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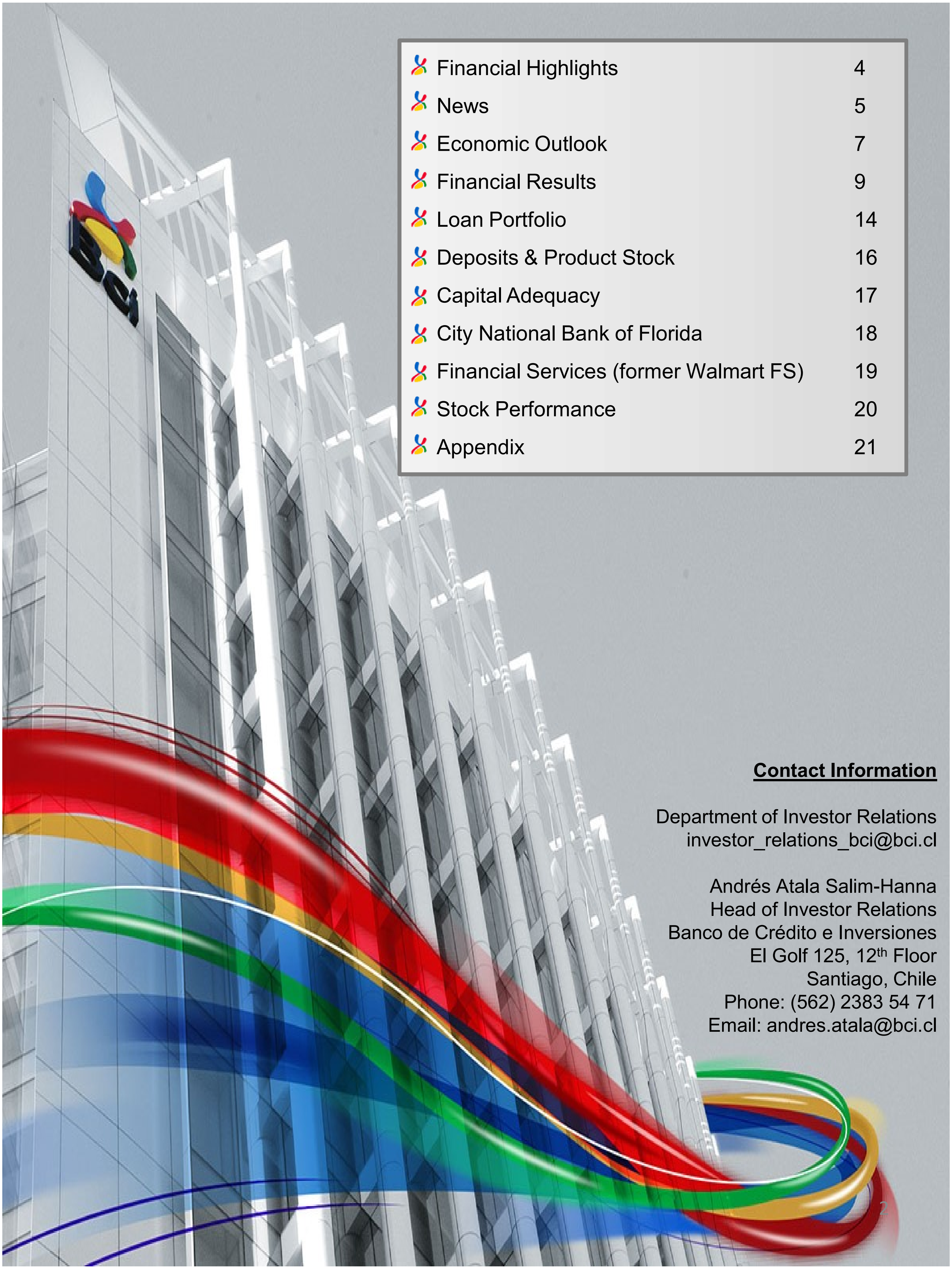
Quarterly
Earnings Report

4Q 2019



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Undoubtedly, 2019 was a complex year, though it allowed us to confirm the strength of our culture and business.

First, I would like to recognize the great commitment of all our employees during the contingency endures last October, where we quickly and efficiently recovered the operation of our damaged branches and provided the needed support to our clients and vendors. We are also proud of having been recognized by Great Place to Work as the best company to work for in Chile.

We also made great progress with the different strategic focuses, particularly regarding the financial results as well as our transformation process.Despite the weaker macroeconomic context, we led the market in terms of loan growth attaining a consolidated market share of 17.5%. In the same way, our operational margin grew 18% YoY, higher than our relevant competition, thus improving our consolidated efficiency by more than 275 basis points.

In regards to our digital transformation agenda, we made significant progress with MACH, reaching 2 million registered users and launching new functionalities such as MACH Pay and a physical Visa prepaid card. We also reached over 11.500 customers enrolled in "360 Connect", a leading-edge platform for Wholesale customers which facilitates their financial management, greatly improving their experience.

Moreover, we strengthened our internationalization and diversification strategy through the agreement to acquire Executive National Bank in Florida and the filing for a banking licenses in Peru.

Finally, we know that 2020 will present many challenges ahead, particularly in thepolitical, macro-economic and social scenario. Nonetheless, I am convinced that we have built distinctive capabilities to successfully address and achieve our strategic agenda.

Eugenio Von Chrismar-CEO

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

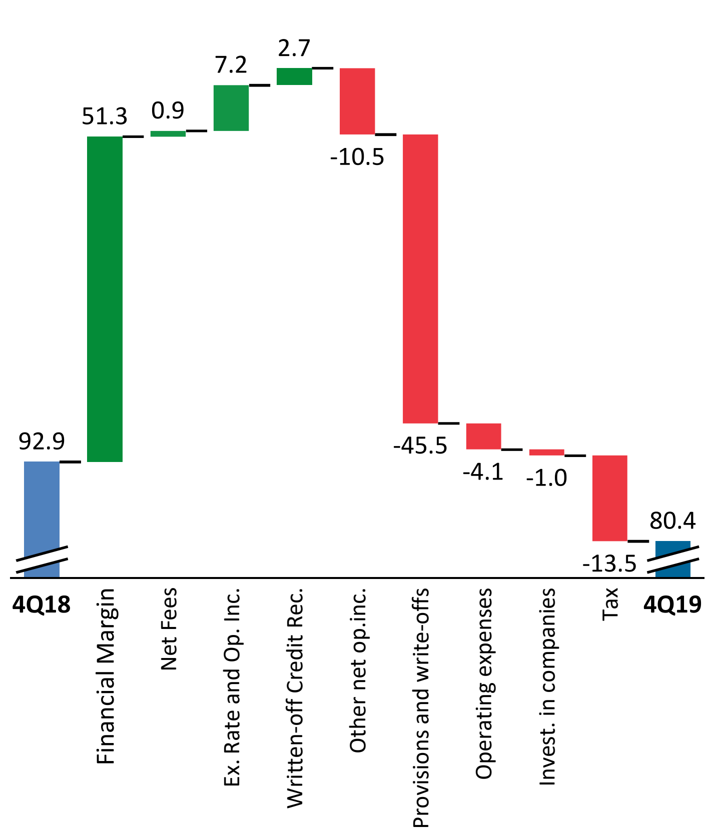
Earnings Report 4Q19

January 2020

The bank reported net income of Ch$80,443 million in 4Q19, amounting to Ch$402,739 million in 2019, and achieved an accrued market share of 15.26% as of December 2019. Bci's quarterly net income decreased -13.44% YoY. Despite a challenging economic scenario last quarter, the Bank managed to increase its financial margin by 17.19% and 20.24% for its exchange rate and operating Income. That was offset by a 50.16% increase in the provisions and write-off expenses.. In addition, a 51.72% increase in the tax expense as a consequence of a significant US dollar appreciation has also had an impact when comparing the same period of last year, since entails a greater value of the investment in City National Bank.

Regarding provisions, the 50.16% increase is a combination of several combined effects: First, the incorporation of Financial Services, which was acquired in December 2018, and that had a particular increase in provisions in October and December as a result of the social unrest that started on October 18. The depreciation of the Chilean peso also had significant effect on provisions in the individual portfolio during November of around Ch$6 billion, while the consumer and SME portfolios also showed some deterioration.

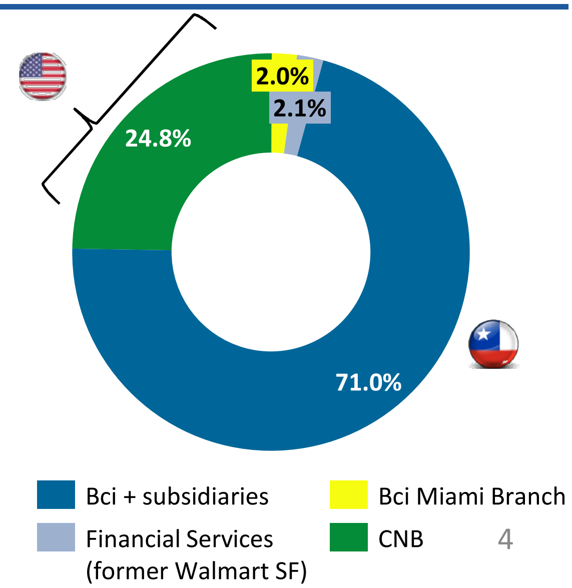
Chart 1:
Net Income variation by line (Ch$ billion)



The ROAE this quarter was 11.15%, decreasing 238 basis points YoY, which is a result of higher equity levels after last year's capital increase and a bottom line that has been pressured by greater risk expenses and taxes during the year.

In 4Q19, Bci's loan portfolio amounted to Ch$34,388,923 million, growing 12.83% YoY with a market share of 17.48% as of December, and 14.17% excluding CNB. It should be noted that part of this growth is due to an exchange rate effect, since it climbed from Ch$695/USD in December 2018 to Ch$750/USD by December 2019, as US operations account for 26.8% of our loan portfolio

Chart 2:
Total Loans



Bci reinforces its commitment to SMEs after the outbreak of social unrest

Many of our clients have been affected by the uncertain scenario the country has faced after October. Therefore, we have made available a series of special conditions so that they can resume their activities as soon as possible. We want to help them to go on with their businesses, which we know they have raised with a lot of effort.

Financial Measures

* Total debt restructuring; up to 48 months and up to 6 months' grace.

* Extension of up to 6 months for loans at maturity.

