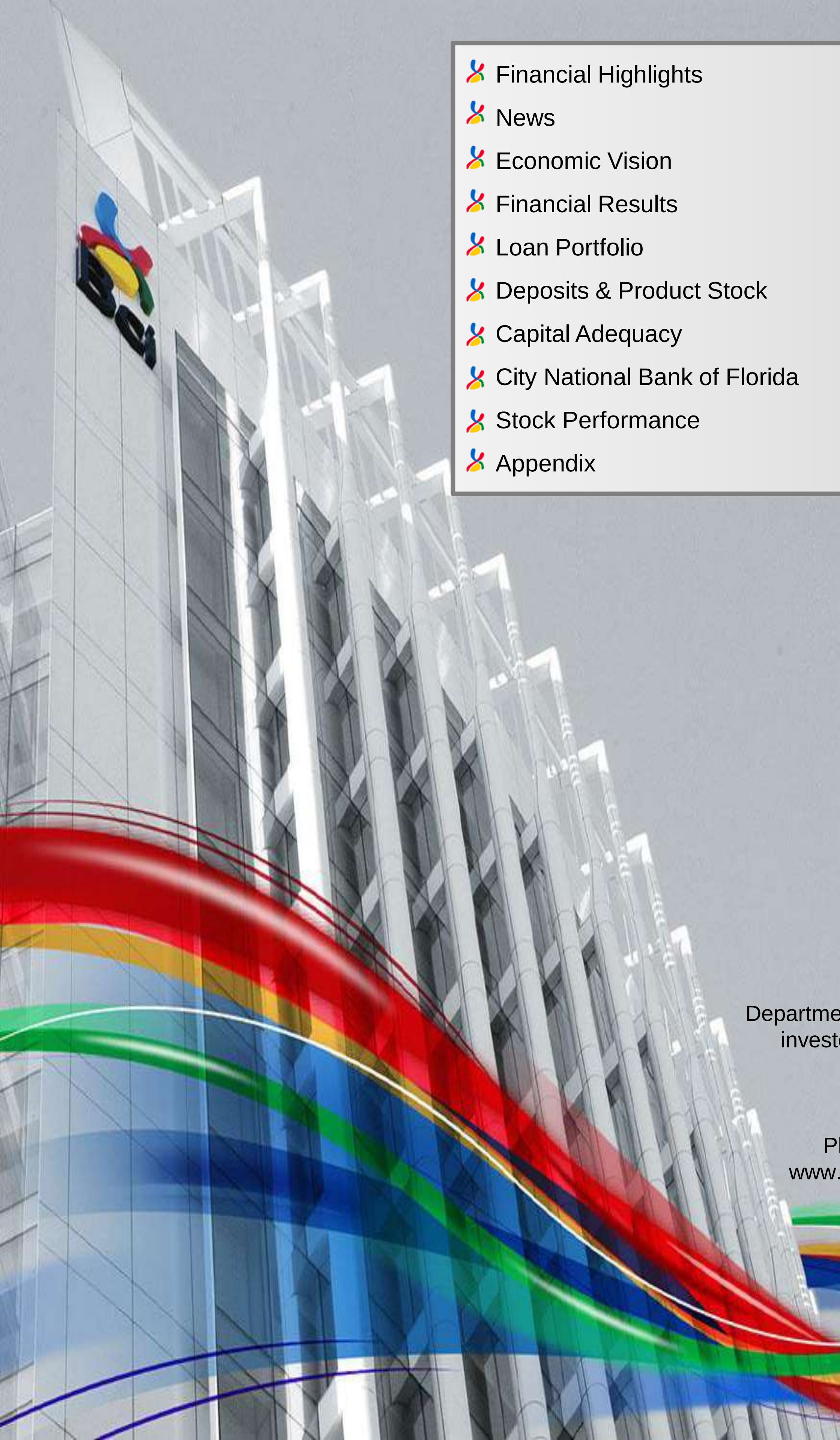
Quarterly
Earnings Report

3Q 2021



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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Earnings Report 3Q21

October 2021

The Bank reported net income of Ch$118,139 million in 3Q21, amounting to Ch$389,893 million YTD. These nine months of the year we have seen a positive result of the financial margin that has grown 6.93% YoY. This was still driven by higher inflation regarding income and lower interest expenses as a consequence of a drop in the cost of deposits due to a large increase in NIBDs. The Bank has maintained expenses controlled, which have increased 2.29% YoY in nominal terms, below inflation, without interrupting key investments such as MACH. On the other hand, the drop in the risk expense reached 42.97% as a result of resilient customer behavior, after unusual additional liquidity support received from the government and pension fund withdrawals. Finally, in terms of tax there was a significantly higher tax expense, which was 95.99.% above last year, mainly after upgrading the forecasted year-end exchange rate to Ch$770/USD, which increases the value of City National Bank of Florida (CNB)'s investment. The latter continues to achieve strong results, with a normalized net income of US$176 million YTD, almost doubling that of the same period the previous year.

This quarter, net income increased by 81.62% YoY. The Bank had good results of its exchange rate and financial operating income that grew 151.49%, mainly due to a redistribution of fair value accounting hedges, which in turn hit the financial margin, despite higher inflation. Net income was also helped by a 42.31% decrease in provisions and write-offs. These positive figures were partly offset by a 351.02% increase in taxes, which is discussed in detail in the Tax section of this report (page 11).

As in previous quarters, the Bank also continued to record additional provisions, amounting to Ch$120 billion in Chile in 2021. Ch$45 billion of those corresponded to 3Q21. The ROAE this quarter was 11.97%, increasing more than 400 basis points YoY, thanks to a stronger bottom line.

Bci's loan portfolio amounted to Ch$39,103,477 million in 3Q21, increasing 5.22% YoY. This increase was mainly driven by a 14.94% hike in mortgage loans, followed by commercial loans that grew 2.75% YoY. As usual, there is also a FX effect to be considered, with the Chilean peso depreciating Ch$24 YoY. In addition, consumer loans are still lagging, with no signs of rebound so far in 2021, falling 5.57% YoY.

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

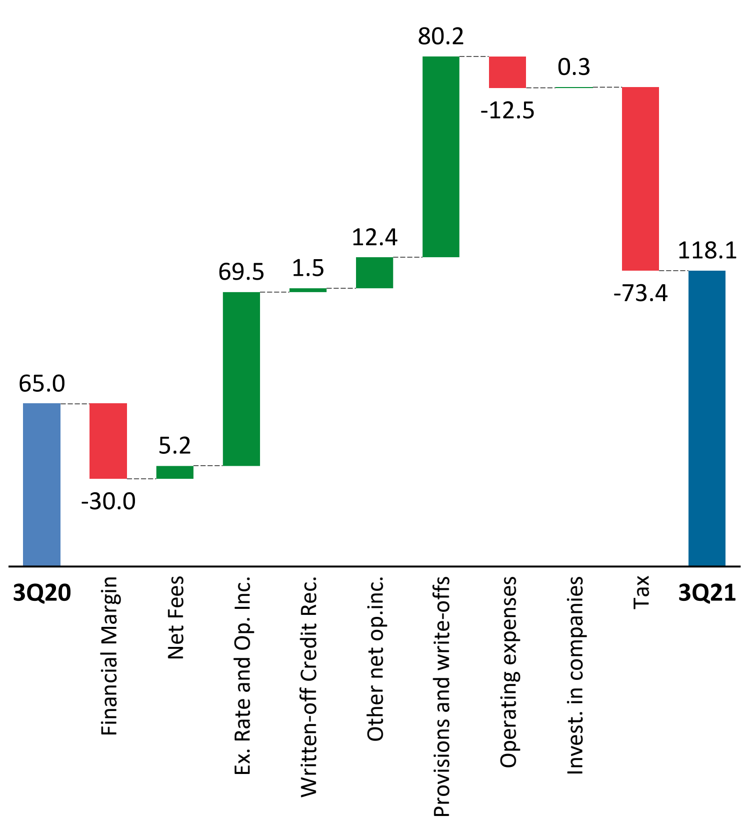
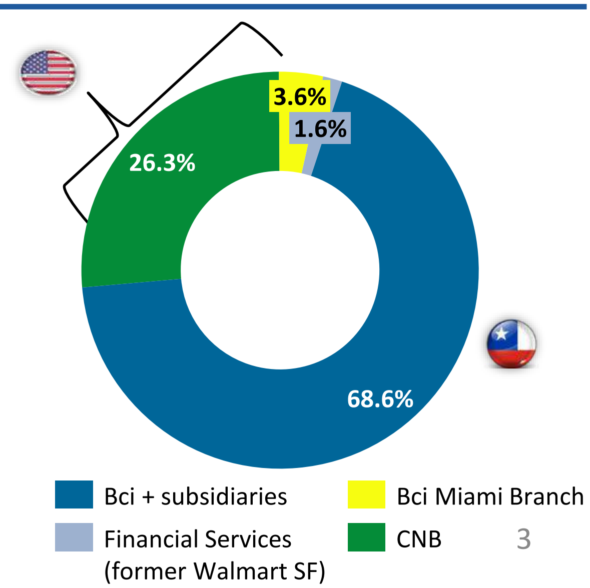


Chart 2:
Total Loans



Bci issues its first Formosa bond of US$133 million and a new US$500 million 144A bond in the US

Last September, Bci issued a Formosa bond of US$133 million with 5-year maturity and a rate of 1.885%. Formosa bonds are those issued in Taiwan but denominated in a currency other than the New Taiwan dollar. This placement was structured by the French bank Crédit Agricole and the London-based institution Standard Chartered, and was listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and on that of Taipei (Taiwan).

Javier Moraga, VP of Bci's investment and finance division, said that "the placement of this bond is in line with our international financing diversification strategy, in a market like that of Taiwan, where for many years we have had sound long-term investor relations." He also stated that "this transaction not only bolsters Bci's positioning in Asia as a frequent issuer but also enables more Chilean issuers to access such market."

