%	388.187

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 in order 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.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk varies significantly and depends both on individual risks and on general economic and market risks.

As of December 31, 2021, the maximum credit risk exposure is as follows:

Operational risk management

Goals

Bci has adopted the definition of Operational Risk of the Basel Committee, which defines it as the "risk of losses resulting from a lack of adaptation or failure of processes, personnel and internal systems or due to 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 operational risk management framework, which contains the necessary elements for its governance, executed through the actions of different committees defined in this policy, whose purpose is to build a robust culture for effective management; through the risk identification and management process on an ongoing basis; measurement; definition of strategies for its mitigation; operational risk reporting and 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 employees in terms of operational risk.

- 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 regarding the management of this risk.

- For Bci, operational risk management is a fundamental element for achieving the business strategy. Through the strengthening of the internal control environment, the generation and maintenance of safe, simple processes with effective controls are promoted, which allow reducing losses, claims, operational and technological incidents, improving the customer experience and protecting the assets and reputation of the Bci Corporation.

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 made up of the following structure:

Committees made up of 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 Tolerance.

- Finance and Corporate Risk Committee, responsible for monitoring the levels of Bci's different operational risks.

- Directors' Committee, becomes aware of the important operational risks detected by the Comptroller's Office, third line of defense, Non-Financial Risk Management, External Auditors or other sources, being 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 bodies 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 operational risk management are as follows:

- **Operational Risk and Information Security Committee**, Committee chaired by the General Manager of Bci and which is responsible for the strategy and management of operational risk in the Bank and its subsidiaries.

- **Specific Operational Risk and Information Security Committees for risk management in each line of business** . There are 4 different committee sessions for the Finance Division, Wholesale Banking, Retail Banking and MACH. Each of these committees is chaired by the respective first-level Manager who reports to the General Manager of these four Business and Support Units, and who is responsible for operational risk management in each Business.

Committees specialized in the specific management of 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 updated to new risks and threats, the implementation and monitoring of the security manual and compliance with the specific policies and information security and cybersecurity program.

- **Risk Management Committee for Outsourced Services:** Committee responsible for the governance of the management of operational risks 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

Regarding the management of operational risk 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 a corporate governance that is independent, coordinated and aligned with policies, risk tolerance 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 the management program for this risk, measure and monitor the level of risk independently of the first line. Responsible for the development of the government committees and the reporting of risk levels.

The Non-Financial Risk Management actively participates in:

- **Operational Incident Management**

The Bank has systems, procedures, organization and governance that allow identifying operational incidents, evaluating the impact, mitigating their effects, monitoring safety and operations, and reporting 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 the best industry 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 normative body of regulations for specific controls, 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 three lines of defense of the Bank, oriented to the operation of security controls and the specialized management of these risks.

The information security and cybersecurity strategy contemplates the execution of various initiatives and investments to strengthen the technological infrastructure, the training of the teams and the specific processes of operation and monitoring of cybersecurity, aimed at preventing, detecting and stopping cyberattacks on the bank and its subsidiaries.

- **Business continuity and crisis management**

The business continuity and crisis management strategies developed in recent 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 face of contingency scenarios.
The Bank is constantly working on strengthening its business continuity plan and 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, according to their criticality, require it.

- **Fraud prevention**

This function is responsible for implementing a corporate fraud prevention strategy, both internal and external, that safeguards the assets of our customers and the Bank, while also ensuring BCI's reputation and image. To this end, the processes, technologies, methodologies and models for making optimal decisions in real time have been reinforced, which allows the prevention and anticipation of emerging and sophisticated fraud risks, as well as activities to reinforce the culture and attachment to the ethical framework for the good conduct of the employees of the Bank 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 timely manage the risks that may exist in a process to be contracted or contracted to a third party. This management is performed throughout the life cycle of the outsourced service, that is, from the time the service is contracted until the contractual relationship is terminated. On
decisions are taken to keep risks within acceptable levels for BCI, based on the risks identified.

- **Insurance**

The Bci Corporation has risk mitigation programs through insurance policies that allow the transfer of the risk of high-severity losses.
severity.

- **Physical security procedures and controls**

The Corporation has adequate security controls for the physical protection of cash, negotiable instruments, precious metals and customer assets.