* Additional financing for working capital and/or investment.

* Extended deadlines for reporting insurance claims.

* 3 to 6 installments without interest on credit card purchases .

* Loans guaranteed by the state.

* Specifically for micro-entrepreneurs: postponement of up to 3 installments at the end of the payment period at no additional cost.

In addition to these measures, it will launch its "Renace" program, focused on all micro and small enterprises that need help after being affected by the protests.

In total, there will be Ch$50 billion for the program, which it is estimated approximately 1,500 customers will access. Those who will be able to apply will be the clients of the microenterprise and entrepreneur segment whose business situation has unfavorably changed and who are not in a position to meet their commercial, financial, labor and tax obligations, which make them subject to bankruptcy. Loans considers 1 year of grace and up to a 6- year term.

Non-Financial Measures

In addition, Bci has implemented facilities for small enterprises to continue working. For this reason, the bank enabled additional space in its "Centro Nace" dedicated to entrepreneurs with 60 new workspaces.

Moreover, free special talks and workshops will be offered with the focus on sales, legal, tax and marketing aspects. Entrepreneurs can learn about the program on the website www.bci.cl/empresarios/centro-nace and through the social networks of Bci.

Bci was the best company to work for in Chile in 2019

Bci attained first place in the Great Place to Work ranking 2019, which highlights the best companies to work for in the country. This is the first time the Bank has attained the highest score in the category that ranks companies with more than 1,000 employees. In 2018, Bci achieved seventh place and in 2017 it was fourth.

This recognition fills us with pride and it is aligned with our strategic pillar of having a culture that puts employees and their families at the core of decisions.

Bci is recognized as the company with the Best Corporate Reputation in Chile

Last quarter, Bci was recognized for the fifth consecutive year as the company with the Best Corporate Reputation in Chile by the Corporate Reputation Business Monitor (MERCO).

Corporate reputation has proved to be a fundamental asset and has become a key focus, because in different fields of the Bank's value it offers: innovation, integrity, citizenship, leadership and finance. In addition, it generates multiple benefits: from customer preference for the brand, going through having support in times of crisis and controversy, to market capitalization.

The Bank has managed to have a good corporate reputation by putting people - employees, customers and community - at the center of each of the decisions it makes, which allows it to promote and enhance closeness, trust and active listening with each of them. All of these achievements are the result of the Bank's tireless pursuit of excellence in everything it does, innovating and looking for new ways of doing things, which has allowed it to make life simpler for its clients, employees and the community .

MERCO is a benchmark ranking worldwide, based on a multistakeholder methodology consisting of six evaluations and twenty-five sources of information. It has a presence in twelve countries: Spain, Colombia, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, Panama and in process in Portugal.

City National Bank hosts its first Investor Day

Seeking to deliver greater value to the market and meeting the request of several investors interested in knowing more about the operation in Florida, CNB hosted its first Investor Day on January 17.

The main objective was to allow Bci investors to learn more about CNB, in terms of market characteristics, bank management, growth potential, risk management and digital transformation, among others.

The response to this activity was very positive, for which, together with Bci Broker Dealer, we managed to gather more than 20 attendees from the United States and Latin America.

October 18 ushered in the start of a social crisis that has substantially modified the scenario attained by the Chilean economy as of 3Q19. The subsequent social protests staged throughout the country have affected the normal development of economic activities, reducing the growth capacity in the last quarter of the year. There were also impacts on reforms, which could lead to changes in the current constitutional and tax system. Moreover, the government's forecasted spending plan has also been hit by undertaking a new proposal for the Fiscal Budget 2020 that envisages greater spending due to a new social agenda. The latter contemplates a series of measures to respond to the core issues of the social crisis, like income inequality and the high cost of living for some sectors of society.

Economic Activity

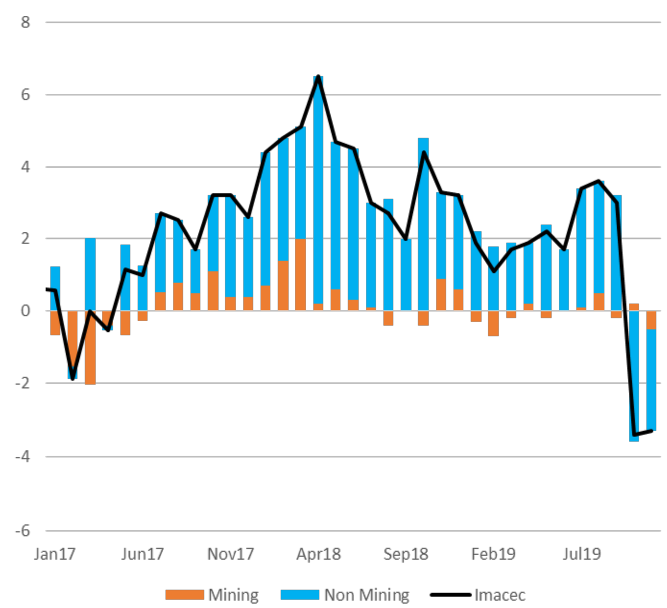
Chilean economic activity has suffered a domestic shock due to a social and political crisis that started in October. As a consequence, monthly economic activity contracted 3.4% and 3.3% YoY in October and November, respectively. It should recover slightly in December (0% estimated), but the risks remain high.

The lashing Chile has received in the last few weeks will lead to a less dynamic economy, due to damage to infrastructure, disruption of some productive and business processes and the fallout on confidence. Therefore, economic growth expectations (GDP) are around 1% in both 2019 and 2020, mainly because of less dynamic consumption and private investment.

Inflation and Monetary Policy Rate

Monetary indicators remain steady. Inflation ended 2019 at 3.0% but some short-term inflationary pressures are expected due to the Chilean peso depreciating against the US dollar. Inflation expectations in the medium term are currently around 3%.
In order to reduce domestic financial volatility, the Chilean Central Bank has maintained the monetary policy rate in 1.75%, it has unveiled liquidity measures and started an FX intervention program.

Chart 3:
Monthly Economic Growth (%, yoy)



Source: Central Bank of Chile, BCI Research

Chart 4:
Inflation and Monetary Policy Rate(%)

Source: Central Bank of Chile, BCI Research

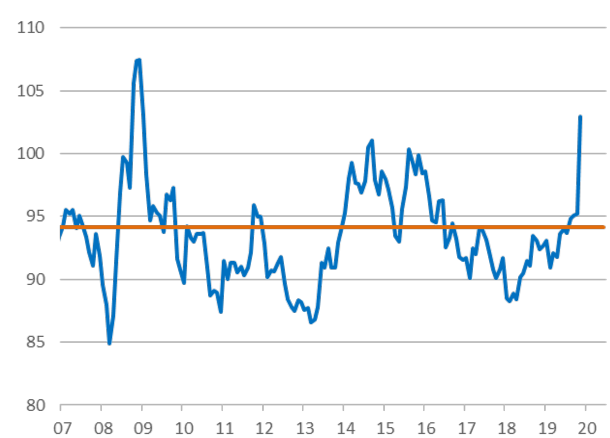
Exchange Rate

In 4Q19, the foreign scenario was positive for the Chilean peso, because of the progress made with trade negotiations between the United States and China. Nonetheless, tension still lingers and there are some unresolved aspects.

In Chile, however, there was a new scenario due to the social crisis. The greater local uncertainty, low economic confidence and a large decrease in economic activity have led to a sharp depreciation of the Chilean peso against the dollar, hitting a record high of Ch$805/USD in November and closing the year at Ch$749/USD.

The Chilean Central Bank has intervened in the foreign exchange market in order to reduce the market volatility. It committed the sale of US$10 billion in the spot market from December 2 through May 29, 2020, and an equivalent amount in 30-day forwards.

Chart 5:
Real exchange rate (1986:100)



Source: Central Bank of Chile, BCI Research

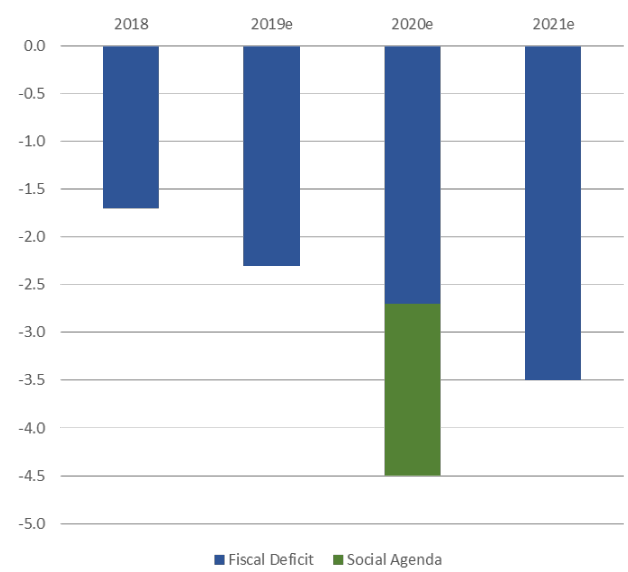
Fiscal Scenario

The Chilean government has unveiled a fiscal package to address the social unrest. A social agenda and other fiscal measures will increase the fiscal deficit in coming years, comprising an additional US$7.5 billion in fiscal expenses.

The highlights of this agenda are the enhancement of the solidarity pillar of the pension system, with a gradual increase of up to 50% in the basic solidarity pension in the next few years, and the minimum wage rising to a gross Ch$384,000 (US$512), charged to Chile’s Internal Revenue Service, so this matter should not hurt the costs of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Government debt is expected to rise from 30% to 40% by 2025, still below comparable economies.

Chart 6:
Fiscal Deficit and New Social Agenda (% of GDP)



Source: Treasury Department, BCI Research

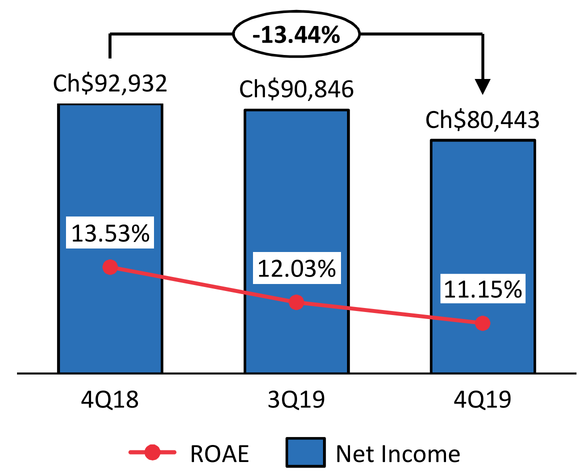
* Bci Research issues a comprehensive economic report on a quarterly basis. The “Bci Chilean Economic Outlook” is available on our website at https://www.bci.cl/investor-relations-eng/economic-outlook-reports

Net Income

The Bank posted net income of Ch$80,443 million in 4Q19, which was a -13.44% decrease YoY and a -11.45% decrease QoQ.

