Quarterly Earnings Report

2Q 2021

Contact Information

Department of Investor Relations
investor_relations_bci@bci.cl

El Golf 125, 12th Floor
Santiago, Chile
Phone: (562) 2383 54 71
www.bci.cl/investor-relations

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Earnings Report 2Q21

July 2021

The bank reported net income of Ch$122,804 million in 2Q21, amounting to Ch$271,754 million in 1H20. These first six months of the year we have seen a positive result of the financial margin that has grown 14.64% YoY. This was mainly 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 versus time deposits. The Bank has bolstered its commitment of maintaining expenses controlled, which increased slightly by 0.73% YoY in nominal terms, well below inflation. On the other hand, we have witnessed a significant drop in the risk expense of 43.33% as a result of resilient customer behavior, after unusual additional liquidity support received by our clients. Finally, in terms of tax this first half of the year there was a slightly higher tax expense of 2.11%, after upgrading the forecasted year-end exchange rate to Ch$715/USD, which increases the value of CNB's investment.

This quarter was marked by the strengthening of the digital ecosystem, particularly after the approval of Bci Pagos. Net income increased by 91.05% YoY. The Bank had good results of its financial margin that grew 10.86%. Net income was also helped by a 47.17% decrease in provisions and write-offs. That was partly offset by a decrease of around Ch$55 billion in in the exchange rate and operating income, a 3.96% increase in operating expenses and a 83.58% increase in taxes. .

It should be noted that the Bank has continued to record additional provisions which started in 2020, amounting to Ch$75 billion in Chile in 2021. Of those, Ch$26 billion correspond to 2Q21. This allows the Bank to build robust financial statements to address any potential adverse scenario. The ROAE this quarter was 10.84%, increasing 221 basis points YoY, thanks to a stronger bottom line..

Bci's loan portfolio amounted to Ch$36,712,066 million in 2Q21, decreasing 5.56% YoY. The decrease was mainly driven by a 9.29% drop in commercial loans, given that by June of last year the Bank had disbursed almost US$4 billion to support its clients in Chile and in the US through the FOGAPE and PPP programs. There is also a FX effect to be considered, with the Chilean peso appreciating Ch$93 YoY. In addition, consumer loans also fell 12.63% YoY, while mortgage loans had an impressive 8.96% YoY growth.

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

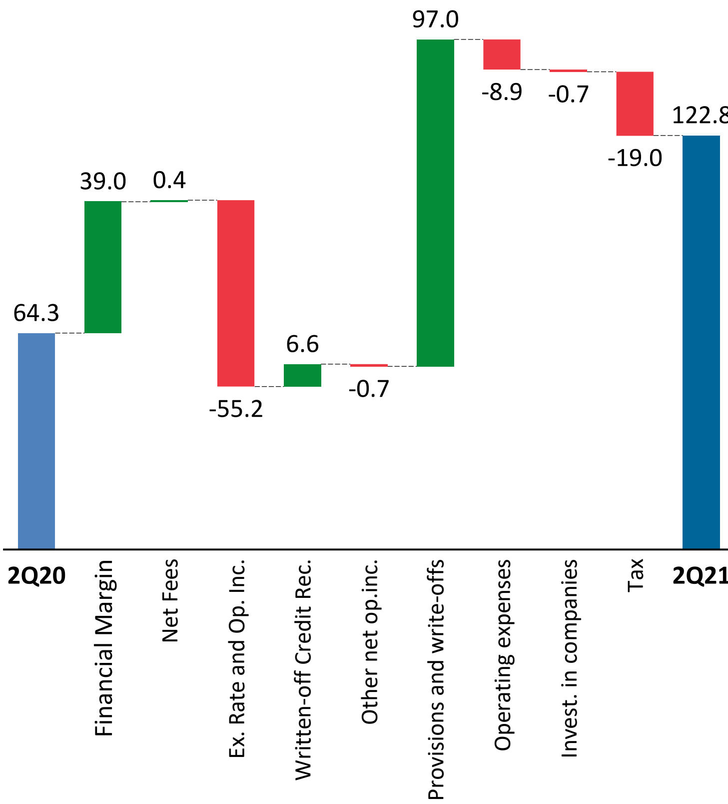
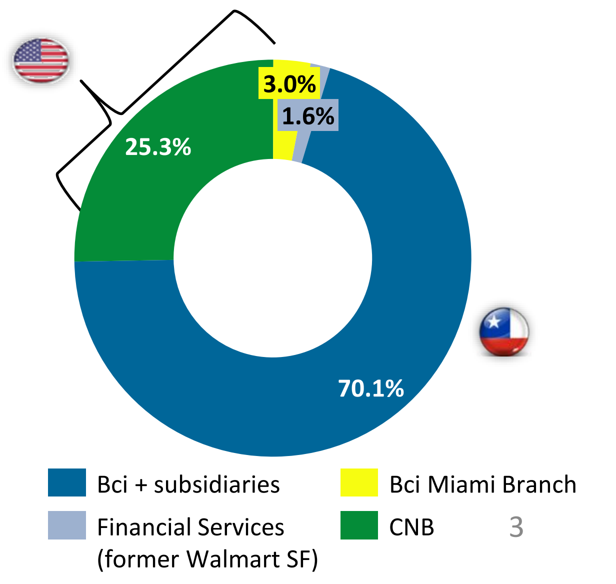