In addition, the Bank issued a public bond in the American market (bond 144a / RegS according to the name of the regulation), for a total of US$500 million, with a 10-year term, at a coupon rate of 2.875% and a yield of 3.081%. The final yield was the lowest 10-year yield achieved by a Chilean FI and also the lowest 10-year yield achieved in the history of Latam FI transactions (excluding quasi-sovereigns) in the international debt capital markets.

Bci Peru secures regulatory approvals and is incorporated with a capital stock of S/69,650,000

By means of a material fact dated September 7, the Bank informed that it has received all the regulatory approvals needed to establish Banco BCI Perú, which shall be incorporated under the laws of Peru and shall be a subsidiary of Banco de Crédito e Inversiones. The intention of creating BCI Perú was reported as a material fact to the Financial Market Commission on September 25, 2019. The approvals by the Financial Market Commission, the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators (AFP, according to the Spanish acronym) of Peru, and the Chilean Central Bank were granted, respectively, on June 9, August 20 and September 2 of this year.

The capital contribution made by Banco de Crédito e Inversiones to establish BCI Perú amounted to S/69,643,035 (approximately US$16,998,551.38) and was financed with own resources. Obtaining the operating license from the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators (AFP) of Peru is still outstanding.

Bci is taking action to build a more resilient financial system through climate-related disclosure

Bci recently adhered to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. This is an initiative of the G20 Financial Stability Board, which promotes effective climate- related disclosures to contribute to a better understanding of the financial risks and opportunities associated with climate change.

The TCFD report is structured around four thematic areas: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. The implementation of this framework is gradual: it started last year with the adoption of the TCFD recommendations and this quarter the Bank adhered to these standards, achieving one more step to becoming a benchmark on sustainability issues in the banking industry.

During the third quarter, the global economy continued to improve in spite of a resurgence in COVID-19 cases and the spread of the Delta variant around the world. The US and Chinese economies are showing good performance, though with some moderation lately compared to the last report.

Global economic expectations haven't changed significantly in the last few months. The IMF estimates 5.9% global GDP growth in 2021, mainly driven by developed countries. The vaccination process, fewer mobility restrictions and the economic stimulus are key reasons to expect better economic figures ahead, but economic recovery is going to be different among countries and sectors due to unequal sanitary and financial conditions.

US and Chilean Economic Activity

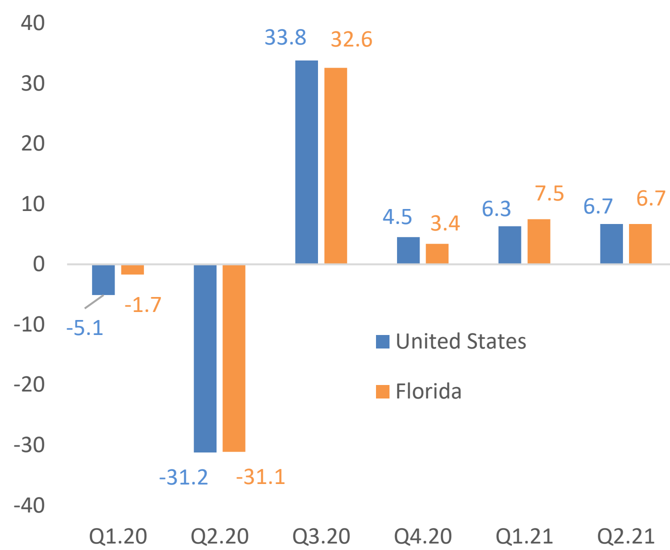
The US economic figures continued to recover in the third quarter of 2021 although the latest data shows a bit of restraint. The fiscal stimulus, a rapid vaccination process and fewer COVID rules will have a positive impact on domestic demand and the IMF estimates 6.0% GDP growth YoY. According to official figures, Florida's GDP had a better performance than the US aggregate in the first half of the year.

Chile's economic recovery improved once again in 3Q21, thanks to the fast vaccination process, new government aid and fewer mobility restrictions. The fiscal stimulus is going to have impacts until the end of the year, especially in the retail and service sectors. Political uncertainty is still high and it will be until a new government is elected. Bci Research estimates 10.6% GDP growth in Chile in 2021. Next year GDP growth could be less than 2.0%.

Exchange Rate

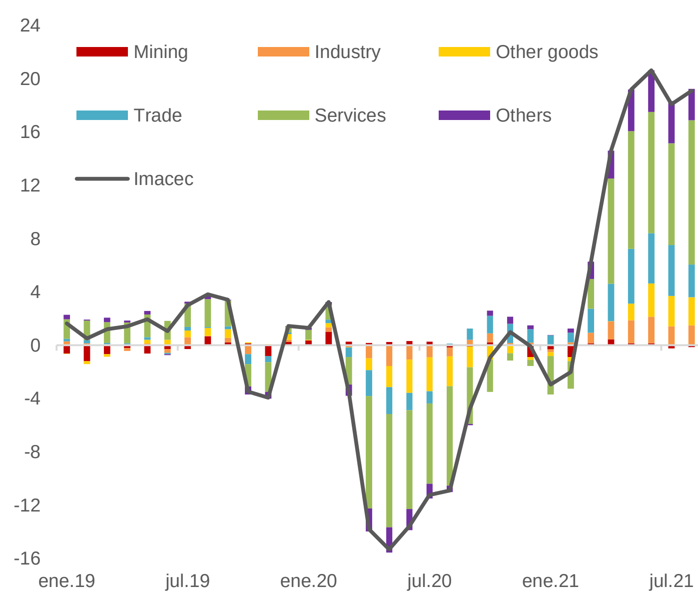
In the last months, the Chilean peso has continued to depreciate against the US dollar despite the increase in the copper price, which has hit a 6-month high. The factors explaining this trend are internal. The most significant is the political concern due to the presidential elections at the end of the year, the election manifesto of the main candidate and the progress of the Constitutional Convention. These concerns have led to important net outflows of national and international investors. The exchange rate has climbed to around CLP820/USD, and the Chilean peso has continued to be one of the currencies that has depreciated most year-to-date.

Chart 3:
US & Florida GDP growth in 20-21 (%, annualized QoQ)



Source: BEA, BCI Research

Chart 4:
Monthly GDP and sector's contribution in Chile (%, yoy)



Source: Central Bank of Chile, BCI Research

US and Chilean Labor Market

Jobs have continued to recover in the US and Chile but at quite a different pace and in the latest data in both countries showed a slow down. In the US the unemployment rate dropped from 14.8% to 4.8% in September, still above pre-pandemic levels. And the level of people employed is below March 2019 levels. Jobs in Florida are rising accordingly, and the state unemployment rate dropped from 14.2% in May 2020 to 5.0% in August 2021. It has been in this level for three months in a row due to an increased in labor force participation rate.

In Chile, the recovery of payroll employment has improved in the last 3 months, but advanced indicators showed these trend is now going to continue. The unemployment rate dropped from 13.1% in July 2020 to 8.5% in August 2021, still above pre-pandemic levels but despite the increase in the labor force participation rate, which has been rising due to almost zero mobility restrictions.

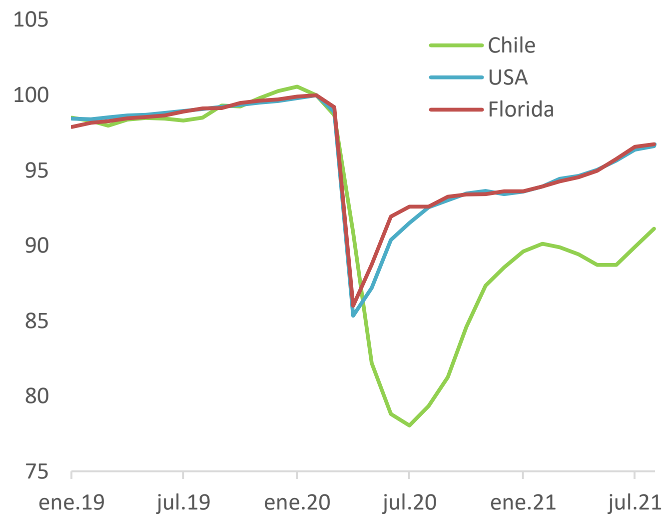
Inflation and Interest Rates

Inflation has continued to accelerate worldwide due to demand and supply shocks. On the demand side, government economic transfers to households are pressuring goods and services prices, while on the supply side COVID-19 disruptions, higher commodity prices compared to their low base from a year ago and higher transportations costs are pushing prices up.

In the US, the CPI rose to 5.4% YoY in September, the highest in nearly 13 years. Services, energy and good prices surged sharply. In spite of this, the Federal Reserve has reaffirmed its monetary policy, saying price pressures are transitory. But it will start the tapering of asset purchases in November.

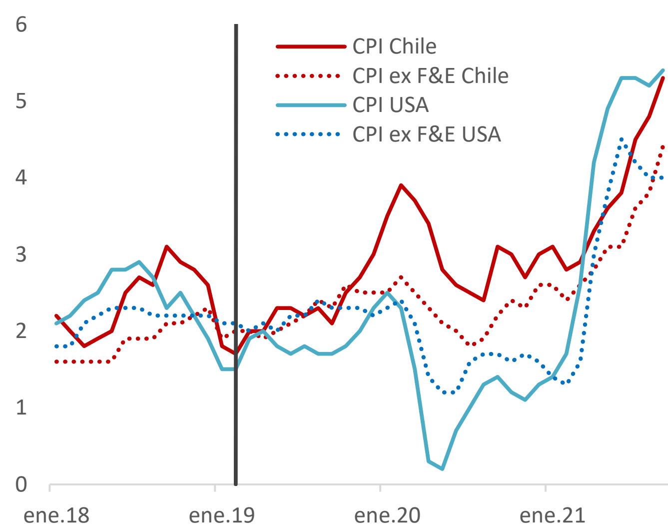
In Chile, the CPI was 5.4% YoY in September, mainly driven by energy and goods prices. On a YoY basis, inflation will go up 6% in the coming months – reaching a high in the 1Q22-, and will return to the Central Bank target in the 1Q23. The Central Bank of Chile has accelerated the monetary process and the monetary policy rate is expected to be at 3.50% by the end of the year and reach 4.50% in 1H22.