- **Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism**

The objective of the "Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention" Program is full compliance with all current regulations on these matters, both in Chile and in all the countries in which BCI operates, thus preventing the Corporation from may be used by third parties to launder funds that come 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 of some of the members of the Corporation. Therefore, it seeks to prevent and avoid the commission of behaviors described in this regulation and guarantee that, in the event that any collaborator has any of these behaviors, they will do so not only in contradiction with the corporate culture, but also that it will occur despite the efforts made by the company to prevent it.

Free Competition Protection Program

The objective of the Free Competition Protection Program is to avoid practices contrary to free competition, 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 performs all of its activities in strict adherence and compliance with all external and internal applicable regulations, and with respect to all the countries and jurisdictions in which it has a presence. For the above, there is a continuous review process of new external regulations for their incorporation into the internal regulatory framework.

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.

In accordance with the regulatory capital objective, Bci defines the following minimum capital requirements estimated in Basel III to 2021 of 10.38%, considering the schedule of the regulations it will reach 13.83% by 2025:

- Minimum CET1 capital : 4.5%
- Systemic charge (1) : 0.00%
- Conservation buffer : 0.63 %
- Pillar II charge (2): 0.74%
- Management buffer (3): 0.71 %
- Capital AT1: 1.62%
- Capital T2: 2.18%

(1) Systemic charge: considers the gradual incorporation according to the regulatory capital of 1.58% (Tier 2) calculated based on the levels of December 2020.
(2) Pillar II: Pillar II assumption of 0.74% in CET1, 0.12% AT1 and 0.18% Tier II in line with the limits allowed by the new Basel III regulations.
(3) Management buffer: considers a buffer of 0.71% of core capital.
(4) AT1: initially considers that the 1.5% of the subordinated bonds currently on the balance sheet will be phased out and replaced by perpetual bonds in line with the new Basel III regulations. It also includes the Pillar II assumption.

b) Policies and processes for capital management

In order to achieve the aforementioned 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:

1. Identification and evaluation of risks: Senior Management must perform the corporate risk identification and evaluation process in order to assess the material risks to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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 March 31, 2022, total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity are as follows:

Item No.	Total assets, risk-weighted assets and effective equity components as per Basel III - Item description	Note	Global consolidated 03-31-2022 MCh$	Global consolidated 12-31-2021 MCh$	Local consolidated 03-31-2022 MCh$	Local consolidated 12-31-2021 MCh$
1	Total assets as per the statement of financial position		69,564,281	69,158,636	53,931,418	52,448,910
2	Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries	a	-	-	1,629,887	1,881,577
	Assests discounted from the regulatory capital, othr than ítem 2		164,265	176,582	39,006	40,132
3	Financial derivatives	b	6,884,298	6,781,525	6,842,108	6,731,019
4	Credit equivalents	c	1,789,902	1,558,625	1,705,708	1,531,140
5	Contingent loans	d	4,200,018	4,123,157	3,457,365	3,455,537
6	Assets generated from the intermediation of financial instruments	e	-	-	-	-
7	Total assets for regulatory purposes		68,487,638	67,882,311	50,583,490	48,782,859
8.a	Credit risk-weighted assets, estimated as per standard methodology (CRWA)	f	36,566,228	36,365,384	26,418,148	26,083,475
8.b	Credit risk-weighted assets, stimated as per internal methodologies (CRWA)	f	-	-	-	-
9	Market risk-weighted asset (MRWA)	g	3,891,666	3,998,066	3,456,141	2,812,074
10	Operational risk-weighted asset (ORWA)	h	3,157,427	2,926,335	2,642,385	2,427,111
11.a	Risk-weighted asset (RWA)		7,049,093	6,924,401	6,098,526	5,239,185
11.b	Risk-weighted asset, after application of output floor (RWA)		43,615,322	43,289,784	32,516,673	31,322,661
12	Interest of owners		4,376,423	4,500,076	4,376,423	4,500,076
13	Non-controlling interests	j	1,118	1,400	2	2
14	Goodwill	j	164,265	176,582	39,006	40,132
15	Excess of minority investments	k	-	-	-	-
16	Equivalent common equity tier 1 (CET1)		4,213,276	4,324,894	4,337,419	4,459,946
17	Additional deductions from common equity tier 1, other than ítem 2	l	-	-	-	-
18	Common equity tier 1 (CET1)		4,213,276	4,324,894	4,337,419	4,459,946
19	Voluntary (additional) provisions charged as additional tier 1 (AT1)	m	109,810	99,552	80,306	68,325
20	Subordinated bonds charged as additional tier 1 (AT1)	m	326,344	333,346	244,860	244,901
21	Preference shares charged as additional tier 1 (AT1)		-	-	-	-
22	Bonds with no fixed maturity date charged as additional tier 1 (AT1)		-	-	-	-
23	Discounts applied to AT1	l	-	-	-	-
24	Additional tier 1 (AT1)		436,154	432,898	325,166	313,226
25	Tier 1 capital		4,649,430	4,757,792	4,662,585	4,773,172
26	Voluntary (additional) provisions charged as tier 2 capital (T2)	n	295,550	250,591	314,794	258,775
27	Subordinated bonds charged as tier 2 capital (T2)	n	878,347	839,096	959,831	927,540
28	Equivalent tier 2 capital (T2)		1,173,897	1,089,687	1,274,625	1,186,315
29	Discounts applied to T2	l	-	-	10,688	-
30	Tier 2 capital (T2)		1,173,897	1,089,687	1,263,937	1,186,315
31	Effective equity		5,823,327	5,847,479	5,926,522	5,959,487
32	Additional basic capital required for generation of conservation buffer	p	-	-	-	-
33	Additional basic capital required for generation of countercyclical buffer	q	-	-	-	-
34	Additional basic capital required for banks qualified as systemically important banks	r	-	-	-	-
35	Additional basic capital required for the asessment of effective equity sufficiency (Pillar 2)	s	-	-	-	-