Chart 2:
Total Loans



Bci Pagos gets CMF authorization to operate and enter the payment network market

Pagos y Servicios S.A., known as Bci Pagos, secured authorization from the Financial Market Commission (CMF, according to the Spanish acronym) to operate its new acquiring system, which will be part of the Bank's digital payment ecosystem platform, which MACH, the current payment platforms and the Servicios Financieros business leveraged by the commercial agreement with Walmart Chile are also part of. After this approval, thousands of new merchants throughout Chile will be able to access a new value offering to receive payments with debit, credit and prepaid cards of national and international banks. The new acquiring network aims to bankarize over 400,000 merchants throughout Chile.

"This is a major step in Bci's strategy of generating a better experience for merchants, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and individuals, with an accessible, simple and efficient payment platform, which is based on the digital ecosystem," said Bci CEO Eugenio von Chrismar.

Standard & Poor's (S&P) changes Bci's outlook from "negative" to "stable"

On June 8, S&P revised the outlook of Bci to stable from negative and also affirmed its 'A-' long-term and 'A-2' short-term global scale issuer credit ratings of Bci. The revision of the bank's outlook incorporates the positive impact of the decreasing risks for banks operating in the US due to a faster economic rebound on the back of a government stimulus, extraordinary action by the Federal Reserve, and vaccine distribution. In S&P's opinion, Bci's growing exposure to Florida, together with the improving economic outlook of the US has strengthened its capacity to withstand and absorb the potential higher risks for banks operating in Chile.

Bci issues a new bond in the Swiss market

In June 2021, Bci issued a bond in the Swiss market of CHF100 million (equivalent to approximately US$108 million), for a term of 5 years and 5 months, which complements our financing curve in the said market, which already has CHF703 million in outstanding bonds. S&P Global assigned an 'A-' issue-level rating to these senior unsecured notes.

This issuance reinforces our strategy of geographic and investor diversification, and endorses our strategy and business vision.

Bci evolves towards a service platform with two new VPs

Five years after starting a digital transformation, Bci now begins a second stage to move from a traditional bank to an articulator of financial solutions. A fundamental pillar of this evolution is the creation of two new VPs that will function as integrated service platforms: Investment and Finance and Digital Payment Ecosystem.