Chart 5:
Payrolls in USA & Chile (index 100= march.2019)



Source: BLS, INE, BCI Research

Chart 6:
Total CPI and Core CPI in USA & Chile (%, yoy)



(*) Line is March 2019.
Source: BLS, INE, BCI Research

* Bci Research ellaborates comprehensive economic reports, which are available in our website at https://www.bci.cl/investor-relations-eng/economic-outlook-reports

Net Income

The Bank posted net income of Ch$118,139 million in 3Q21, which was a significant 81.62% increase YoY and a 3.80% decrease QoQ.

On a QoQ analysis, the gross margin increased by 11.50% despite a financial margin decrease of 17.85% QoQ, driven by a 8.73% QoQ drop in interest and indexation income, plus an interest and indexation expense increase of 16.06% QoQ. However, net fees increased 24.25% QoQ, reaching pre-social unrest and pre-pandemic levels. In addition, exchange rate and financial operating income increased 891.61%. Provisions and write-offs had a slight increase of 0.61% QoQ, which includes the recording of almost Ch$44.6 billion of additional provisions this quarter on a consolidated basis, while operating expenses increased 4.36% QoQ. Furthermore, the tax line increased 126.29% QoQ, after upgrading the forecasted year-end exchange rate to Ch$770/USD, plus an additional mark-to-market (MTM) loss of bonds covered by the tax exemption of Article 104.

Gross Margin

Bci's gross margin amounted to Ch$565,108 million in 3Q21, increasing 11.55% YoY and 11.50% QoQ. Such increase was underpinned by higher exchange rate and financial operating income, due to better results of hedge accounting and trading derivatives, respectively.

In addition, this quarter there was a significant increase in net fees, due to higher fee income, mainly driven by better figures for card services and remunerations for insurance brokerage. On the other hand, the financial margin dropped this quarter as explained below.

Financial Margin

On a QoQ basis the financial margin decreased 17.85%. There was a 8.73% drop in interest and indexation income despite higher inflation, mainly due to hedge accounting losses after a redistribution of fair value hedge accounting made in August in order to better reflect hedge strategies. The conservative treasury strategy has made it possible to maintain the Bank's equity in this scenario of rising rates.

Furthermore, another effect to be taken into account are the lower NIM contributions from PPP loans in City National Bank this quarter.

Chart 7:
Net Income (Ch$ million)

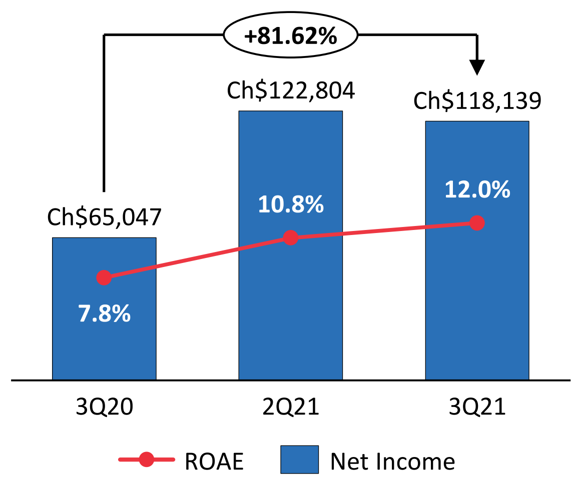


Chart 8:
Gross Margin[1]

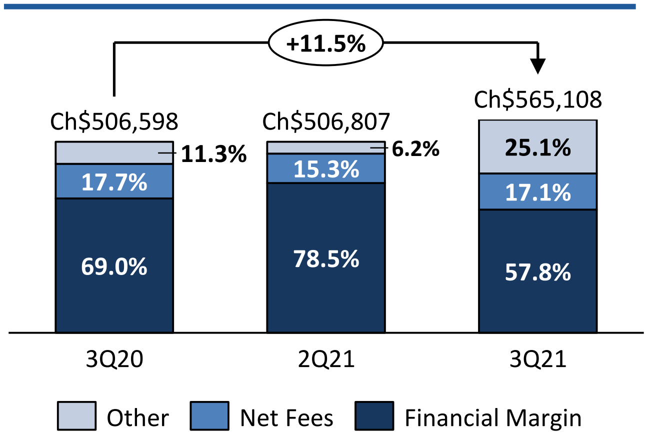
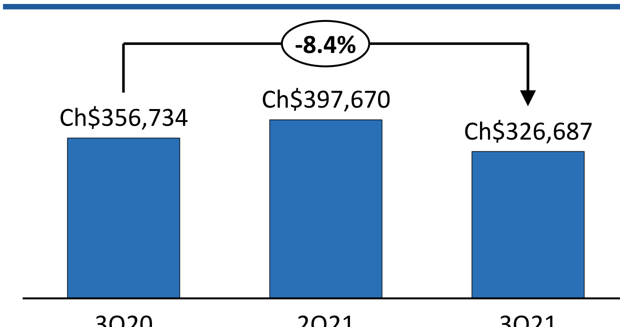


Chart 9:
Financial Margin



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

Fees

Bci's net fees amounted to Ch$96,439 million in 3Q21, increasing 5.68% YoY and 24.25% QoQ. The positive result this quarter is explained by both a 16.74% increase in fee income and a 1.76% drop in expenses.

Regarding income, there was a 21.64% QoQ increase in card services, the highest source of fee income accounting for around 20% of the total, thus reaching pre-pandemic levels. This was mainly driven by debit card–related fees, likely related to less restrictive sanitary measures. Furthermore, there was a 32.29% QoQ increase in insurance brokerage remuneration, explained by the reclassification of some accounts to other lines of fee income in Financial Services in 2Q21, plus good results at Bci's insurance brokerage subsidiary after the renewal of mortgage-related fees in July. In addition, other fees grew 18.41% QoQ, partly due to good results at Bci's financial advisory subsidiary after the reopening of some projects.

On the other hand, expenses from fees and services decreased by 1.76% QoQ and increased 60.27% YoY. The QoQ decrease was mainly driven by a lower cost for card operations, particularly for credit cards.
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Exchange Rate and Financial Operating Income

The net exchange rate and financial operating income was Ch$115,294 million in 3Q21, increasing 151.49% QoQ.

The financial operating income amounted to Ch$86,752 million, a Ch$92,856 million QoQ decrease, mainly as a result of lower losses in derivative contracts in trading, benefited by a higher UF and exchange rate variation. The exchange rate income was Ch$28,542 million this quarter, driven by better hedge accounting results after a significant increase in the UF. Besides these market factors, as explained in the NIM section, last August there was a redistribution of fair value hedge accounting in order to better reflect hedge strategies, which did not have an impact on the Bank's bottom line.

Chart 10:
Net Fees (Ch$ billion)

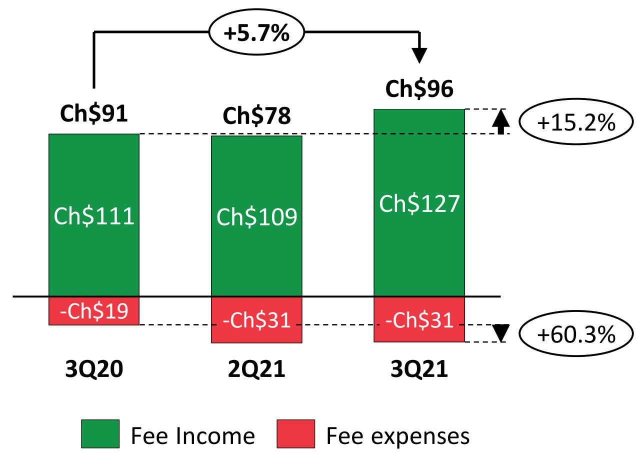


Chart 11:
Fee Income Distribution

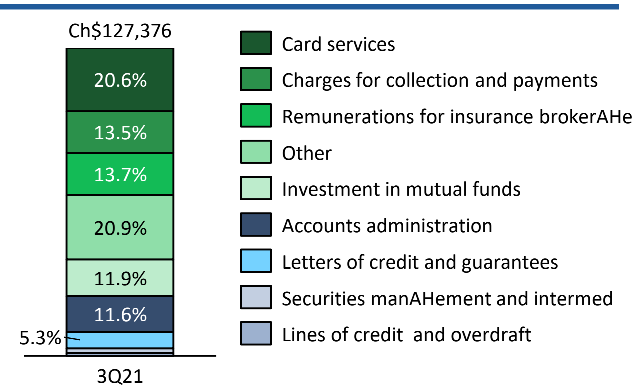
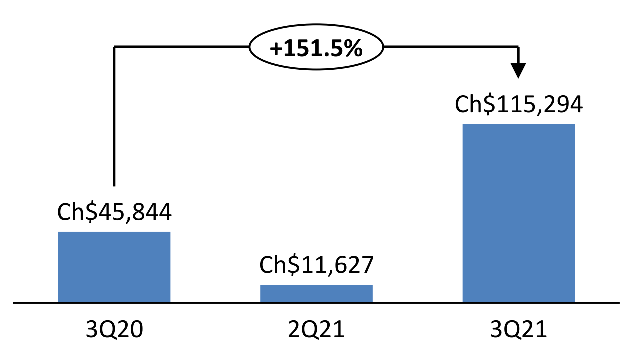


Chart 12:
Net Exchange Rate and Financial Income



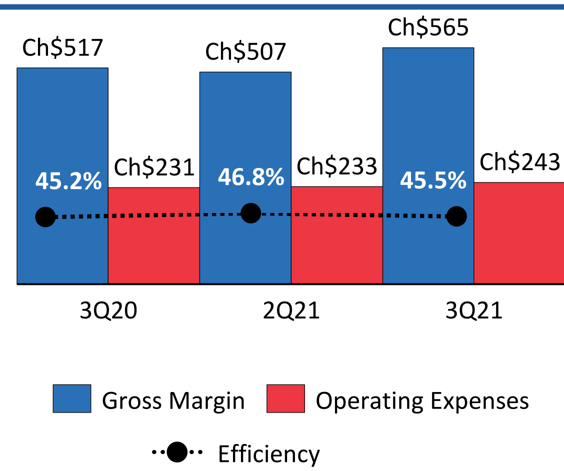
Operating Expenses (OPEX)

OPEX increased 4.36% QoQ and 5.42% YoY, in line with annual inflation.