On a QoQ analysis, higher inflation had a moderate positive impact on the financial margin (6.01%), while exchange rate and operating income increased 8.97%. A decrease in taxes also improved the bottom line (-13.68%). Nevertheless, this was offset by higher provisions and write-offs that increased this quarter (11.93%) as well as greater operating expenses (2.69%).

Chart 7:
Net Income (Ch$ million)

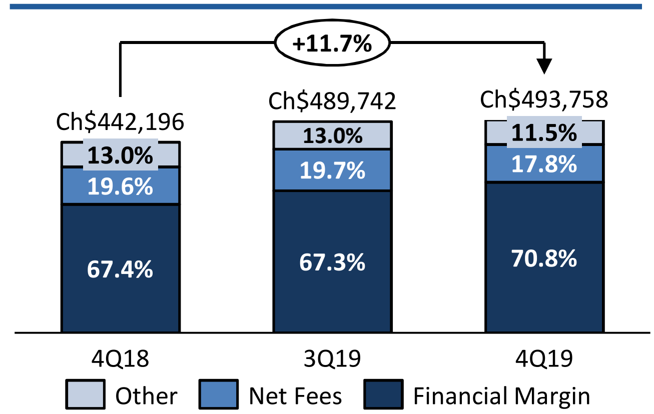


Gross Margin

Bci's gross margin* was Ch$493,758 million in 4Q19, increasing 11.66% YoY. Such increase was mainly due to a higher loan volume, especially commercial loans that increased 13.50%, followed by mortgages increasing 12.92%. Although consumer loans ranked third this quarter in terms of growth, it should be highlighted that the addition of Financial Services this year helped increased our NIM by 36 basis points from 3.39% to 3.79%, excluding CNB.

Moreover, net fees increased slightly by 1.03% YoY since the effect of Financial Services is no longer relevant after a year of operation on December. However, it should be noted that this business added more than Ch$54 billion in fees during 2019, around 15% of the Bank's consolidated net fees.

Chart 8:
Gross Margin[1]

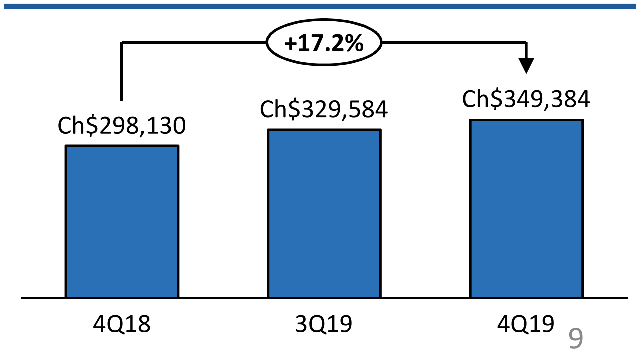


Financial Margin

In addition to a greater loan volume, higher inflation underpinned the growth of our financial margin. This quarter there was a 6.29% increase in interest and indexation income, particularly driven by mortgage and commercial loans as a result of higher quarterly inflation figures (1.0% in 4Q19 versus 0.4% in 3Q19).

Annual growth, in turn, is mainly explained by a 23.47% increase in consumer loans as a result of the interest generated by the credit card business.

Chart 9:
Financial Margin



[1]Gross margin calculated according to the CMF definition, including income from recovery of penalties.

Fees

Bci's net fees amounted to Ch$87,661 million in 4Q19, increasing 1.03% YoY and decreasing -9.27% QoQ.

The QoQ decrease is mainly explained by a -6.61% decrease in fee income. This can in turn be attributed to a significant decline in remuneration for insurance brokerage in the last few months as a result of a decline in sales, in general due to the economic slowdown of last quarter that hit both Bci and Financial Services. Lower than expected fee income from credit card use was also the tangible fallout of this lower economic activity.
It should be noted that the merger process of Bci Nova at the beginning of the year had an impact in terms of sales and fees, thus putting the brakes on YoY growth.

On the other hand, expenses from fees and services increased 2.62% QoQ and 11.74% YoY.

Foreign Exchange and Financial Operating Income

The net foreign exchange and financial operating income amounted to Ch$42,781 million in 4Q19, increasing 8.97% QoQ and 20.24% YoY.

The foreign exchange income was -Ch$5,799 million last quarter, mainly explained by lower hedge accounting results. On the other hand, financial operating income amounted to Ch$48,580 million, which is mainly attributable to positive results in derivative contracts.

Chart 10:
Net Fees (Ch$ billion)

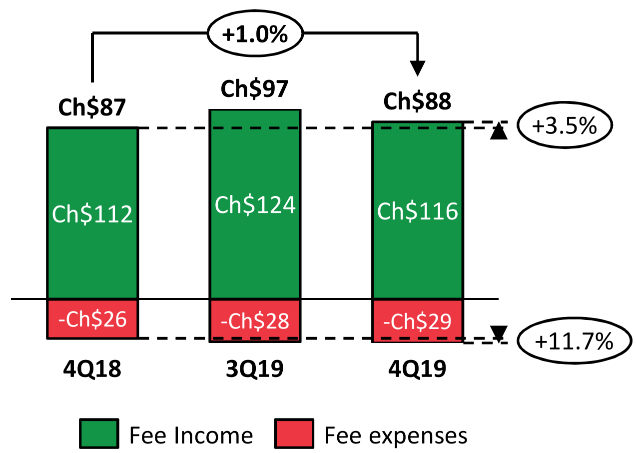


Chart 11:
Fee Income Distribution

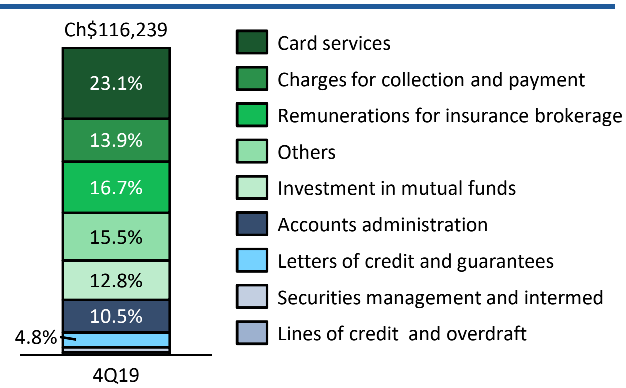
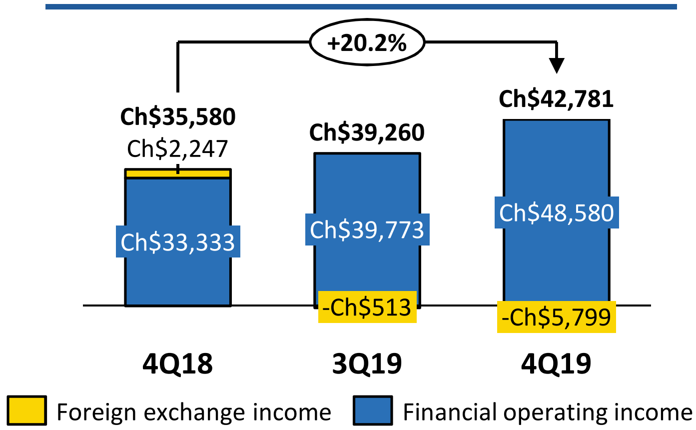


Chart 12:
Net Foreign Exchange and Financial Income



Operating Expenses

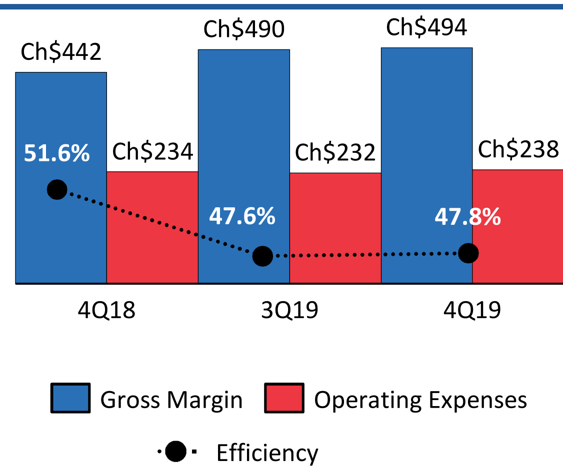
OPEX increased 2.69% QoQ and 1.76% YoY.

HR-related expenses represent around half of these, with CNB and Financial Services accounting for around 25%.

The Bank set as one of its main goals in 2019 to keep expenses controlled after last year's acquisitions and digital transformation efforts affected its efficiency. In line with its Efficiency Plan, Bci achieved a ratio of 47.78% in 4Q19, outperforming our goal of a 200 basis point reduction in one year (consolidated efficiency ended 4Q18 at 51.55%).

It should be noted that this ratio rises to 48.31% excluding City National Bank.

Chart 13:
Net Operating Expenses and Efficiency

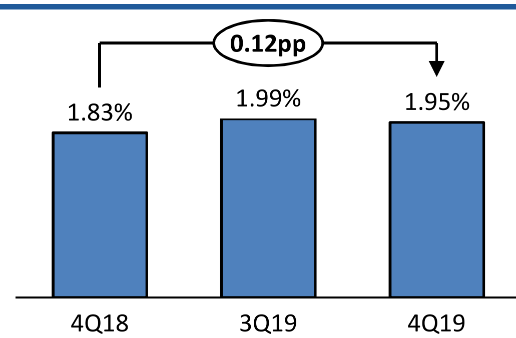


Loan Loss Provisions

The provision and write-off expense in 4Q19 was Ch$136,142 million, increasing 50.16% YoY.

The above is partly explained by provision expenses of Ch$31 billion in 4Q19 from Financial Services, which had an increase in this line in October and December as a consequence of anticipating a higher risk after the protests in Chile. Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge that, although entailing a higher risk, Financial Services has allowed Bci to increase its exposure to a higher-margin business.