The former is created with the mission of being a platform where clients can meet all their investment needs, regardless of the amount or destination of the capital, with an omnichannel experience. Javier Moraga takes over as Investment and Finance VP. Meanwhile, the latter will be in charge of linking the hundreds of small, medium and large payments that people make every day, to offer a better service from everyday life. This unit will be focused on MACH, the existing payment platforms, together with the new acquisition business with Evo Payments and the alliance with Walmart, and will have a Center of Excellence for Data Analytics, among other areas. Ignacio Yarur will be in charge of this management.

ECONOMIC VISION

Earnings Report 2Q21

July 2021

In the second quarter, the global economy started to perform better. In developed economies mobility restrictions were cut, despite an increase in the COVID Delta variant . The US and Chinese economies are showing good performance, though with some moderation lately compared to the last report.

Global economic expectations have improved once again. Private contributors estimate 6.2% 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 be different among countries and sectors due to unequal sanitary and financial conditions.

US and Chilean Economic Activity

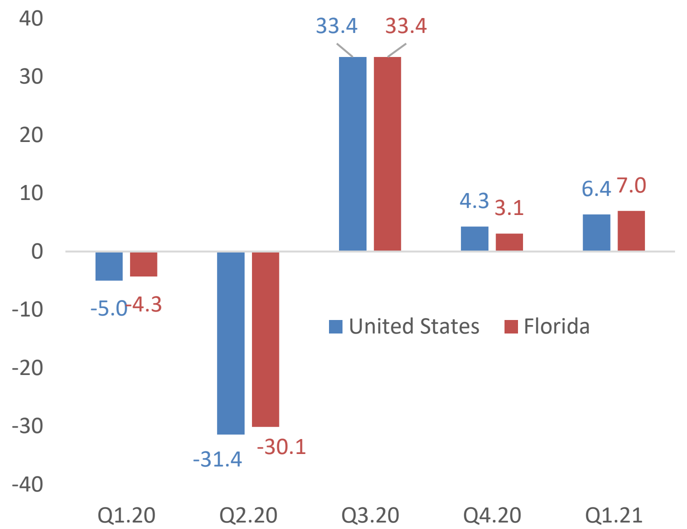
The US economic figures continued to recover in the second quarter of 2021. The fiscal stimulus, a rapid vaccination process and fewer COVID rules will have a positive impact on domestic demand and private investors estimate 7.0% GDP growth YoY, one of the highest figures in recent decades. According to official figures, Florida's GDP had a better performance than the US aggregate in the first part of the year.

Chile's economic recovery improved in 2Q21, thanks to the fast vaccination process and new government aid. The new fiscal stimulus is going to have impacts in 2Q21 and 3Q21, especially in the retail sector. The service sector is starting to show some improvement but is still lagging. Political uncertainty is high but has improved after the presidential primary election. Bci Research estimates 9.2% GDP growth in Chile in 2021. Next year GDP growth could be around 2.0%.

Exchange Rate

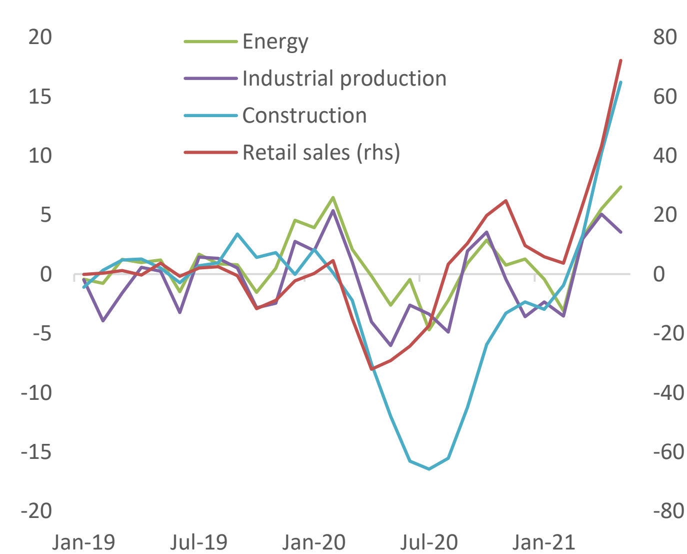
Since May, the Chilean peso has started to depreciate against the US dollar despite the higher copper price. The main factors explaining this are rising political concern due to the presidential elections at the end of the year, the establishment of the Constitutional Convention, and high pressure of international outflows. The exchange rate climbed to around CLP760/USD, and the Chilean peso is one of the currencies that has depreciated most year-to-date. In the medium term, political developments and the forthcoming elections will be a key factor in the valuation of the Chilean peso.