This quarter, HR-related expenses increased 1.64%, while management expenses rose 9.64% QoQ, mainly related to IT and communications expenses (cybersecurity services, software licenses, among others), and followed by marketing and advertising, driven by higher payments for media posts and sponsorships, the events of MACH and other means of payment.

The Bank ended 3Q21 with an efficiency ratio of 45.47%, 136 basis points below the 46.83% of the previous quarter. Additionally, this year the execution and implementation of various initiatives have continued as part of the corporate efficiency plan.

Chart 13:
Net Operating Expenses and Efficiency

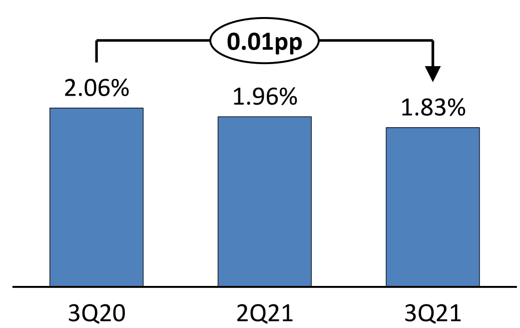


Loan Loss Provisions

The provision and write-off expense in 3Q21 was Ch$109,331 million, decreasing 42.31% YoY, but slightly increasing 0.61% QoQ.

The Bank recorded Ch$45 billion of additional provisions for its local operation this quarter: Ch$25 billion for commercial loans, Ch$18 billion for consumer loans, and Ch$2 billion for mortgage loans. In the US, City National Bank of Florida released additional provisions of around Ch$7.3 billion in 3Q21 (under Chilean GAAP*).

Chart 14:
Provisions / Total Loans



This conservative approach regarding additional provisions has allowed the Bank to increase its coverage ratio from 152.10% in 3Q20 to 261.44% in 3Q21, leaving it well prepared for an eventual rise in non-performing loans as a result of the pandemic.

The Bank continued to record additional provisions this quarter, based on its quantitative and qualitative analysis of risks and the forecast information of the macro variables regarding the depth and extension of this crisis.

As we have mentioned, the current risk cost is not aligned with the expected outcome based on the analysis and risk models for this year, in which the level of uncertainty that began in 2020 continues to spread in the current period, not only because of the pandemic but also rising political tension as the next presidential and parliamentary elections approach. There is no news that greater liquidity has improved the quality of the portfolio as a result of the different benefits granted by Bci and the government, such as, for example, extensions of mortgage loans, allowance payments and pension fund withdrawals.

(*) GAAP: Generally accepted accounting principles

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)

This quarter, consolidated NPLs dropped to 0.99%, from the previous 1.09%, with a significant decrease in all the three segments, as shown in the chart.

The NPL ratio in the commercial segment was 1.05% in 3Q21, and 1.74% when excluding subsidiaries. The amount of non-performing loans this quarter increased 1.30% compared to the previous quarter.

The mortgage segment has maintained its resilience in the current scenario, with NPLs reaching a low 0.72% this quarter.

In the consumer segment, the NPL ratio fell to 1.36% in 3Q21. The amount of non-performing loans decreased 24.26% QoQ, while the portfolio of consumer loans fell -5.57%. When excluding CNB and Financial Services, this ratio decreases to 1.27%. As in previous quarters, customer support measures have allowed the Bank to reach record low risk levels despite the current crisis.

Regarding Financial Services, NPLs have kept falling sharply since 3Q20, reaching a low 1.86% by the end of September, versus the 2.52% and the 4.06% of a year ago. Similar to what has been observed in the Bank's consumer portfolio, the low levels of NPLs are the result of greater liquidity from customers, reflected by higher payment rates (collection over stock of the previous month). In addition, the drop in loans of 7% YoY has also led to lower levels of non-performing loans. It should be noted that Financial Services recorded Ch$7 billion of additional provisions this quarter, adopting the conservative approach of its parent company.

Chart 15:
Non-Performing Loans

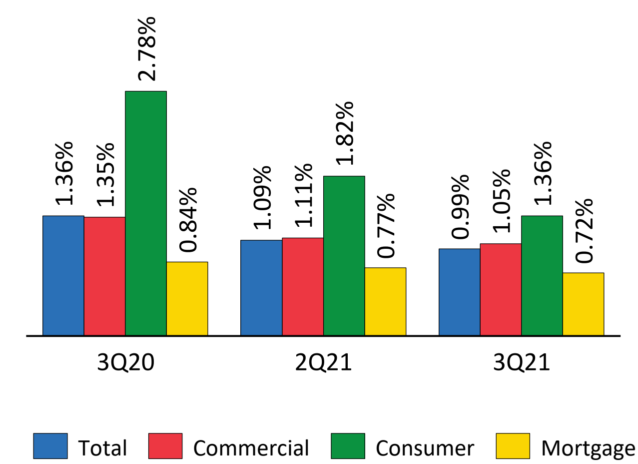
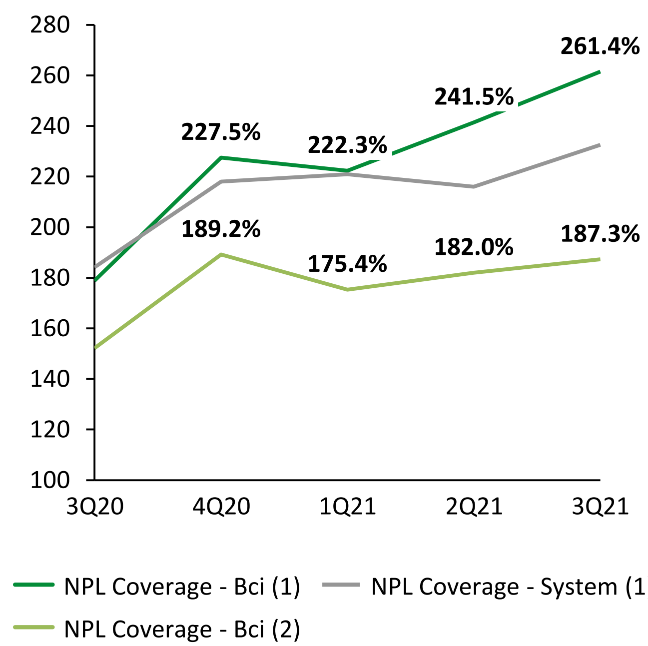


Chart 16:
Non-Performing Loans Coverage Ratio (%)



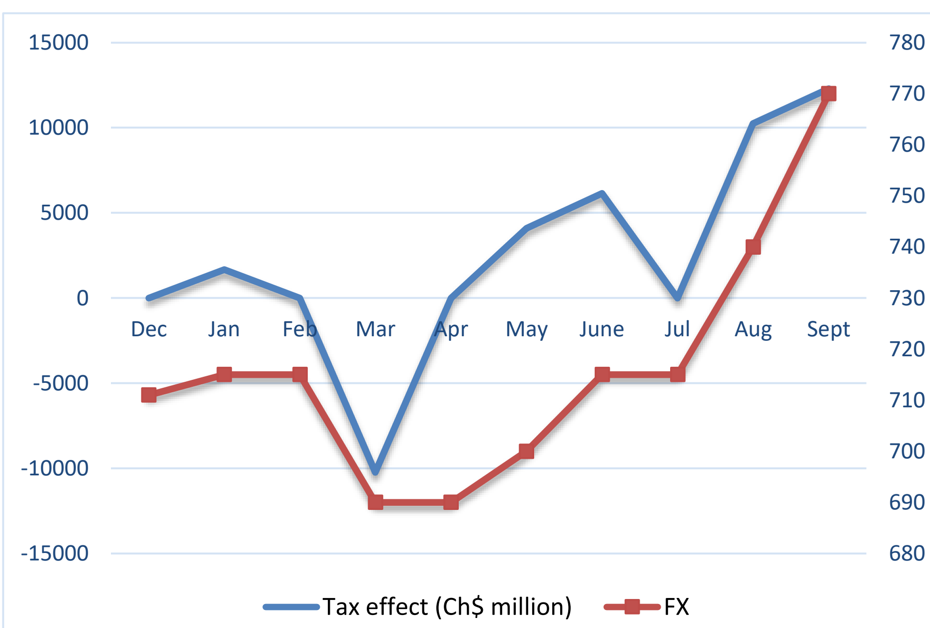
(1) NPL Coverage = stock of mandatory provisions + additional (consolidated balance sheet) / 90+ days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance sheet).
(2) NPL Coverage = stock of mandatory provisions (consolidated balance sheet) / 90+ days delinquent loan portfolio (consolidated balance sheet).

Income Tax

In terms of taxes, we should highlight that the depreciation of the Chilean peso against the dollar in the last few months has led to a higher valuation of the investment in City National Bank of Florida. 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 of 27%. In this sense, as shown in chart 17 what is seen is directly related to the adjustment of the forecast of the year-end exchange rate that was upgraded. The pandemic and political uncertainty have exacerbated foreign exchange volatility throughout the year. Regarding the sensitivity of 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 around Ch$4,000 million.

Additionally, in September there was another effect in terms of taxes. It should be noted that both the mark-to-market (MTM) losses and the losses from the sale of instruments covered by Article 104 of the law on income tax do not generate a tax profit (if they have losses they cannot be deducted from the taxable base). On the other hand, for other types of instruments (loans, for instance), losses from sales or MTM can be deducted from the tax base. Having said this, the effect of the month on tax was mainly due to (i) a MTM loss of bonds covered by the tax exemption of Article 104* and (ii) losses from the sale of such instruments.