Chart 14:
Provisions / Total Loans



The provisions and write-off expense increased 11.93% QoQ. This increase is partly explained by an exchange rate effect in the local corporate segment in November of around Ch$6 bn, which was somewhat offset in December after the peso appreciated. In addition, a couple of clients in the real estate segment were downgraded from the C3 to C4 category. However, in December there were some positive effects in the commercial segment related to increased guarantees that softened provisions.

In the consumer portfolio and SMEs we have also seen a higher risk expense, mainly due to an increase in NPLs.

*According to CMF methodology. Since the 1Q18 report, it no longer considers the additional provisions.

Non-Performing Loans

In this quarter, consolidated NPLs have decreased -16.37% in the commercial segment, increased 13.04% in mortgages and remain relatively stable in the consumer segment, although the ratio has decreased thanks to a higher volume generation.

In the consumer segment, this ratio reached 2.29%, and 1.99% when excluding CNB and Financial Services. Write-off expenses increased 2.16% QoQ, mainly attributable to loans in installments (53.82%), followed by credit card debtors (41.91%). As we have mentioned, there was a change in our risk policy for current clients. There are greater requirements for certain groups, which explains increased risk levels and consequently higher write-off expenses in 2019.

In addition, the incorporation of Financial Services has also had an impact on NPLs. As of December, the NPLs were 3.75%, although in forthcoming months this ratio would rise some extent. This is since this subsidiary had some collection source interruptions in October, in which many Walmart stores closed, and considering 80% of the collection is made in supermarkets. However, it should be noted that Financial Services accounts for 2.11% of Bci's consolidated loans as of December 2019.

NPLs in the commercial segment were 1.31% in 4Q19, and 1.89% when excluding subsidiaries, which is slightly below de 2.01% of 4Q18.

Regarding the coverage ratio, it increased 15 basis points from 131.43% in 3Q19 to 148.35% in 4Q19. 103.97%. In this line, we would like to highlight the increase in the commercial segment, from 103.97% in 3Q19, to 125.92% in 4Q19.

Chart 15:
Non-Performing Loans

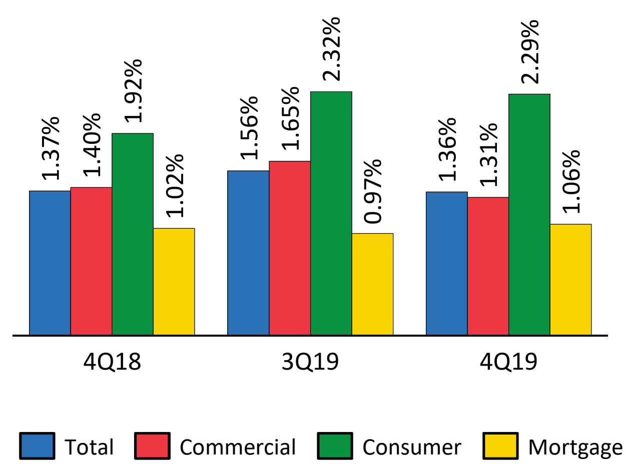
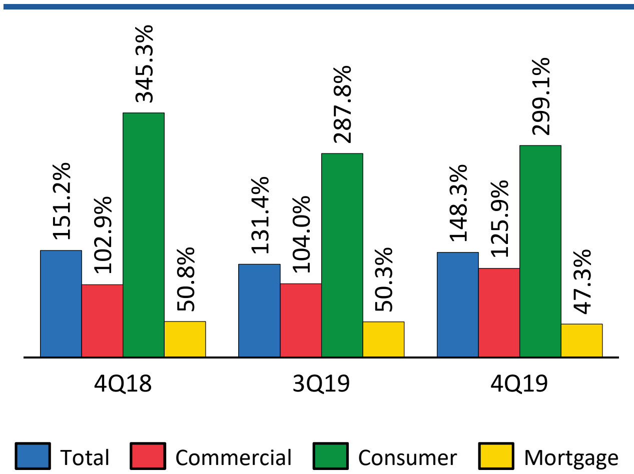


Chart 16:
Coverage Ratio[1]



[1]Total Coverage ratio includes additional allowances.

Income Tax

In terms of taxes, we should highlight that the depreciation of the Chilean peso against the dollar had led to a greater valuation of the investment in City National Bank. When converted to Chilean pesos, in terms of taxes it generates an increase in the value of the investment, which is charged with corporate income tax amounting to 27%. It is worth noting that the closing exchange rate in 2018 was Ch$695/USD. In this sense, what we saw in October and November is directly related to the adjustment of the forecast of the year-end exchange rate, that was upgraded.

For example, in November, taking into account the new projected exchange rate for the end of the year of Ch$750/USD and comparing it with the Ch$695/USD as of December 2018, we had a greater value of Ch$55 of the variation in the dollar/peso parity. Regarding the sensitivity to the effect on income, it is worth noting that for every difference of Ch$10 in the exchange rate, the Bank's tax is affected by Ch$3,500 million to Ch$4,000 million. In this sense, every month from January to November we assess the best possible forecast of the exchange rate for the end of the year provided by our Chief Economist. However, the final tax amount incorporated in the annual financial statements as of December 2019 was determined according to the dollar rate at the end of 2019 (Ch$749/USD). This was published by the Central Bank of Chile the first business day of 2020, in line with current tax regulations in our jurisdiction.

Chart 17:
Effect of FX rate in taxes (monthly)

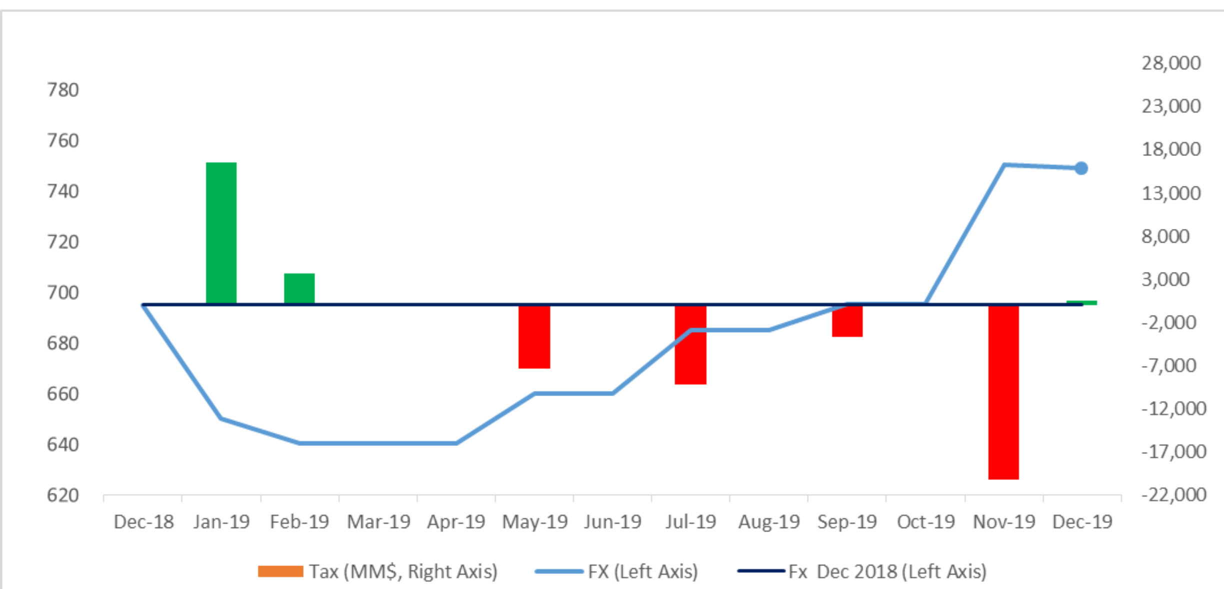
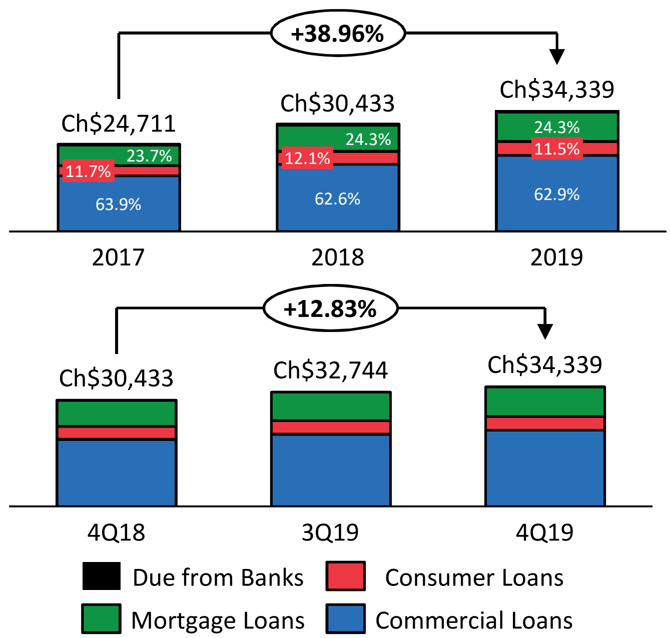


Chart 18:
Total Loans by Product (Consolidated)



Bci's total loan portfolio amounted to Ch$34,338,923 million in 4Q19, increasing 4.87% QoQ and 12.83% YoY. If we exclude City National Bank's portfolio, our loan growth would have been 11.62% YoY. Loans to clients were Ch$33,880,778 million.

This accounts for a 17.48% market share as of December and 14.17% excluding City National Bank of Florida and Itaú's investment in Colombia.

Commercial Loans

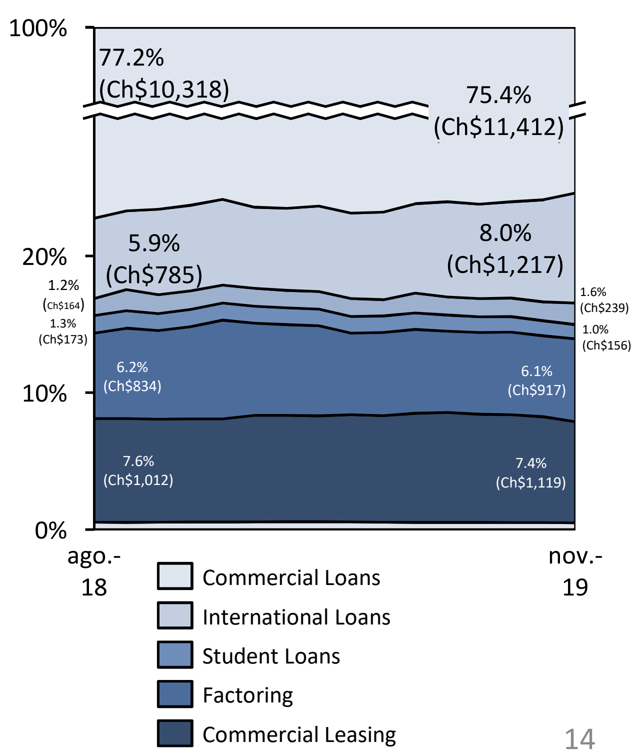
In the commercial segment, we have managed to keep growing after a slower-than-expected 1HQ19.