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



Source: BEA, BCI Research

Chart 4:
Monthly economic activity in Chile (%, yoy)



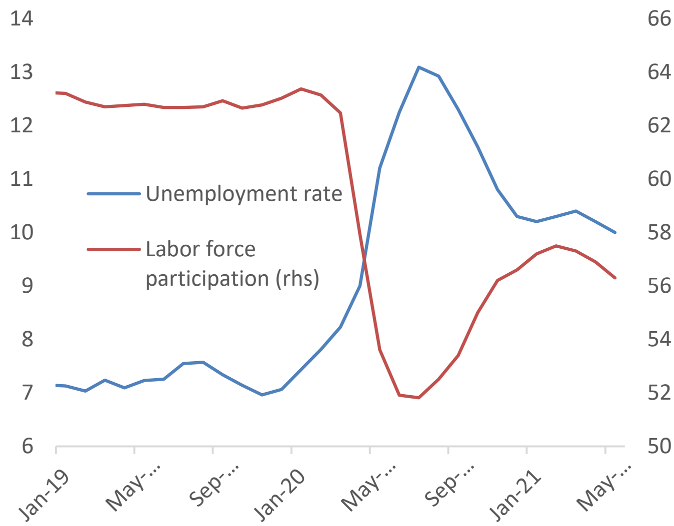
Source: Central Bank of Chile, BCI Research

US and Chilean Labor Market

Jobs have been recovering in the US and Chile but at quite a different pace. US labor figures were recovering faster, although the latest figures reflect a slower pace. The unemployment rate dropped from 14.8% to 5.9% in July, well above pre-pandemic levels. Jobs in Florida are rising accordingly, and the state unemployment rate dropped from 14.2% in May 2020 to 5.0% in June 2021, increasing slightly in the last months due to a rise in the labor force participation.

In Chile, the recovery of payroll employment has slowed down in the last 3 months, whereas informal jobs are on the rise and have accounted for more than half of the total jobs recovered. The unemployment rate dropped from 13.1% in July 2020 to 10% in May 2021, still above pre-pandemic levels. The labor force participation rate went down in the last few months, due to higher mobility restrictions March through June.

Chart 5:
Unemployment and Labor force participation rate in Chile (%)



Source: INE, BCI Research

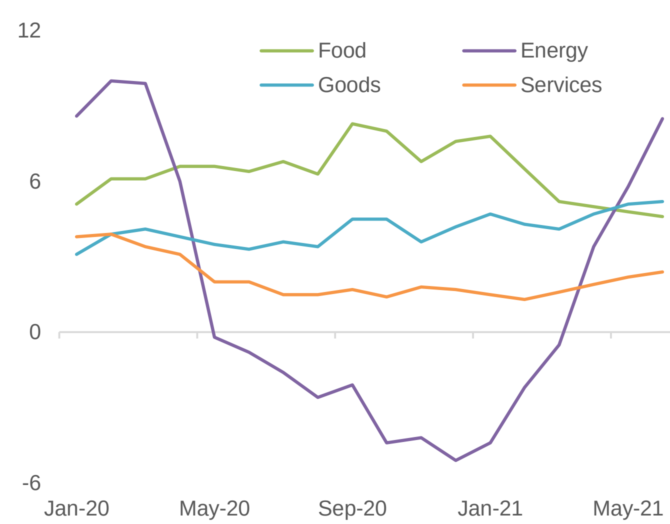
Inflation and Interest Rates

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 and higher transportations costs are pushing prices up.