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



*Trading portfolio financial assets always impacts results, unlike instruments under agreements to resell, which only impact results when is hedged by a derivative

LOAN PORTFOLIO

Earnings Report 3Q21

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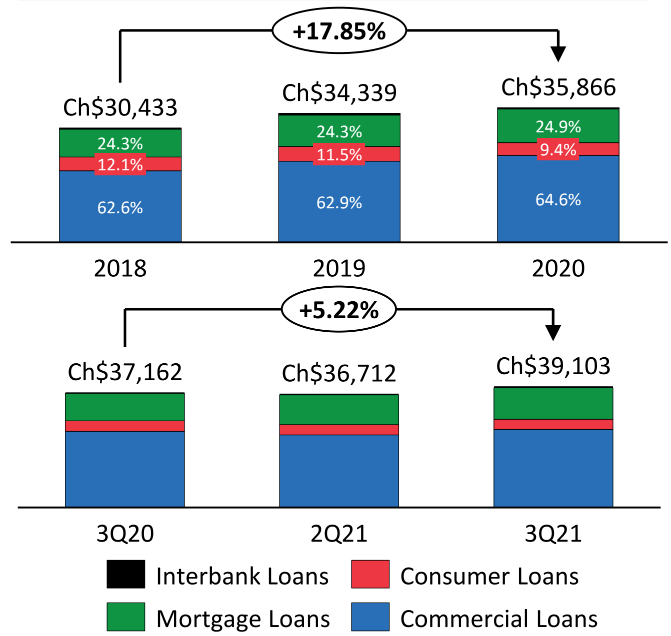
Bci's total loan portfolio amounted to Ch$39,103,477 million in 3Q21, increasing 6.51% QoQ and decreasing 5.22% YoY. Loans to clients were Ch$38,609,010 million, whilst interbank loans had a 18.16% QoQ increase.

Mortgage loans continued to have sound growth this quarter, although a slowdown is expected due to the rise in interest rates and commercial restrictions. Commercial loans had a positive quarter increasing 7.53%, while consumer loans had slight growth of 0.87% QoQ.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that the 6.51% QoQ increase includes an exchange rate effect since it climbed from Ch$727/USD in June 2021 to Ch$812/USD in September 2021.

In terms of market share, Bci still leads the market with 18.24% as of September and is third with 14.46%, when excluding City National Bank of Florida and Itau's investment in Colombia.

Chart 18:
Total Loans by Product (Consolidated)



Commercial Loans

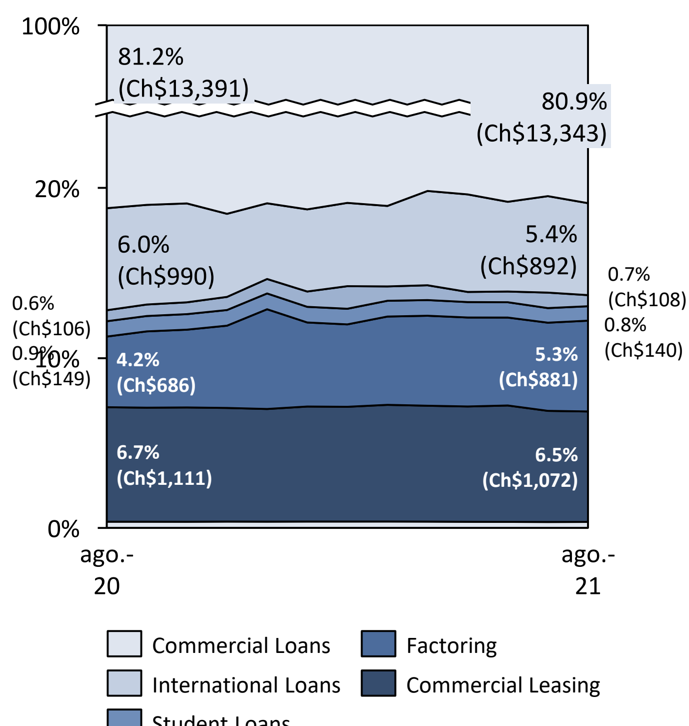
Bci's consolidated commercial loan portfolio amounted to Ch$25,225,638 million, increasing 7.53% QoQ and 2.75% on a YoY basis.

The QoQ growth is in line with lower liquidity seen in the local market, which has implied that companies are seeking funding from banks. In addition there was specific growth in project finance. However, it should be noted that there was a non-negligible exchange rate effect after Chilean peso depreciation of almost Ch$85 this quarter, which explains around 500 basis points of the QoQ increase.

Bci achieved a market share of 15.08% as of September (excluding CNB).

At CNB, PPP loans declined by US$363 million QoQ. However, gross loans (excluding PPP) increased US$403 million QoQ due to additional commercial real estate lending (see the CNB section).

Chart 19:
Commercial Loans excluding CNB

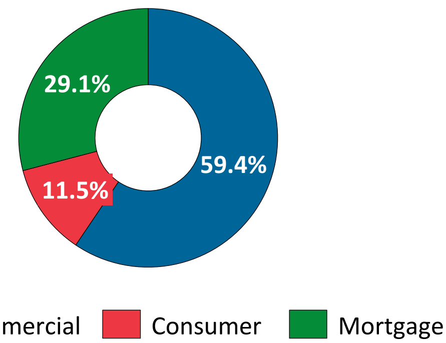


Mortgage Loans

Mortgage loans kept up the growth momentum, reaching two-digit growth YoY, rising to 14.94% and 5.44% QoQ. Furthermore, YoY growth jumps to 15.39% when excluding CNB, allowing Bci to increase its domestic market share by 38 basis points, from 12.71% in 3Q20 to 13.09% in 3Q21.

Nevertheless, this growth is expected to slow down in the coming quarters as a consequence of higher inflation and interest rates, along with greater commercial restrictions as a result of the headwinds banks are facing to secure long-term financing.

Chart 20:
Product Mix Composition
(Excluding CNB and Interbank Loans)



Consumer Loans

Consumer loans contracted on a year-over-year basis, decreasing 5.57% YoY, although some degree of recovery is evident after the 12.63% decrease last quarter, and the 16.11% drop in 1Q21. Loans in this segment also fell 0.87% QoQ. Bci's market share as of September was 14.10% in this segment (excluding CNB).

From the standpoint of Financial Services, after the COVID-19 crisis flared up in Chile consumer loans have dropped 7.06% YoY, although falling less than last quarter.

Excluding Financial Services and CNB, Bci's consumer loans would have decreased 5.13% YoY, still reflecting a sluggish recovery of macroeconomic conditions, although the unemployment rate dropped from its highest figure in July (13.1%) to 8.4% in September.

In terms of credit cards, we should highlight the 36.62% YoY volume increase, still driven by MACH digital credit cards that grew 7.77% QoQ. Meanwhile, at Financial Services the number of credit cards increased 1.14% QoQ after a decrease in 2Q21 due to the blocking of inactive clients.

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

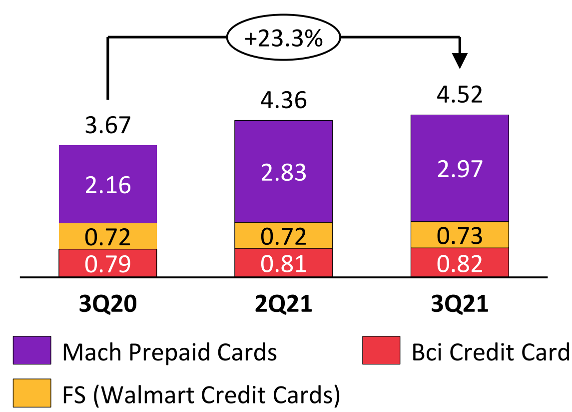
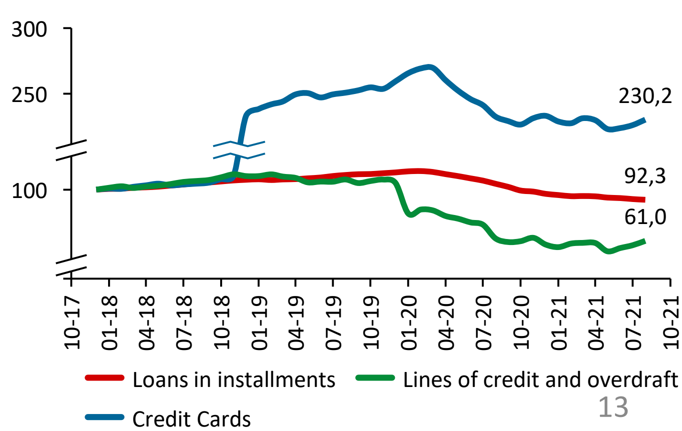


Chart 22:
Growth by Product excluding CNB (Base 100)*



NIBDs and Time Deposits

Non-interest-bearing deposits (NIBDs) amounted to Ch$25,265,611 million in 3Q21, increasing 9.44% QoQ and 34.15% YoY, currently accounting for 64.61% of the total loans as of September 2021. CNB's NIBDs increased by US$426 million QoQ, while demand deposit accounts (DDAs) account for 41% of client deposits, up from 36% one year ago and mainly due to PPP- and MSLP-related deposits. Bci's consolidated accrued NIBD market share* increased from 13.77% in 2Q21 to 14.20% as of September.

The balance of time deposits rose this quarter to Ch$10,123,934 million, increasing 10.53% QoQ and decreasing 3.89% YoY.

Regarding liquidity, the local liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) including subsidiaries was 246.0%, higher than the 200.8% in 2Q21.

At CNB, client deposits increased by US$457 million QoQ, while growing more than US$3.8 billion YoY. The net loans/total deposits ratio dropped from 82.35% in 4Q20 to 72.13% in 3Q21.