Bci's consolidated commercial portfolio amounted to Ch$21,610,172 million, with higher growth of 5.47% QoQ compared to 4.62% in the previous quarter. This QoQ growth is 5.66% after excluding CNB's commercial portfolio.

This quarter growth is mainly explained by two effects: firstly, the significant depreciation of the Chilean peso, and secondly loans taken out by some large clients in the corporate segment where we saw a good opportunity in terms of the risk and profitability (RORAC) analysis.

Bci achieved a market share of 14.74% as of December (excluding CNB), increasing 20 basis points YoY. When considering placements abroad, Bci is still the leader in the segment with Ch$21,610,172 million, accounting for 19.37% of the banking system.

Chart 19:
Commercial Loans excluding CNB



Mortgage Loans

Mortgage loans continue to be a key part of the strategy to improve our retail portfolio, and the bank achieved 12.92% YoY growth, increasing to 13.04% when excluding CNB.

Although QoQ growth of mortgage loans continues to keep up the momentum (3.67% in Q4 vs 5.44% in Q3), this quarter there was a decrease in the number of mortgage loan refinancing applications, when interest rates rose after being at record low levels. 99% of said applications received between the months of July and November, had been made at the end of December.

Chart 20:
Product Mix Composition (Excluding CNB)

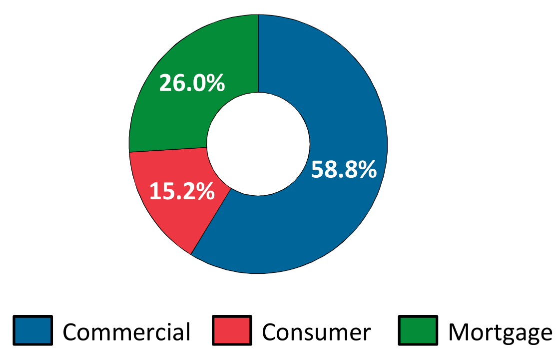
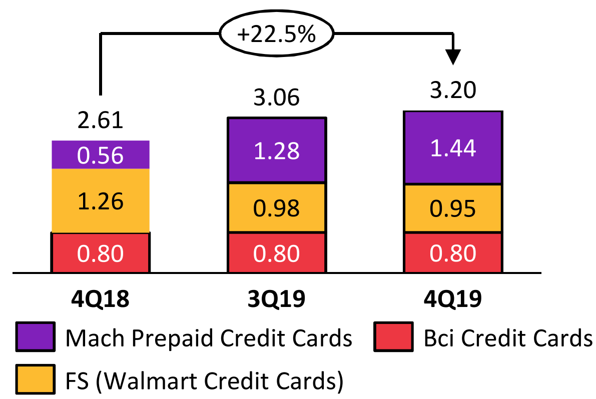


Chart 21:
Credit Cards (Excluding Additional Cards - Million)



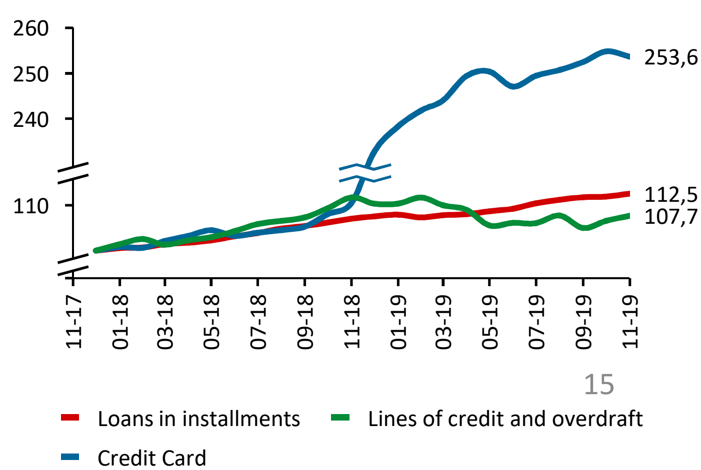
Consumer Loans

Consumer loans slowed their growth rate (6.97% YoY) after reaching one year of the incorporation of Financial Services (former Walmart's financial business). Our current market share is 14.30% in this segment

On the other hand, the Financial Services portfolio managed to grow 15.67% YoY, while maintaining stable risk levels.

Excluding Financial Services and CNB, our loan growth would be 5.13% YoY. This number has underperformed our initial expectations, since it was affected by the merger of Nova in the first three months of 2019, greater competition, and lower economic activity in the last few months of the year. However, it should be noted that in this new scenario we have increased our market share by XX points.

Chart 22:
Growth by Product excluding CNB (Base 100)[2]



[2]Figures do not include the cards of the recent acquisition of Walmart Servicios Financieros, those of City National Bank or of Miami Branch.

DEPOSITS & PRODUCT STOCK

Earnings Report 4Q19

January 2020

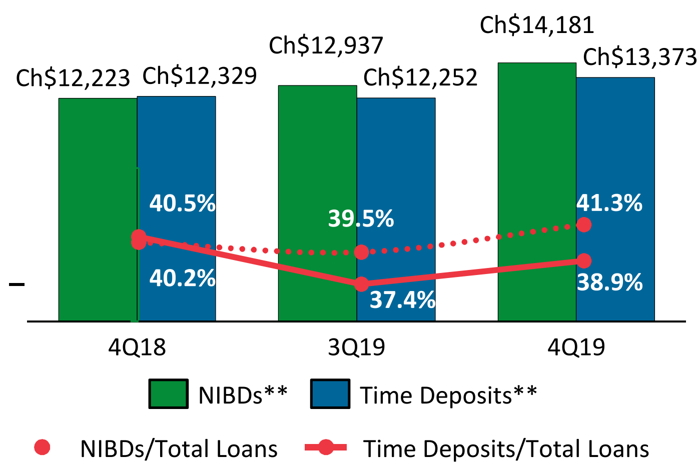
NIBDs and Time Deposits

Non-interest-bearing deposits (NIBDs) amounted to Ch$14,180,699 million in 4Q19, increasing 9.62% QoQ and accounting for 41.30% of the total loans as of December 2019. CNB accounts for 53.10% of the consolidated NIBDs. The increase in NIBDs is partly a consequence of the social unrest that started in October, since clients prefer more liquid alternatives.

Bci's accrued NIBD market share[1] increased from 13.19% in 3Q19 to 13.27% as of December 2019.

The balance of time deposits in 4Q19 was Ch$13,372,756 million, increasing 8.47% YoY, with a 13.45% market share as of December.[3]

Chart 23:
NIBDs and Time Deposits



Product Stock

We can see that checking accounts in the fourth quarter had a 0.73% increase QoQ, whilst growing 3.78% YoY.

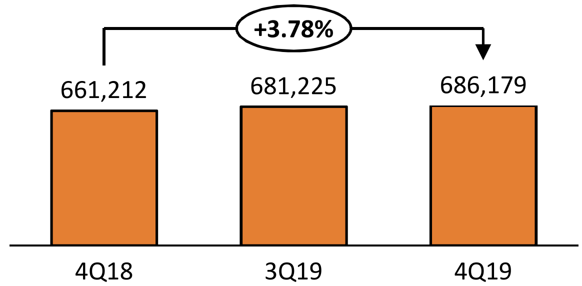
One of the novelties of this quarter regarding credit cards is the partnership entered into with Garmin. By means of this agreement, Bci Visa credit card users can make purchases with their Garmin smartwatches easily, quickly and safely using contactless technology. With this partnership, Bci became the first bank in South America to have this service.

Regarding MACH, we reached 2 million total users by the end of December, and more than 1.4 million MACH prepaid credit cards, although active cards account for 1.26 million.

In November of this quarter , Bci and MACH launched the MACH physical card. After this, customers can now use their MACH account in three ways: P2P payments, digital card for international and national online purchases, and physical card for purchases in stores in Chile and abroad.

It should be noted that there are currently more than 63% affiliated businesses that are enabled to operate with prepaid cards.

Chart 24:
Number of Checking Accounts



MACH Figures (As of December 2019)

2 MM users

1.44 MM Digital Credit cards

7.76 K New physical Credit cards

94% Support User satisfaction

[3]Excludes Corpbanca in Colombia and City National Bank of Florida.

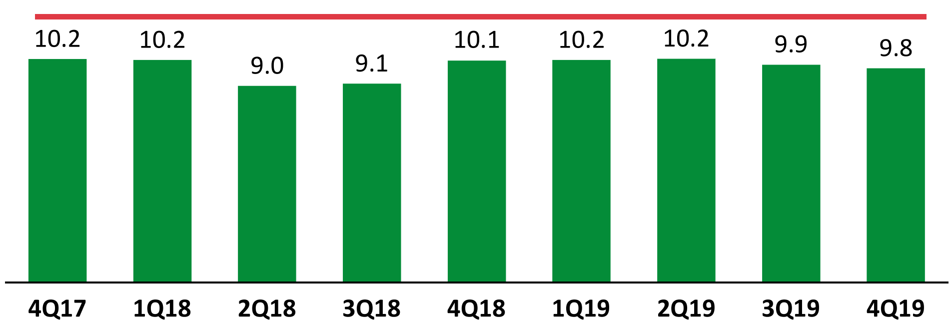
As of December 2019, basic capital increased 9.66% YoY to Ch$3,791,478 million, due to the following:

→The 2018 retained earnings (66%), which as of April 2019 were Ch$259,900 million, amounted to Ch$19,691 million more than those as of April 2018.

→ Our regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratio was 12.00%, above the Chilean requirement of 8%.