In the US, the June CPI rose to 5.4% YoY, the highest in nearly 13 years. Services and good prices surged sharply. In spite of this, the Federal Reserve has reaffirmed an ultra-expansionary monetary policy, saying price pressures are transitory.

In Chile, the CPI was 3.8% YoY in June 2021, mainly driven by energy and goods prices. Services prices are starting to rise. On a YoY basis, inflation will go up in the coming months, but it could ease at the end of the year. The Central Bank of Chile has started a monetary normalization process and the monetary policy rate is expected to be 1.50% by the end of the year.

Chart 6:
Inflation in Chile by component (%, yoy)



Source: 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

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Earnings Report 2Q21

July 2021

Net Income

The Bank posted net income of Ch$122,804 million in 2Q21, which was a significant 91.05% increase YoY and a 17.55% decrease QoQ.

On a QoQ analysis, the gross margin increased by 3.92% despite a financial margin decrease of 4.60% QoQ, driven by a 1.77% QoQ decrease in interest and indexation income, plus an interest and indexation expense increase of 6.85% QoQ. In addition, net fees also fell 1.94% QoQ. These negative results were offset by an increase in exchange rate and operating income of around Ch$22 billion. Provisions and write-offs changed their downward trend by increasing 20.74% QoQ, which includes the recording of almost Ch$30 billion in additional provisions this quarter, while operating expenses remained flat, in line with Bci's target of keeping the expense base frozen this year. Furthermore, the tax line increased 155.15% QoQ, after upgrading the forecasted year-end exchange rate to Ch$715/USD.

Gross Margin

Bci's gross margin amounted to Ch$506,807 million in 2Q21, decreasing 1.93% YoY and increasing 3.92% QoQ. Such increase was underpinned by higher exchange rate and operating income, due to better hedge accounting results . In addition, this quarter there was once again a decrease in other operating expenses, mainly driven by a higher comparative base due to non-recurring expenses of CNB last quarter of around US$4 million (and US$12 million in 4Q20), related to the unwinding of swaps and the financing associated with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB).

Financial Margin

As mentioned before, the financial margin was boosted on a YoY basis by higher inflation and lower interest and indexation expenses, related to hedge accounting derivatives and time deposits. However, on a QoQ basis the financial margin decreased 4.60%. There was a 1.77% drop in interest and indexation income, mainly due to hedge accounting losses , followed by a 2.81% decrease in consumer loan income . Regarding expenses, there was a 95.81% decrease in the hedge accounting results.

Chart 7:
Net Income (Ch$ million)

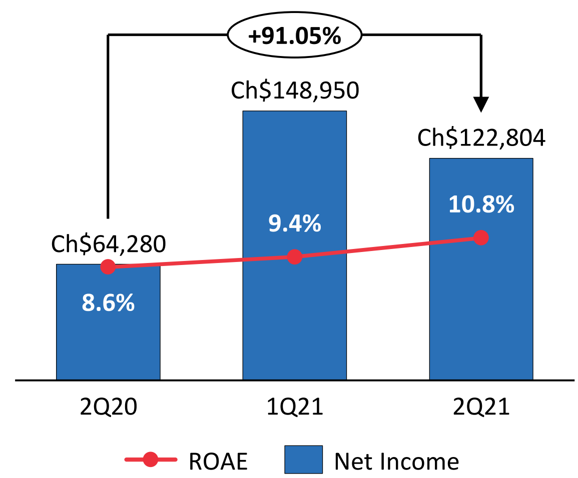


Chart 8:
Gross Margin[1]