Chart 23:
NIBDs and Time Deposits

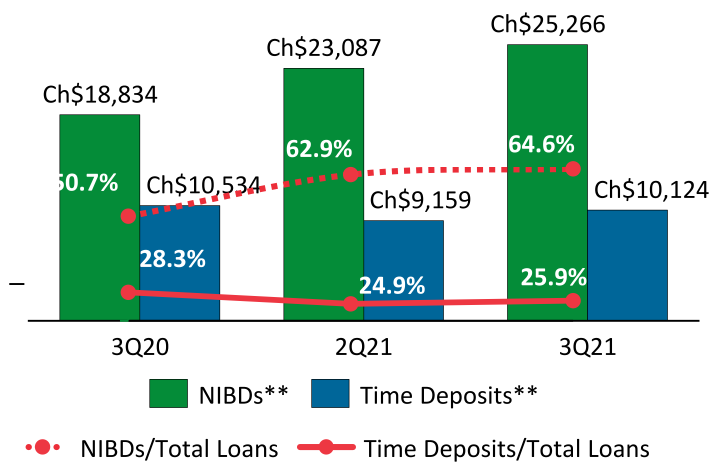
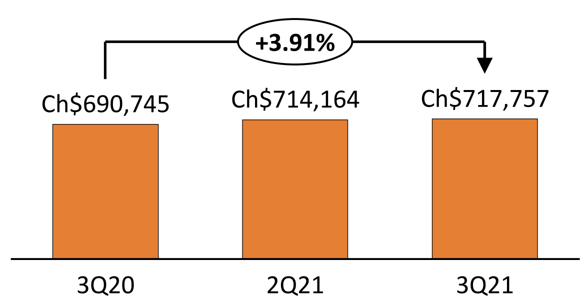


Chart 24:
Number of Checking Accounts



Payment Ecosystem

MACH reached 3.16 million total users by the end of September 2021, with more than 2.9 million MACH prepaid credit cards and active cards accounting for almost 2.7 million. MACH successfully implemented Mambu last quarter, a state-of-the-art core banking system that will enable it to focus on adding more complex services and thus boost customer retention and engagement.

Last June, Pagos y Servicios S.A. (known as "Bci Pagos"), the JV with Evo Payments, secured final regulatory approval from the Financial Market Commission (CMF, according to the Spanish acronym). Since then, we have been finalizing all the details for a successful business launch in the upcoming weeks. We will be providing acquiring and other value-added services to all customer segments (micro, SME and Corporate) and aim to become a leading player in the industry. This is a major milestone towards strengthening the value proposition of our digital payment ecosystem.

MACH **Figures (As of September 2021)**

3.16 MM users

2.97 MM Total Digital prepaid cards

133.7 K Physical Credit cards activated

74.94% NPS

*Excludes Itaú-Corpbanca in Colombia and City National Bank of Florida.

As of September 2021, retained earnings (67.2%) amounted to Ch$213,317 million, Ch$47,712 million less than in September 2020. This year, voluntary provisions of Ch$120 billion have been recorded in Chile.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) grew 9.0% YoY. CNB's RWA grew 13.2% YoY, explained, on the one hand, by the PPP support program with more than US$1.35 billion, an increase in commercial loans of 7.7% YoY and growth of investments available for sale and held until maturity, and on the other hand, by appreciation of the US dollar of around Ch$27/USD YoY. This latter effect was offset by the revaluation of CNB's investment in dollars, so it did not have a material impact on the Bank's capital adequacy. Local assets grew 4.6% YoY in traditional segments, as a consequence of the complex economic scenario triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak around the world. Bci's strong commitment to its clients was evident by supporting the government FOGAPE-COVID program, with the disbursement of more than Ch$1.3 trillion throughout the year.

An improvement of the value of equity hedge accounting (valued at MtM), and a deterioration of the value of the portfolio of financial investments available for sale in Chile and at CNB together had an effect of 0.1% YoY.
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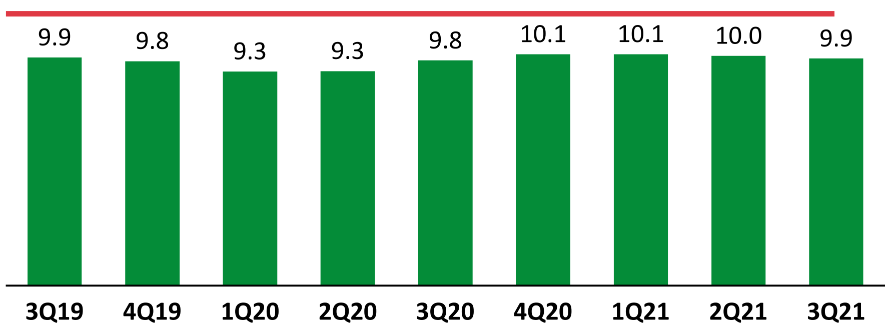
Chart 25:
Tier 1: Basic capital / Average risk-weighted assets



Basel III Implementation

To carry out the implementation process, Bci created a Basel III implementation table with the objective of complying with the standards of Pillars I, II and III. The main milestones in 2021 have been:

- Delivery to the Financial Market Commission (CMF, according to the Spanish Acronym) of the first Effective Equity Self-Assessment Report (IAPE, according to the Spanish acronym) in April, associated with Pillar II, and which considered the implementation of new processes, such as risk identification and evaluation, strengthening of the self-assessment of corporate governance, consolidation of existing processes such as financial and capital planning, risk tolerance and stress testing.
- Satisfactory preparation and submission to the regulator of the new regulatory reports scheduled for this year, related to the determination of risk-weighted assets and capital base under the Basel III definitions.
- The incorporation of new methodologies to measure specific risks of concentration, bank book market risk (RMLB, according to the Spanish acronym), reputational and strategic risks.

As of October 2021, Bci has complied with 100% of the Basel III implementation schedule, associated with the delivery of the new regulatory reports for credit, market and operational risk and total capital.

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF FLORIDA

Earnings Report 3Q21

October 2021

"The strong long production that marked our second quarter results continued into the 3rd quarter, driving a YTD annualized loan growth rate, excluding PPP loans, of 9%. Our strong loan production is also the catalyst to cross-sell deposits, which have increased by over $4B year-over-year and cross-sell fee based services, which have increased by 9% after excluding loan swap fees. Our ability to expand depository and fee based services through lending combined with our proven ability to generate strong, quality loan growth over the years will serve as the foundation for continued strong results. "

Jose Marina -CFO

City National Bank of Florida (CNB) announced its financial results for Q3 2021, in which total assets increased by $379MM, reaching more than $20.6B. Regarding the loan portfolio, there was a $403MM increase in gross loans QoQ, excluding the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) while PPP loans declined by $363MM QoQ. As of September 2021, there are just under $1B of PPP loans outstanding, compared to more than $1.8B one year ago.

The annualized loan growth rate excluding PPP loans is 9% based upon loan production that exceeds 2019 levels by 40%.

The investment portfolio increased by $756MM QoQ as the Bank deployed its excess liquidity driven by continued deposit growth.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, client deposits growth continues to be strong at $457MM for the quarter, reaching over $48B of growth YoY, while the spot cost of client deposits dropped 17 basis points (bps) YOY. DDAs represent 41% of client deposits, up from 36% one year ago.

Net income of $62.9MM represents an increase of $1.8MM QoQ. Net interest income increased $1.1MM QoQ, due to an increase in commercial real estate (CRE) loans and lower interest expenses, while non-interest income increased by $1.0MM QoQ.

In addition, there was a reduction in non-interest expenses QoQ of $1.8MM or 9% mainly due to off balance sheet provision reducing by $2.9MM.

Regarding capital, the total risk-based capital ratio slightly decreased in September to 16.07%. The Tier 1 risk based capital ratio reached 15.01%, while the Tier 1 leverage ratio increased to 9.64%. Risk-weighted assets increased in September, primarily due to an increase in loans.

CNB has $132MM of excess capital at a 9% leverage ratio.

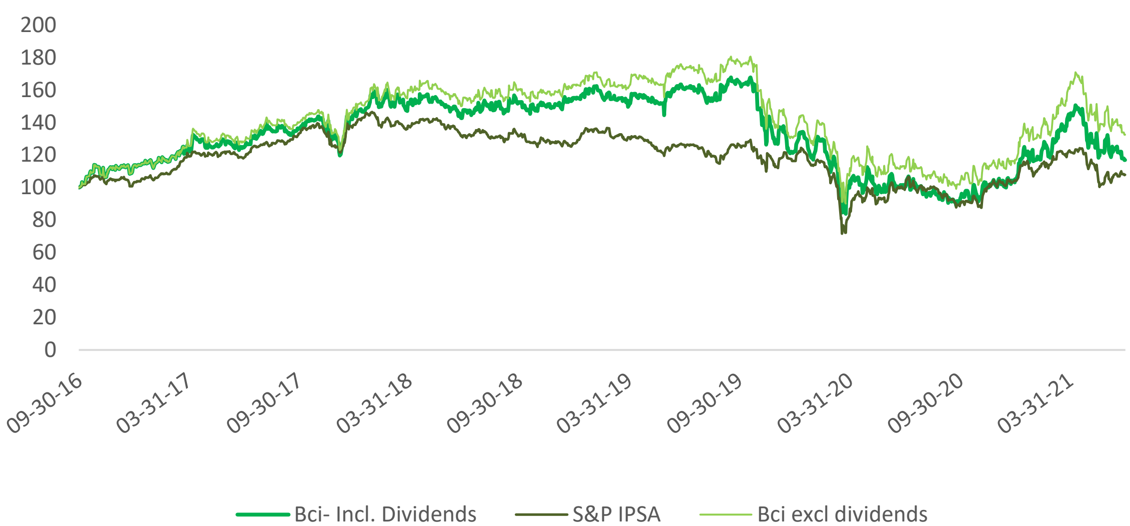
Provision expenses QoQ declined from a release of $1.5MM to zero in 3Q21 ($1.5MM of variance). The non-accrual loan ratio stood at 0.74% and the past due ratio increased from 0.31% in June to 0.42% in September. Regarding the non-accrual loan breakdown, 43% comprises residential mortgages, while 34% of non-accrual loans are CRE construction and land, and another 23% of non-accruals are commercial loans. Loan deferrals also declined significantly from $84MM in June to $37MM in September. Borrowers asking for deferment only represent 0.31% of CNB's total loans and leases.