Item No.		Note	Global consolidated 03-31-2022 %	Global consolidated 12-31-2021 %	Local consolidated 03-31-2022 %	Local consolidated 12-31-2021 %
1	Leverage indicator (T1_I1 8/T1_I7)		-	-	-	-
1.b	Leverage indicator the Bank must comply with, considering minimum requirements	a				
2	Indicator of common equity tier 1(T1_I1 8/T1_I11.b)					
2.a	Leverage indicator the Bank must comply with (not considering the additional payment for systemically important bank, if applicable)	a	9.66	6.37	8.33	5.29
2.b	Capital buffer deficit	b	-	-	-	-
3	Indicator of common equity tier 1(T1_I25/T1_I11.b)					
3.a	Indicator of equity tier 1 the Bank must comply with, considering minimum requirements	a	10.66	10.99	9.33	9.23
4	Indicator of effective equity (T1_I31/T1_I11.b)					
4.1	Indicator of effective equity the Bank must comply with, considering minimum requirements	a	13.35	13.51	13.21	13.02
4.b	Indicator of effective equity the Bank must comply with, considering cahrges for article 35 bis, if applicable	c	-	-	-	-
4.c	Indicator of effective equity the Bank must comply with, considering minimum requirements, conservation buffer and coutercyclical buffer	b	-	-	-	-
5	Solvency ratio (A, B or C level)	d	A	A	A	A
	Indicators of regulatory compliance for solvency					
6	Voluntary (additional) provisions charged to tier 2 capital (t2) with respect to the CRWAs (T1_I26/(T1_I8.a ó 8.b))	e	0.81	0.69	1.19	0.99
7	Subordinated loans charged to tier 2 capital (t2) with respect to common equity	f	20.85	19.40	35.45	35.97
8	Additional tier 1 (AT1) with respect to common equity (T1_I24/T1_I18)	g	10.35	10.01	12.01	12.15
9	Voluntary (additional) provisions and subordinated loans charged to additional tier 2 (AT1) with respect to RWAs ((T1_I19+t1T1_120)/T1_I20)/T1_I18)	h	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

NOTE 49 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 26, 2022, the Bank's Board of Directors approved a capital increase for Pagos y Servicios SA of US$5 million, of which BCI must contribute 49.9%, equivalent to US$2,495,000.

Between April 1, 2022 and the date of issuance of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, there have been no other subsequent events that may affect their presentation.

Alfredo Mendoza Osorio	Eugenio Von Chrismar Carvajal
Chief Accounting Officer	Chief Executive Officer

Bci