The highest growth of risk-weighted assets (RWA) came from the Chilean Wholesale banking business (19.1% YoY)[4] , closely followed by CNB (18.6% YoY)4, in part due to the exchange rate variation. The 35 basis point decrease in the current regulatory basic capital to RWA ratio is explained by such growth (-42bp Wholesale and -39bp CNB), which was partly offset by the retained earnings of the current year (+71bp). The other important effect is mainly explained by a decrease in the value of the accounting hedges that make up the bank's capital (accounting for a -22bp impact on the ratio). The value of these hedges, which mainly correspond to UF swaps, has been affected by interest rates that were at record lows and which, due to the accounting criteria, must be recognized at market value (MTM) in equity.

Chart 25:
Tier 1: Basic capital / Average risk-weighted assets



New General Banking Law (LGB, according to the Spanish acronym)

In January 2019, the LGB was approved by the President. Among other aspects, it includes a regulation asking the banks for more and better quality capital (the capital of the risk-weighted assets indicator, Tier1), and a new structure for supervision with the Financial Market Committee (CMF, according to the Spanish acronym) as the new banking regulator since June 1, 2019. All these changes have been made according to schedule. The next step for the CMF is to publish the regulation, according to the LGB ratios, to receive enquiries and publish the final regulation in the next months. At this time, the regulation regarding systemic banks we expect to have an extra 1.25%-1.75% capital requirement as we are one of the larger banks in Chile. The operational risk-weighted assets (ORWA) and Capital were published for enquiries in 2019 ,which are similar to the Basel III finalization model. Countercyclical buffer, systemic buffer and credit risk weights (in Standard and foundation) were just published on January 27 for enquiries, and in general are similar to the standard of Basel III. However, we are still looking for the main differences and will give feedback to the regulator for the final rules.
In general, the main private banks in Chile would be well prepared for these new capital requirements, but we are still waiting for the definition for Market Risk Weighted Assets and others that will be included in the regulation for enquiries previously published . Regarding Bci, our projections indicate that, as the regulation from CMF are similar to the standard of Basel III, the Bank will not have any problems to meet the new regulatory requirements.

[4]YoY Growth according to Chilean GAAP, including exchange rate variation.

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF FLORIDA

Earnings Report 4Q19

January 2020

"Bci acquired CNB back in 2015 in order to grow and diversify outside of Chile and we are fortunate to have such a supportive and dedicated parent company. Their commitment to the U.S. growth and diversification strategy was emphasized in 2018 when we acquired TotalBank and again just last month when we announced the acquisition of Executive National Bank in Miami."

CNB CFO
José Marina

City National Bank of Florida (CNB) announced its financial results for Q4 2019, in which total assets increased by $593MM in the quarter with the loan and lease portfolio contributing $258MM. While its loan and lease growth is moderating from higher rate of growth in prior years, the YoY loan and lease growth of $850MM still represents a healthy growth rate of 8%. CNB's loan growth continues to be driven by organic loan production by all of its lines of business. The investment portfolio increased by $575MM.

Net income totaled $42MM in the quarter, a 143% increase over Q4 2018 and in line with the linked quarter. CNB's YTD net income of $162.5MM represents a 70% improvement YoY while core earnings have improved by 57%. Core earnings does not include, among other items, over $32MM of annual intangible amortization expenses, including $14MM of goodwill amortization per year.

Net interest income increased by 14% YoY and was effectively flat over the linked quarter despite the challenging rate environment.

Non-interest income increased by nearly $24MM YoY and $5.2MM over the linked quarter due to the TotalBank transaction, residential loan sales, and gains recognized on the sale of formerly owned bank offices. Non-interest income continues to be an area of focus for CNB.

On the Liability side of the balance sheet, deposits are its primary source of funding at 75%, other borrowings are at 12% and are primarily comprised of FHLB funding. The Bank had an outstanding quarter generating non-interest demand deposits which is a continuing area of focus. For the quarter, the Bank increased DDAs by $97MM, representing an 11% annualized growth rate. For the year, it increased non-interest demand deposits by $293MM YoY or 9%.

CNB's capital position remains a strength. Tier 1 Leverage Ratio was 10.88 as of Q4.

Loan loss provision expense increased slightly over the linked quarter by $4.2MM due to a slight increase in non-accruals, but provisions declined by nearly 15% YoY due to the continued strong asset quality.

NPLs are at significantly low levels, comprising only 0.43% of total loans. CNB's normalized ROAA (1.24% in Q4) and normalized efficiency ratio (45.23% in Q4) also demonstrate a continually improving trend.

CNB's key priorities for 2020 are to continue focusing on regulatory excellence and asset quality; an enhanced focus on sales effectiveness while continuing to execute the Digital Transformation Plan, and the successful integration of Executive National Bank upon closing in order to maximize the transaction value.

About City National Bank of Florida

Headquartered in Miami, City National Bank (CNB) is the financial institution to which Floridians have turned for 70 years. With more than $15.8 billion in assets, CNB is one of the largest financial institutions based in the state.

City National Bank is a subsidiary of the Chilean bank, Banco de Credito e Inversiones (Bci), and remains a South Florida-based community bank with local decision-making. City National Bank is rated 5 stars "Superior" by BauerFinancial. CNB was voted Best Community Bank, Best Business Bank, Best Bank for Commercial Real Estate, Best Bank for Jumbo Loans, Best Private Bank and Best Foreign National Mortgage Lender by the readers of the Daily Business Review. CNB offers a diversified portfolio of financial products and services from Miami-Dade County to Central Florida.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Earnings Report 4Q19

January 2020

"In our first year of operation as part of BCI we are proud to have developed an excellent integration process, especially highlighting the value that our clients have assigned to this partnership between two large companies, Walmart and BCI, which is reflected by sound growth with significant risk management during this year.

We understand that 2020 will be a challenging year in our business. However, as a team we are excited to be able to fulfill our purpose of making life less costly for our clients."

Financial Services CEO
Michel Awad

Financial Services (FS) completed its first year of operation as a subsidiary of Bci. All the members of the management team remained in their positions giving continuity to the business.

In this period we would like to highlight that despite the complex scenario it underwent in the last quarter, it has been able to overcome these difficulties by ending 2019 with several indicators to highlight:

- FS achieved significant loan growth (+15.7% YoY), with an NPL that remained under 4% year-round.
- Regarding efficiency, FS attained a very good level of 36.8%.
- FS made significant progress with its digital transformation process, with the successful launch of its new APP.

In terms of risk management, we want to highlight a series of initiatives developed during the year, where FS have incorporated new collection and origination models allowing it to keep the NPLs controlled.

Furthermore, it entered into an important partnership with Servipag (service payment network) so that their customers can pay their account statements in the more than 1,500 branches, in addition to the Bci branches throughout the country.

We also want to especially highlight the positive reception that the new "Líder Bci" card has had, where in 2019 FS managed to migrate more than 482,000 customers, of which 238,000 already have chip and contactless technology. This accounts for about 52% of total customers with billing.

In the same line, it should be noted that the "Líder Bci" card boosted sales in merchants outside Walmart, achieving growth of 28% and representing almost 55% of total purchases, which undoubtedly improves it as the main means of payment, especially in the emerging segment.

One of the achievements of the FS team has been its consistent progress in the omnichannel experience, highlighting the launch of the app at the end of 2018. In 2019 it had explosive growth with more than 250,000 downloads and over 140,000 users per month, while generating more than 42,000 online account statement payments monthly. In December, the sale of Super Advance was launched online via an app with very promising preliminary results.

In terms of footprint, we ended up 2019 by completing our opening plan of 19 new branches, thus closing the year with 144 branches throughout Chile, considering the Walmart Lider, Express and Super Bodega aCuenta formats.

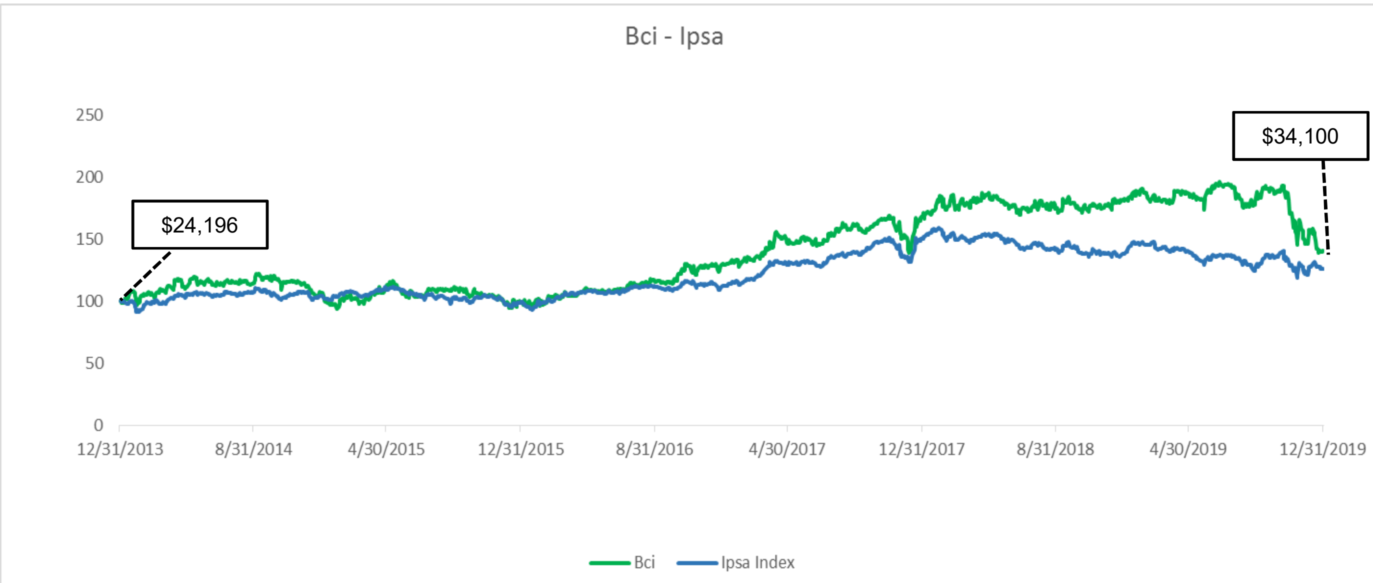
On average, more than 240,000 clients are served per month in branches and one of the main achievements has been the consistent decrease in waiting times and average customer service (20% decrease), which is directly correlated with customer experience indicators. The aforementioned is the result of the constant improvements carried out in the different customer journeys.