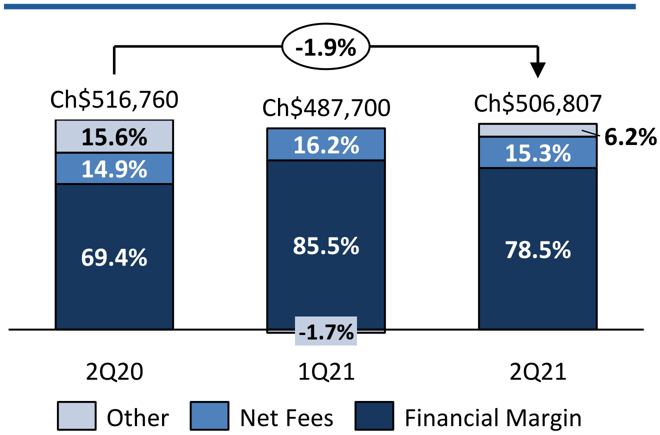
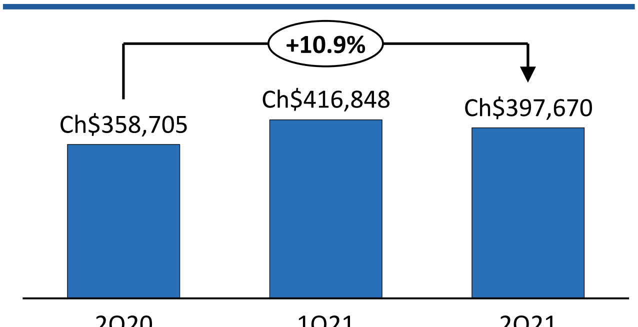


Chart 9:
Financial Margin



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

Fees

Bci's net fees amounted to Ch$77,619 million in 2Q21, increasing 0.50% YoY and decreasing 1.94% QoQ. The negative result this quarter is explained by both a 0.54% decrease in fee income and a 3.08% increase in expenses.

Regarding income, there was a 4.77% QoQ decrease in card services, the highest source of fee income accounting for almost 20% of the total. However, it was lower than the 12.60% decrease of the previous quarter. This was mainly driven by debit card–related fees, probably related to more restrictive sanitary measures. Furthermore, there was a 15.60% QoQ decrease in insurance brokerage remuneration, mainly explained by the reclassification of some accounts to other lines of fee income in Financial Services last March as a result of the new accounting regulation that will begin in 2022. In contrast, charges for collection and payments increased 18.41% QoQ due to higher service payments.

On the other hand, expenses from fees and services increased by 3.08% QoQ and 39.27% YoY. The QoQ increase was mainly driven by other paid fees and a slight hike in fees related to operations with securities.

Exchange Rate and Financial Operating Income

The net exchange rate and financial operating income was Ch$11,627 million in 2Q21, decreasing Ch$55,231 million YoY but increasing Ch$22,233 million QoQ.
The exchange rate income was Ch$17,731 million this quarter. On the other hand, the financial operating income amounted to -Ch$6,104 million, a Ch$21,373 million QoQ decrease. This is partly explained by losses in the trading derivatives and financial instruments lines this quarter, after the sharp increase in interest rates.

It should be noted that the Chilean peso is expected to appreciate by the end of this year (Ch$715/USD).

This quarter also marks the first operation under the variable secured overnight financing rate (SOFR), and it is the first 100% national bank to operate this rate in the market of financial derivatives.

Chart 10:
Net Fees (Ch$ billion)