About City National Bank of Florida

Headquartered in Miami, City National Bank (CNB) is the financial institution to which Floridians have turned for 75 years. With more than $20 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.

Chart 26:
Bci Stock Performance



Since last year there has been significant volatility of the stock price, mainly triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak and the political scenario. .

Despite market instability, the Bank had a positive return YoY, reflected by the 19.35% return on Bci's stock, relatively in line with the 19.94% of the selective stock price index (IPSA, according to the Spanish acronym).

	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201
Closing Price	24,800	31,001	29,600
Minimum Price*	23,600	31,001	29,100
Maximum Price	29,764	39,960	33,521
Profitability 12m Bci **	-46.00%	31.38%	21.57%
Total Return 12m IPSA **	-28.10%	40.45%	19.94%
Total Return 12m Bci**	-41.26%	45.54%	19.35%
P/B (times)	93.29%	114.39%	101.16%
Market Capitalization (MCh$)	3,689,445	4,611,955	4,403,531
Equity (MCh$)	3,954,771	4,031,887	4,352,950

Source: Bloomberg.
* Minimum and maximum prices correspond to closing prices within the quarter.
** Profitability excludes dividends. Total Return includes dividends

Table 1:

Main indicators

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Financial Indicators					
Total loans(1)	37,161,868	36,712,066	39,103,477	**6.51%**	**5.22%**
Net Income	65,047	122,804	118,139	**-3.80%**	**81.62%**
Total assets(2)	57,064,330	57,918,034	64,425,552	**11.24%**	**12.90%**
Total shareholders' equity	3,954,771	4,031,887	4,352,950	**7.96%**	**10.07%**
ROAE(3)	7.81%	10.84%	11.97%	**1.13pp**	**4.16pp**
ROAA(3)	0.55%	0.74%	0.82%	**0.08pp**	**0.27pp**
Efficiency ratio(4)	45.18%	46.83%	45.47%	**-1.36pp**	**0.28pp**
Provision for loan losses / Total loans	2.06%	1.96%	1.83%	**-0.13pp**	**-0.23pp**
Tier 1(5)	9.82%	10.02%	9.91%	**-0.12pp**	**0.09pp**
Regulatory capital / Risk-weighted assets	12.92%	13.43%	13.18%	**-0.25pp**	**0.26pp**
Operational Indicators					
Headcount	11,811	11,650	11,537	**-0.97%**	**-2.32%**
Bci(6)	9,499	9,311	9,225		
CNB(7)	897	910	948		
SSFF	1,415	1,429	1,364		
Commercial contact points	291	292	276	**-5.48%**	**-5.15%**
Bci	261	261	245		
CNB(7)	30	31	31		
N° of ATMs	1,092	1,087	1,081	**-0.55%**	**-1.01%**

(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	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Financial Margin	356,734	397,670	326,687	**-17.85%**	**-8.42%**
Net Fees	91,259	77,619	96,439	**24.25%**	**5.68%**
Exchange Rate and Operating Income	45,844	11,627	115,294	**891.61%**	**151.49%**
Written-off Credit Recovery	19,403	20,637	20,887	**1.21%**	**7.65%**
Other net operating income	-6,642	-746	5,801	**-**	**-**
Gross Margin	**506,598**	**506,807**	**565,108**	**11.50%**	**11.55%**
Provisions and write-offs	-189,502	-108,671	-109,331	**0.61%**	**-42.31%**
Operating expenses	-230,873	-233,215	-243,384	**4.36%**	**5.42%**
Net Operating Income	**86,223**	**164,921**	**212,393**	**28.78%**	**146.33%**
Investments in companies	-279	-467	-4	**-**	**-**
Income before taxes	**85,944**	**164,454**	**212,389**	**29.15%**	**147.12%**
Tax	-20,897	-41,650	-94,250	**126.29%**	**351.02%**
Net Income	**65,047**	**122,804**	**118,139**	**-3.80%**	**81.62%**

Table 3:

Consolidated Balance Sheet*

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

Ch$ million	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201
Cash and deposits in banks	3,849,105	3,651,828	3,545,494
Items in course of collection	359,156	407,842	440,873
Trading portfolio financial assets	1,074,764	526,651	740,959
Investments under agreements to resell	196,540	215,285	194,813
Derivative financial assets	5,881,527	4,017,812	5,904,752
Loans and receivables to banks, net	346,403	418,036	493,888
Loans and receivables to customers, net	36,051,572	35,576,200	37,894,431
Financial investments available for sale	6,758,971	10,561,839	11,921,260
Financial investments held to maturity	27,599	301,092	851,661
Investments in other companies	27,845	26,325	30,074
Intangibles assets	395,499	394,741	414,869
Property, plant and equipment, net	249,817	246,719	248,084
Leasing good right-of-use asset	217,321	182,364	188,262
Current income tax	28,953	5,931	62,327
Deferred income tax	165,321	244,792	243,981
Other Assets	1,433,937	1,140,577	1,249,824
Total Assets	**57,064,330**	**57,918,034**	**64,425,552**
Current accounts and demand deposits	18,834,044	23,087,232	25,265,611
Items in course of collection	503,138	418,400	357,384
Liabilities under agreements to repurchase	206,471	216,041	367,556
Term deposits and savings accounts	10,533,798	9,159,216	10,123,934
Derivative financial agreements	6,008,387	4,062,088	5,633,600
Borrowings from financial institutions	6,515,698	6,248,327	6,840,114
Debt issued	7,530,661	7,848,024	8,195,859
Other financial liabilities	1,349,199	884,144	972,928
Leasing contract obligations	195,124	166,914	172,569
Current income tax	5,872	60,641	163,778
Deferred income tax	32,028	1,167	1,018
Provisions	368,511	533,524	639,789
Other Liabilities	1,026,628	1,200,429	1,338,462
Total Liabilities	**53,109,559**	**53,886,147**	**60,072,602**
Capital	3,655,828	3,655,828	3,862,386
Reserves	24	206,583	24
Accumulated other comprehensive income	140,982	-21,958	216,274
Retained Earnings	156,869	190,177	272,840
Non-controlling interest	1,068	1,257	1,426
Total Shareholders' Equity	3,954,771	4,031,887	4,352,950
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**57,064,330**	**57,918,034**	**64,425,552**

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

Table 4:
Gross Margin & Financial Margin

Ch$ million	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Financial Margin	356,734	397,670	326,687	**-17.85%**	**-8.42%**
Net Fees	91,259	77,619	96,439	**24.25%**	**5.68%**
Other	58,605	31,518	141,982	**350.48%**	**142.27%**
Gross Margin	**506,598**	**506,807**	**565,108**	**11.50%**	**11.55%**

Ch$ million	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Interest and indexation income	452,248	543,904	496,402	**-8.73%**	**9.76%**
Interest and indexation expense	-95,514	-146,234	-169,715	**16.06%**	**77.69%**
Total Financial Margin	**356,734**	**397,670**	**326,687**	**-17.85%**	**-8.42%**

Breakdown: Interest and indexation income	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Loans and accounts receivable with clients	425,407	518,993	556,628	**7.25%**	**30.85%**
Commercial loans	249,799	277,902	300,617	**8.17%**	**20.34%**
Consumer loans	121,615	100,830	99,235	**-1.58%**	**-18.40%**
Mortgage loans	52,374	135,010	155,623	**15.27%**	**197.14%**
Prepaid fees	1,619	5,251	1,153	**-78.04%**	**-28.78%**
Loans to banks	2,446	1,499	1,796	**19.81%**	**-26.57%**
Financial investments	18,519	38,184	54,772	**43.44%**	**195.76%**
Other	5,876	-14,772	-116,794	**-**	**-**
Total	**452,248**	**543,904**	**496,402**	**-8.73%**	**9.76%**

Breakdown: Interest and indexation expense	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Total deposits	-35,507	-19,188	-25,500	**32.90%**	**-28.18%**
Instruments issued	-49,638	-108,383	-117,794	**8.68%**	**137.31%**
Other	-10,369	-18,663	-26,421	**41.57%**	**154.81%**
Total	**-95,514**	**-146,234**	**-169,715**	**16.06%**	**77.69%**

Table 5:
Net Fees

Ch$ million	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Fee income	110,562	109,110	127,376	**16.74%**	**15.21%**
Fee expenses	-19,303	-31,491	-30,937	**-1.76%**	**60.27%**
Net Fees	**91,259**	**77,619**	**96,439**	**24.25%**	**5.68%**

Income from Fees and Services	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Lines of credit and overdraft	708	796	1,021	**28.27%**	**44.21%**
Letters of credit and guarantees	6,040	6,561	6,749	**2.87%**	**11.74%**
Accounts administration	12,147	12,196	14,807	**21.41%**	**21.90%**
Charges for collection and payments	21,315	17,135	17,209	**0.43%**	**-19.26%**
Investment in mutual funds	13,106	13,798	15,183	**10.04%**	**15.85%**
Card services	17,088	21,601	26,276	**21.64%**	**53.77%**
Securities management and intermed	1,806	2,307	2,012	**-12.79%**	**11.41%**
Remunerations for insurance brokerage	17,309	13,180	17,436	**32.29%**	**0.73%**
Other	21,043	21,536	26,683	**23.90%**	**26.80%**
Total	**110,562**	**109,110**	**127,376**	**16.74%**	**15.21%**

Expense from Fees and Services	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Costs for card operations	11,107	12,085	10,579	**-12.46%**	**-4.75%**
Operations with securities	6,390	7,634	7,505	**-1.69%**	**17.45%**
Other	1,806	11,772	12,853	**9.18%**	**611.68%**
Total	**19,303**	**31,491**	**30,937**	**-1.76%**	**60.27%**