About Financial Services

Financial Services was established in 1997 as a way of providing financing for customers of the largest supermarket chain in Chile (DyS). In 2009, Walmart acquired a majority stake in DyS including FS, and continued operating the closed credit card under the name "Presto." In 2014, an open credit card was launched under the name "Lider Mastercard," differentiating itself by its low prices (fees and interest). The new card strategy resulted in the origination of more than 1 million cards in less than two years.

In December 2018, Bci acquired the Financial Services operation to jointly develop a commercial partnership with Walmart.

Chart 26*:
Bci Stock Performance



As a result of the high volatility of the local market in the fourth quarter, Bci's share presented a return in 2019 of -19.4% The positive performance showed by the banking industry for a large part of the year was offset by the events that took place in the country the last three months of the year.

Despite the performance of last quarter, considering a 5-year period, the return of Bci has been slightly above 40%, outperforming the Ipsa.

	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19
Closing Price	45,085	45,922	34,100
Minimum Price**	42,344	42,400	33,750
Maximum Price	45,240	47,225	46,799
Profitability 12m Bci **	5.39%	5.59%	-22.63%
Profitability 12m IPSA	-8.25%	-4.25%	-8.53%
P/B (times)	1.8	1.8	1.3
Market Capitalization (MCh$)	6,126,735	6,503,309	4,829,120
Equity (MCh$)	3,458,363	3,664,325	3,792,520

Source: Bloomberg.
* The profitability index and stock price exclude dividends
** Minimum and maximum prices correspond to closing prices within the quarter.

Table 1:
Main indicators
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Financial Indicators					
Total loans(1)	30,433,380	32,744,315	34,338,923	**4.87%**	**12.83%**
Net Income	92,932	90,846	80,443	**-11.45%**	**-13.44%**
Total assets(2)	41,349,717	47,035,562	50,336,620	**7.02%**	**21.73%**
Total shareholders' equity	3,458,363	3,664,325	3,792,520	**3.50%**	**9.66%**
ROAE(3)	13.53%	12.03%	11.15%	**-088 pp**	**-2.28 pp**
ROAA(3)	1.05%	0.97%	0.89%	**-0.08 pp**	**-0.16 pp**
Efficiency ratio(4)	51.55%	47.60%	47.78%	**0.18 pp**	**-3.77 pp**
Provision for loan losses / Total loans	1.83%	1.99%	1.95%	**-0.04 pp**	**0.12 pp**
Tier 1(5)	10.14%	9.94%	9.78%	**-0.16 pp**	**-0.35 pp**
Regulatory capital / Risk-weighted assets	12.76%	12.26%	12.00%	**-0.26 pp**	**-0.76pp**
Operational Indicators					
Headcount	12,084	12,099	12,165	**0.55%**	**0.67%**
Bci(6)	9,531	9,477	9,605		
CNB(7)	794	865	875		
SSFF	1,759	1,757	1,685		
Commercial contact points	327	300	293	**-2.33%**	**-10.40%**
Bci	296	269	262		
CNB(7)	31	31	31		
N° of ATMs	1,160	1,084	1,090	**0.55%**	**-6.03%**

(1) Ch$ million. Includes interbank loans
(2) For presentation purposes current tax is stated in liabilities as tax payable
(3) Last 12-month income divided by average equity/assets of last 13 months.
(4) According to CMF methodology. Since the 1Q18 Earnings Report it no longer considers additional allowances
(5) Tier 1: Basic capital / Average risk-weighted assets.
(6) Includes Bci Miami and Rep.Offices
(7) Includes TotalBank figures

Table 2:
Consolidated Income Statement (P&L)
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Financial Margin	298,130	329,584	349,384	**6.01%**	**17.19%**
Net Fees	86,764	96,613	87,661	**-9.27%**	**1.03%**
Exchange Rate and Operating Income	35,580	39,260	42,781	**8.97%**	**20.24%**
Written-off Credit Recovery	14,845	18,756	17,523	**-6.57%**	**18.04%**
Other net operating income	6,877	5,529	-3,591	**-**	**-**
Gross Margin	**442,196**	**489,742**	**493,758**	**0.82%**	**11.66%**
Provisions and write-offs	-90,666	-121,634	-136,142	**11.93%**	**50.16%**
Operating expenses	-234,333	-232,192	-238,448	**2.69%**	**1.76%**
Net Operating Income	**117,197**	**135,916**	**119,168**	**-12.32%**	**1.68%**
Investments in companies	1,822	779	853	**9.50%**	**-53.18%**
Income before taxes	**119,019**	**136,695**	**120,021**	**-12.20%**	**0.84%**
Tax	-26,087	-45,849	-39,578	**-13.68%**	**51.72%**
Net Income	**92,932**	**90,846**	**80,443**	**-11.45%**	**-13.44%**

Table 3:

Consolidated Balance Sheet*

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19
Cash and deposits in banks	2,058,757	2,416,866	3,153,760
Items in course of collection	335,820	327,717	310,602
Trading portfolio financial assets	2,038,376	2,358,177	2,212,257
Investments under agreements to resell	73,859	131,660	196,015
Derivative financial assets	1,714,274	3,995,331	4,261,289
Loans and receivables to banks, net	332,912	344,890	457,640
Loans and receivables to customers, net	29,543,095	31,749,353	33,212,457
Financial investments available for sale	3,229,455	3,258,356	4,011,029
Financial investments held to maturity	2,780	729	7,369
Investments in other companies	44,740	26,900	27,823
Intangibles assets	382,197	382,996	404,215
Property, plant and equipment, net	281,236	269,108	250,194
Leasing good right-of-use asset	-	231,996	231,344
Current income tax	14,884	60,231	89,495
Deferred income tax	190,115	120,855	103,329
Other Assets	1,107,217	1,360,397	1,407,802
Total Assets	**41,349,717**	**47,035,562**	**50,336,620**
Current accounts and demand deposits	12,222,539	12,936,539	14,180,699
Items in course of collection	213,558	224,013	200,976
Liabilities under agreements to repurchase	546,109	533,492	909,391
Term deposits and savings accounts	12,328,776	12,252,324	13,372,756
Derivative financial agreements	1,803,716	4,223,767	4,412,365
Borrowings from financial institutions	2,758,149	3,407,022	3,482,261
Debt issued	5,977,948	7,284,951	7,016,742
Other financial liabilities	754,937	1,147,247	1,450,586
Leasing contract obligations		213,778	206,376
Current income tax	157,309	11,297	1,240
Deferred income tax	840	4,257	23,829
Provisions	334,293	265,042	309,040
Other Liabilities	793,180	867,508	977,839
Total Liabilities	**37,891,354**	**43,371,237**	**46,544,100**
Capital	3,134,898	3,394,799	3,394,799
Reserves	109	24	24
Accumulated other comprehensive income	45,446	42,958	114,804
Retained Earnings	277,056	225,558	281,851
Non-controlling interest	854	986	1,042
Total Shareholders' Equity	3,458,363	3,664,325	3,792,520
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**41,349,717**	**47,035,562**	**50,336,620**

* Results published at: https://www.bci.cl/investor-relations/financial-statements

Table 4:
Gross Margin & Financial Margin

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Financial Margin	298,130	329,584	349,384	**6.01%**	**17.19%**
Net Fees	86,764	96,613	87,661	**-9.27%**	**1.03%**
Other	57,302	63,545	56,713	**-10.75%**	**-1.03%**
Gross Margin	**442,196**	**489,742**	**493,758**	**0.82%**	**11.66%**

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Interest and indexation income	510,248	545,854	580,195	**6.29%**	**13.71%**
Interest and indexation expense	-212,118	-216,270	-230,811	**6.72%**	**8.81%**
Total Financial Margin	**298,130**	**329,584**	**349,384**	**6.01%**	**17.19%**

Breakdown: Interest and indexation income	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Loans and accounts receivable with clients	492,418	512,904	554,756	**8.16%**	**12.66%**
Commercial loans	286,882	278,992	307,729	**10.30%**	**7.27%**
Consumer loans	106,479	132,032	131,466	**-0.43%**	**23.47%**
Mortgage loans	96,742	98,766	113,270	**14.69%**	**17.08%**
Prepaid fees	2,315	3,114	2,291	**-26.43%**	**-1.04%**
Loans to banks	4,110	5,185	4,150	**-19.96%**	**0.97%**
Financial investments	26,415	19,295	24,469	**26.82%**	**-7.37%**
Other	-12,695	8,470	-3,180	**--**	**--**
Total	**510,248**	**545,854**	**580,195**	**6.29%**	**13.71%**

Breakdown: Interest and indexation expense	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Total deposits	-110,597	-108,664	-102,505	**-5.67%**	**-7.32%**
Instruments issued	-75,188	-73,819	-92,205	**24.91%**	**22.63%**
Other	-26,333	-33,787	-36,101	**6.85%**	**37.09%**
Total	**-212,118**	**-216,270**	**-230,811**	**6.72%**	**8.81%**

Table 5:
Net Fees

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Fee income	112,340	124,461	116,239	**-6.61%**	**3.47%**
Fee expenses	-25,576	-27,848	-28,578	**2.62%**	**11.74%**
Net Fees	**86,764**	**96,613**	**87,661**	**-9.27%**	**1.03%**

Income from Fees and Services	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Lines of credit and overdraft	884	956	1,065	**11.40%**	**20.48%**
Letters of credit and guarantees	5,287	5,183	5,594	**7.93%**	**5.81%**
Accounts administration	11,823	12,111	12,238	**1.05%**	**3.51%**
Charges for collection and payment	21,730	11,117	16,195	**45.68%**	**-25.47%**
Investment in mutual funds	13,403	15,140	14,911	**-1.51%**	**11.25%**
Card services	26,870	26,577	26,860	**1.06%**	**-0.04%**
Securities management and intermed	1,424	1,258	1,993	**58.43%**	**39.96%**
Remunerations for insurance brokerage	16,694	36,266	19,374	**-46.58%**	**16.05%**
Other	14,225	15,853	18,009	**13.60%**	**26.60%**
Total	**112,340**	**124,461**	**116,239**	**-6.61%**	**3.47%**

Expense from Fees and Services	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Costs for card operations	12,037	11,861	11,702	**-1.34%**	**-2.78%**
Operations with securities	4,627	5,332	5,431	**1.86%**	**17.38%**
Other	8,912	10,655	11,445	**7.41%**	**28.42%**
Total	**25,576**	**27,848**	**28,578**	**2.62%**	**11.74%**

Table 6:
Breakdown of Exchange rate and Financial Operating Income

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Exchange rate income	2,247	-513	-5,799	**-**	**-**
Financial operating income	33,333	39,773	48,580	**22.14%**	**45.74%**
Net Exchange rate and Financial Operating Income	**35,580**	**39,260**	**42,781**	**8.97%**	**20.24%**

Table 7:
Operating Expense Breakdown

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
HR-related expenses	131,918	120,888	125,057	**3.45%**	**-5.20%**
Management	83,910	85,628	86,511	**1.03%**	**3.10%**
Dep. Amort. & Write-offs & others	18,505	25,676	26,880	**4.69%**	**45.26%**
Operating Expenses	**234,333**	**232,192**	**238,448**	**2.69%**	**1.76%**

Table 8:
Breakdown of Total Loans

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19	4Q19/ 3Q19	4Q19/ 4Q18
Interbank Loans	333,518	345,364	458,145	**32.66%**	**37.37%**
Client Loans	30,099,862	32,398,951	33,880,778	**4.57%**	**12.56%**
Commercial*	19,039,182	20,489,447	21,610,172	**5.47%**	**13.50%**
Consumer*	3,680,173	3,870,219	3,936,633	**1.72%**	**6.97%**
Mortgage*	7,380,507	8,039,285	8,333,973	**3.67%**	**12.92%**
Total Loans	30,433,380	32,744,315	34,338,923	**4.87%**	**12.83%**
Leasing	1,412,295	1,568,440	1,612,780	**2.83%**	**14.20%**
Foreign Exchange	839,233	997,599	1,096,327	**9.90%**	**30.63%**

* Note: Figures include leasing and foreign trade item.