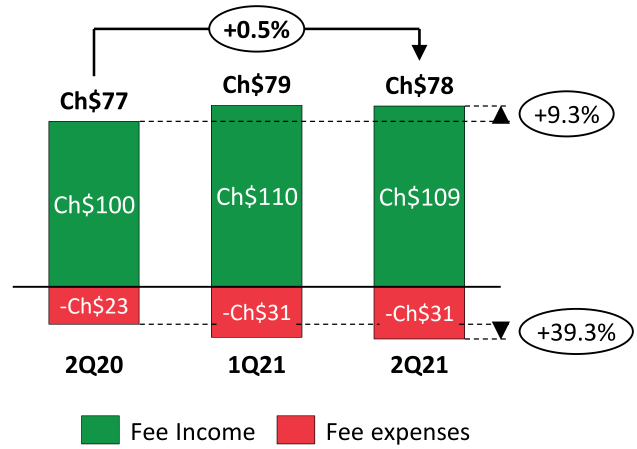


Chart 11:
Fee Income Distribution

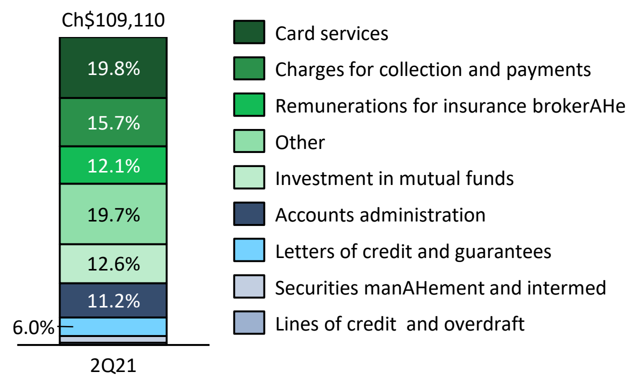
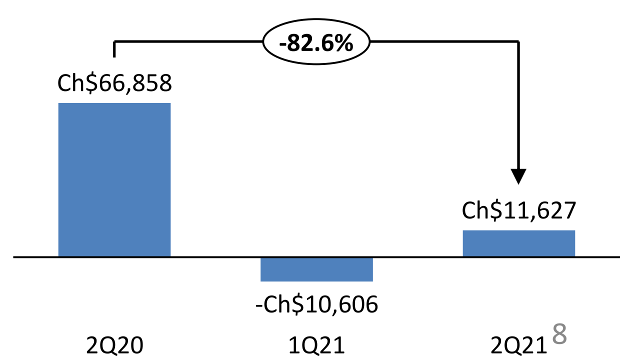


Chart 12:
Net Exchange Rate and Financial Income



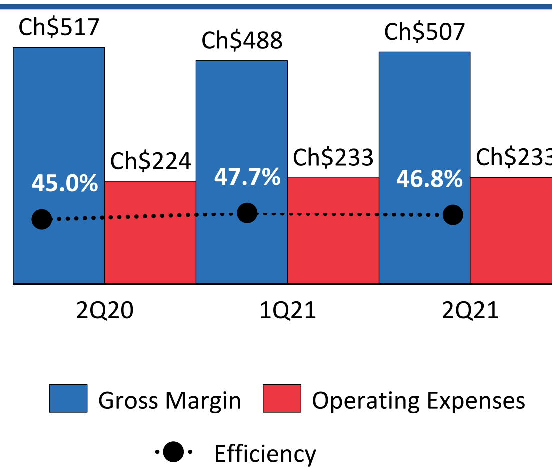
Operating Expenses (OPEX)

One of the Bank's key priorities in 2021 is to keep expenses controlled in order to reach its target efficiency and ROAE in the medium term. OPEX increased slightly by 0.30% QoQ, while rising 3.96% YoY, which is mainly due to investments in technology and MACH, among other strategic focuses.

This quarter, while HR-related expenses decreased 0.30%, management expenses increased by around Ch$1.2 billion, mainly related to IT and communications expenses, followed by maintenance and repair of fixed assets due to the return of leased offices.

The Bank ended 2Q21 with an efficiency ratio of 46.83%, 85 basis points below the 47.68% of the previous quarter. Additionally, this year the execution and implementation of various initiatives continues as part of the corporate efficiency plan.