Table 6:
Breakdown of Exchange rate and Financial Operating Income

Ch$ million	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Exchange rate income	60,209	17,731	28,542	**60.97%**	**-52.60%**
Financial operating income	-14,365	-6,104	86,752	**-**	**-**
Net Exchange rate and Financial Operating Income	**45,844**	**11,627**	**115,294**	**151.49%**	**151.49%**

Table 7:
Operating Expense Breakdown

Ch$ million	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
HR-related expenses	121,764	131,126	133,282	**1.64%**	**9.46%**
Management	81,837	75,954	83,274	**9.64%**	**1.76%**
Dep. Amort. & Write-offs & others	27,272	26,135	26,828	**2.65%**	**-1.63%**
Operating Expenses	**230,873**	**233,215**	**243,384**	**4.36%**	**5.42%**

Table 8:
Breakdown of Total Loans

Ch$ million	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201	3Q21/ 2Q21	3Q21/ 3Q20
Interbank Loans	346,809	418,482	494,467	**18.16%**	**42.58%**
Client Loans	36,815,059	36,293,584	38,609,010	**6.38%**	**4.87%**
Commercial*	24,550,925	23,459,285	25,225,638	**7.53%**	**2.75%**
Consumer*	3,479,118	3,257,272	3,285,491	**0.87%**	**-5.57%**
Mortgage*	8,785,016	9,577,027	10,097,881	**5.44%**	**14.94%**
Total Loans	37,161,868	36,712,066	39,103,477	**6.51%**	**5.22%**
Leasing	1,550,193	1,487,678	1,547,513	**4.02%**	**-0.17%**
Foreign Exchange	958,060	834,692	939,059	**12.50%**	**-1.98%**

* Note: Figures include leasing and foreign trade item.

Table 9:
Risk Ratios

	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201
Provisions / Total Loans	2.06%	1.96%	1.83%
Provisions / Commercial Loans	1.85%	1.95%	1.88%
Provisions / Consumer Loans	7.51%	6.37%	5.80%
Provisions / Mortgage Loans	0.55%	0.54%	0.50%
NPL Coverage (1)	178.81%	241.45%	261.44%
NPL Coverage (2)	152.10%	182.02%	187.27%
NPL Commercial Coverage (2)	136.93%	175.55%	179.09%
NPL Consumer Coverage (2)	270.22%	350.44%	425.08%
NPL Mortgage Coverage (2)	65.46%	70.24%	70.04%
NPL Bci (Consolidated)	1.36%	1.09%	0.99%
NPL Bci (Excluding subsidiaries)	1.72%	1.44%	1.35%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Commercial loans	1.99%	1.81%	1.74%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Consumer loans	2.52%	1.68%	1.27%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Mortgage loans	0.89%	0.72%	0.69%

(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	3Q20	2Q21	3Q201
Basic Capital	3,953,703	3,876,785	4,183,893
3% of Total Assets	1,695,865	1,786,578	1,948,141
Excess over minimum required capital	2,257,837	2,090,206	2,235,753
Basic Capital / Total Assets	6.99%	6.51%	6.44%
Regulatory Capital	5,005,297	5,196,191	5,565,913
Risk-Weighted Assets	38,738,405	38,680,659	42,232,520
10% of Risk-weighted assets	3,873,840	3,868,066	4,223,252
Excess over regulatory capital	129.21%	134.34%	131.79%
Regulatory capital over Risk-Weighted Assets	12.92%	13.43%	13.18%

Table 11:
Simulation: Bci and CNB Income Statement (P&L) – September 2021

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries + Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Adjustment	Consolidated
Interest Income	1,189,918	313,113	90,932	45	1,594,008
Interest Expense	-421,244	-24,969	-6,545	-45	-452,803
Net Interest Income	**768,674**	**288,144**	**84,387**	**0**	**1,141,205**
Fees and income from services	293,474	24,977	27,736	0	346,187
Fees and expense from services	-81,465	-1,147	-10,366	0	-92,978
Net fee income	**212,009**	**23,830**	**17,370**	**0**	**253,209**
Trading and investment income, net	96,573	-656	0	0	95,917
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	20,422	0	-24	0	20,398
Other operating income	8,006	14,012	9,713	5,554	37,285
Operating Income	**1,105,684**	**325,330**	**111,446**	**5,554**	**1,548,014**
Provision for loan losses	-222,721	4,571	-30,262	0	-248,412
Operating Income, net of provisions	**882,963**	**329,901**	**81,184**	**5,554**	**1,299,602**
Personnel salaries and expenses	-296,308	-78,776	-20,849	0	-395,933
Administrative expenses	-157,545	-38,415	-32,404	-5,554	-233,918
Depreciation and amortization	-59,641	-15,952	-3,669	0	-79,262
Impairment	-23	0	0	0	-23
Other operating expenses	-34,269	-11,485	-2,215	0	-47,969
Operating expenses	**-547,786**	**-144,628**	**-59,137**	**-5,554**	**-757,105**
Net operating income	**335,177**	**185,273**	**22,047**	**0**	**542,497**
Gain attributable to investments in other companies	159,999	0	0	-160,379	-380
Income before tax	**495,176**	**185,273**	**22,047**	**-160,379**	**542,117**
Income tax	-105,283	-42,354	-4,587	0	-152,224
Net income from continuing operations	**389,893**	**142,919**	**17,460**	**-160,379**	**389,893**
Net income from discontinued operations	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income	**389,893**	**142,919**	**17,460**	**-160,379**	**389,893**

*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 – September 2021

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries+ Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Adjustment	Consolidated
ASSETS		Owner of CNB(1)			
Cash and deposits in banks	2,442,133	1,100,299	7,203	-4,141	3,545,494
Items in course of collection	440,873	0	0	0	440,873
Trading portfolio financial assets	715,955	25,004	0	0	740,959
Investments under agreements to resell	194,813	0	0	0	194,813
Derivative financial agreements	5,841,275	63,477	0	0	5,904,752
Loans and receivables from banks, net	493,888	0	0	0	493,888
Loans and receivables from customers, net	27,137,607	10,201,908	554,916	0	37,894,431
Financial investments availables for sale	8,198,397	3,722,863	0	0	11,921,260
Financial investments held to maturity	0	851,661	0	0	851,661
Investments in other companies	1,847,768	0	0	-1,817,694	30,074
Intangible assets	235,218	172,534	7,117	0	414,869
Property, plant and equipment, net	193,201	52,510	2,373	0	248,084
Leasing good right-of-use asset	115,233	60,271	12,758	0	188,262
Current income tax	13,813	48,514	0	0	62,327
Deferred income taxes	213,859	3,330	26,792	0	243,981
Other assets	1,176,786	516,766	27,934	-471,662	1,249,824
TOTAL ASSETS	**49,260,819**	**16,819,137**	**639,093**	**-2,293,497**	**64,425,552**
LIABILITIES					
Current accounts and demand deposits	11,981,610	13,283,490	4,652	-4,141	25,265,611
Items in course of collection	357,384	0	0	0	357,384
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	304,880	62,676	0	0	367,556
Time deposits and savings accounts	9,487,887	636,047	0	0	10,123,934
Derivative financial agreements	5,613,146	20,454	0	0	5,633,600
Borrowings from financial institutions	6,840,114	0	438,343	-438,343	6,840,114
Debt issued	8,195,859	0	0	0	8,195,859
Other financial obligations	70,068	902,860	0	0	972,928
Leasing contract obligations	105,372	52,757	14,440	0	172,569
Current income tax	159,632	0	4,146	0	163,778
Deferred income taxes	1,018	0	0	0	1,018
Provisions	511,270	107,715	20,804	0	639,789
Other liabilities	1,281,053	26,867	63,861	-33,319	1,338,462
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**44,909,293**	**15,092,866**	**546,246**	**-475,803**	**60,072,602**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Capital	3,862,386	752,634	108,596	-861,230	3,862,386
Reserves	24	832,177	-7,636	-824,541	24
Accumulated other comprehensive income	216,274	-2,762	-7,722	10,484	216,274
Retained earnings:	0	0	0	0	0
Retained earnings from previous periods	0	0	-17,851	17,851	0
Net income for the year	389,772	142,798	17,460	-160,258	389,772
Less: Accrual for minimum dividends	-116,932	0	0	0	-116,932
TOTAL EQUITY OF EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK	4,351,524	1,724,847	92,847	-1,817,694	4,351,524
Non-controlling interest	2	1,424	0	0	1,426
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**4,351,526**	**1,726,271**	**92,847**	**-1,817,694**	**4,352,950**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	**49,260,819**	**16,819,137**	**639,093**	**-2,293,497**	**64,425,552**

Table 13:
Provisions – Bci and CNB – September 2021

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries+ Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Consolidated
Consumer Loans	2,637,373	35,129	612,989	3,285,491
Mortgage Loans	8,236,593	1,861,288	0	10,097,881
Commercial Loans	16,839,422	8,386,216	0	25,225,638
Total	**27,713,388**	**10,282,633**	**612,989**	**38,609,010**
Provisions				
Consumer	-131,877	-579	-58,073	-190,529
Mortgage	-32,821	-17,943	0	-50,764
Commercial	-411,083	-62,203	0	-473,286
Total	**-575,781**	**-80,725**	**-58,073**	**-714,579**
Write-Offs				
Consumer	110,916	263	47,250	158,429
Mortgage	6,470	0	0	6,470
Commercial	66,757	461	0	67,218
Total	**184,143**	**724**	**47,250**	**232,117**
Recoveries				
Consumer	33,913	9	9,774	43,696
Mortgage	2,008	0	0	2,008
Commercial	13,641	247	0	13,888
Total	**49,562**	**256**	**9,774**	**59,592**
Impaired Portfolio Chile				
Consumer	156,382	94	27,822	184,298
Mortgage	249,964	21,829	0	271,793
Commercial	857,920	48,208	0	906,128
Total	**1,264,266**	**70,131**	**27,822**	**1,362,219**

Report

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.