Table 9:
Risk Ratios

	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19
Provisions / Total Loans	1.83%	1.99%	1.95%
Provisions / Commercial Loans	1.44%	1.72%	1.65%
Provisions / Consumer Loans	6.62%	6.66%	6.85%
Provisions / Mortgage Loans	0.52%	0.49%	0.50%
NPL Coverage (1)	151.19%	131.43%	148.35%
NPL Coverage (2)	134.76%	128.23%	144.73%
NPL Commercial Coverage (2)	102.86%	103.97%	125.92%
NPL Consumer Coverage (2)	345.32%	287.80%	299.09%
NPL Mortgage Coverage (2)	50.76%	50.30%	47.29%
NPL Bci (Consolidated)	1.37%	1.56%	1.36%
NPL Bci (Excluding subsidiaries)	1.70%	2.00%	1.70%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Commercial loans	2.01%	2.47%	1.89%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Consumer loans	1.65%	1.98%	1.99%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Mortgage loans	1.15%	1.12%	1.19%

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

Table 10:
Capital Adequacy

Ch$ million	4Q18	3Q19	4Q19
Basic Capital	3,457,509	3,663,338	3,791,478
3% of Total Assets	1,341,488	1,448,275	1,549,129
Excess over minimum required capital	2,116,021	2,215,064	2,242,349
Basic Capital / Total Assets	7.73%	7.59%	7.34%
Regulatory Capital	4,185,275	4,348,423	4,474,573
Risk-Weighted Assets	32,804,844	35,458,629	37,281,341
10% of Risk-weighted assets	3,280,484	3,545,863	3,728,134
Excess over regulatory capital	127.6%	122.6%	120.0%
Regulatory capital over Risk-Weighted Assets	12.76%	12.26%	12.00%

Table 11:
Simulation: Bci and CNB Income Statement (P&L) – December, 2019

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries + Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Adjustment	Consolidated
Interest Income	1,637,143	400,901	147,072	21,441	2,206,557
Interest Expense	-719,080	-123,035	-21,507	-21,441	-885,063
Net Interest Income	**918,063**	**277,866**	**125,565**	**0**	**1,321,494**
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fees and income from services	361,855	29,914	70,544	0	462,313
Fees and expense from services	-92,079	-2,576	-15,898	0	-110,553
Net fee income	**269,776**	**27,338**	**54,646**	**0**	**351,760**
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Trading and investment income, net	177,575	6,230	0	0	183,805
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	-18,536	0	202	0	-18,334
Other operating income	27,621	12,804	12,638	0	53,063
Operating Income	**1,374,499**	**324,238**	**193,051**	**0**	**1,891,788**
Provision for loan losses	-297,892	-19,655	-97,972	0	-415,519
Opeating Income, net of provisions	**1,076,607**	**304,583**	**95,079**	**0**	**1,476,269**
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Personnel salaries and expenses	-367,390	-84,421	-32,075	0	-483,886
Administrative expenses	-231,134	-43,070	-51,945	0	-326,149
Depreciation and amortization	-82,429	-17,832	-3,388	0	-103,649
Impairment	-255	0	-223	0	-478
Other operating expenses	-39,763	-3,431	-375	0	-43,569
Operating expenses	**-720,971**	**-148,754**	**-88,006**	**0**	**-957,731**
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Net operating income	**355,636**	**155,829**	**7,073**	**0**	**518,538**
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gain attributable to investments in other companies	139,897	0	0	-127,259	12,638
Income before tax	**495,533**	**155,829**	**7,073**	**-127,259**	**531,176**
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Income tax	-92,794	-34,248	-1,395	0	-128,437
Net income from continuing operations	**402,739**	**121,581**	**5,678**	**-127,259**	**402,739**
Net income from discontinued operations	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income	**402,739**	**121,581**	**5,678**	**-127,259**	**402,739**

*On October 16, 2015, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones completed the acquisition of City National Bank of Florida. In 2018, Bci acquired TotalBank through CNB (June) and Walmart Financial Services (December)

Table 12:

Simulation: Bci and CNB Balance Sheet – December 31, 2019

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries+ Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Adjustment	Consolidated
ASSETS		Owner CNB(¹)			
Cash and deposits in banks	2,831,275	321,434	3,505	-2,454	3,153,760
Items in course of collection	310,602	0	0	0	310,602
Trading portfolio financial assets	2,189,210	23,047	0	0	2,212,257
Investments under agreements to resell	196,015	0	0	0	196,015
Derivative financial agreements	4,222,990	38,299	0	0	4,261,289
Loans and receivables from banks, net	457,640	0	0	0	457,640
Loans and receivables from customers, net	24,237,769	8,338,437	636,251	0	33,212,457
Financial investments availables for sale	1,498,877	2,512,152	0	0	4,011,029
Financial investments held to maturity	0	7,369	0	0	7,369
Investments in other companies	1,438,575	16	0	-1,410,768	27,823
Intangible assets	252,958	147,570	3,687	0	404,215
Property, plant and equipment, net	202,177	45,358	2,659	0	250,194
Leasing good right-of-use asset	148,869	71,599	10,876	0	231,344
Current income tax	80,273	9,222	0	0	89,495
Deferred income taxes	84,435	0	18,894	0	103,329
Other assets	1,560,255	412,882	19,439	-584,774	1,407,802
TOTAL ASSETS	**39,711,920**	**11,927,385**	**695,311**	**-1,997,996**	**50,336,620**
LIABILITIES					
Current accounts and demand deposits	6,648,242	7,529,575	5,336	-2,454	14,180,699
Items in course of collection	200,976	0	0	0	200,976
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	847,709	61,682	0	0	909,391
Time deposits and savings accounts	11,987,975	1,384,781	0	0	13,372,756
Derivative financial agreements	4,369,926	42,439	0	0	4,412,365
Borrowings from financial institutions	3,482,261	0	572,824	-572,824	3,482,261
Debt issued	7,016,742	0	0	0	7,016,742
Other financial obligations	57,829	1,392,757	0	0	1,450,586
Leasing contract obligations	135,668	59,473	11,235	0	206,376
Current income tax	1,066	0	174	0	1,240
Deferred income taxes	1,262	22,567	0	0	23,829
Provisions	238,370	56,149	14,521	0	309,040
Other liabilities	932,416	18,474	38,899	-11,950	977,839
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**35,920,442**	**10,567,897**	**642,989**	**-587,228**	**46,544,100**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Capital	3,394,799	697,252	94,097	-791,349	3,394,799
Reserves	24	532,006	-7,603	-524,403	24
Accumulated other comprehensive income	114,804	7,703	-7,722	19	114,804
Retained earnings:	0	0	0	0	0
Retained earnings from previous periods	0	0	-32,129	32,129	0
Net income for the year	402,645	121,487	5,677	-127,164	402,645
Less: Accrual for minimum dividends	-120,794	0	0	0	-120,794
TOTAL EQUITY OF EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK	3,791,478	1,358,448	52,320	-1,410,768	3,791,478
Non-controlling interest	2	1,040	0	0	1,042
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**3,791,480**	**1,359,488**	**52,320**	**-1,410,768**	**3,792,520**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	**39,711,922**	**11,927,385**	**695,309**	**-1,997,996**	**50,336,620**

Table 13:
Provisions – Bci and CNB – December 31, 2019

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries+ Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Consolidated
Total Loans				
Consumer	3,160,820	51,122	724,691	3,936,633
Mortgage	6,625,448	1,708,525	0	8,333,973
Commercial	14,974,204	6,635,968	0	21,610,172
Total	**24,760,472**	**8,395,615**	**724,691**	**33,880,778**
Provisions				
Consumer	-180,669	-483	-88,440	-269,592
Mortgage	-31,617	-10,017	0	-41,634
Commercial	-310,417	-46,678	0	-357,095
Total	**-522,703**	**-57,178**	**-88,440**	**-668,321**
Write-Offs				
Consumer	185,741	41	90,869	276,651
Mortgage	8,846	0	0	8,846
Commercial	90,710	2,059	0	92,769
Total	**285,297**	**2,100**	**90,869**	**378,266**
Recoveries				
Consumer	29,710	11	6,984	36,705
Mortgage	3,866	0	0	3,866
Commercial	22,871	1,114	0	23,985
Total	**56,447**	**1,125**	**6,984**	**64,556**
Impaired Portfolio Chile				
Consumer	295,032	0	57,675	352,707
Mortgage	227,581	16,050	0	243,631
Commercial	783,381	22,714	0	806,095
Total	**1,305,994**	**38,764**	**57,675**	**1,402,433**

Quarterly Earnings

Report

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Any reference to future events, forecasts or trends made by Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (“the Bank”) involves risks and is subject to the uncertainty of events that may occur and are not under the control of the Bank, and they may affect its performance and financial results.
The Bank does not bind itself to update its references to future events, forecasts or trends, even if it is evident, based on past experience or certain indicative events, that the forecast made or inferred by the Bank will not be met.