Chart 13:
Net Operating Expenses and Efficiency

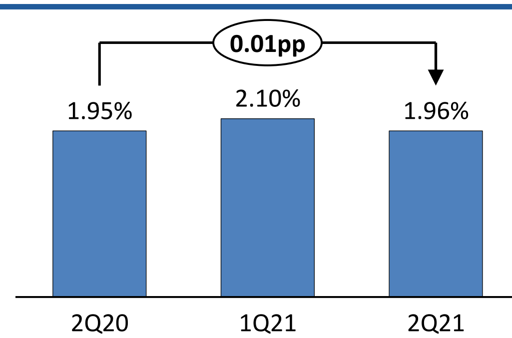


Loan Loss Provisions

The provision and write-off expense in 2Q21 was Ch$108,671 million, decreasing 47.17% YoY, but increasing 20.74% QoQ.

The Bank recorded Ch$26 billion of additional provisions for its local operation this quarter: Ch$12 billion for commercial loans and Ch$14 billion for consumer loans. In the US, City National Bank recorded additional provisions of around Ch$3.8 billion in 1Q21 (under Chilean GAAP*).

Chart 14:
Provisions / Total Loans



This conservative approach regarding additional provisions has allowed the Bank to increase its coverage ratio from 157.77% in 2Q20 to 241.45% in 2Q21, 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. This includes, among other factors, the fragile recovery of the labor market and the deterioration of the economic cycle for a more-than-expected timeframe.

We believe 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. There is an effect of greater liquidity that tends to improve 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, bonus payments and pension fund withdrawals.

(*) GAAP: Generally accepted accounting principles

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)

This quarter, consolidated NPLs decreased to 1.09%, from the previous 1.21%, with a significant decrease in all the three segments, as shown in the chart.

The NPL ratio in the commercial segment was 1.11% in 2Q21, and 1.81% when excluding subsidiaries. The amount of non-performing loans this quarter decreased 7.70% compared to the previous quarter.

In the consumer segment, the NPL ratio fell to 1.82% in 2Q21. The amount of non-performing loans decreased 10.21% QoQ, while the portfolio of consumer loans fell -2.36%. When excluding CNB and Financial Services, this ratio decreases to 1.68%. Customer support measures, along with improvements in the payment process, have allowed the increase in this indicator to be rather limited despite the current crisis.

The mortgage segment has been particularly resilient in the current scenario, with NPLs reaching a low 0.77% this quarter.

Regarding Financial Services, NPLs have continued their downward trend since 3Q20, reaching 2.52% by the end of June. The low levels of NPLs are due on the one hand to improvements in the structure of non-performing loans, which ensures low gross write-offs for the remainder of 2021. This is in part a result of greater liquidity from customers, reflected by higher payment rates (collection over stock of the previous month). Additionally, digital collection channels have been very supportive, contributing over 40% of the total amount collected and over 30% of penalty recoveries. On the other hand, the drop in loans by over 10% also leads to lower levels of non-performing loans. All this is unusual, with the hope of maintaining it in 2021. From 2022 all these indicators will normalize but be better than before the crisis. For example, we expect a long-term loss rate of around 10%.

Chart 15:
Non-Performing Loans

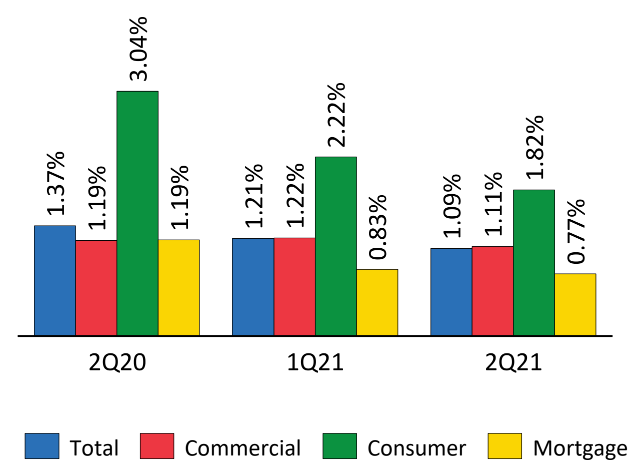
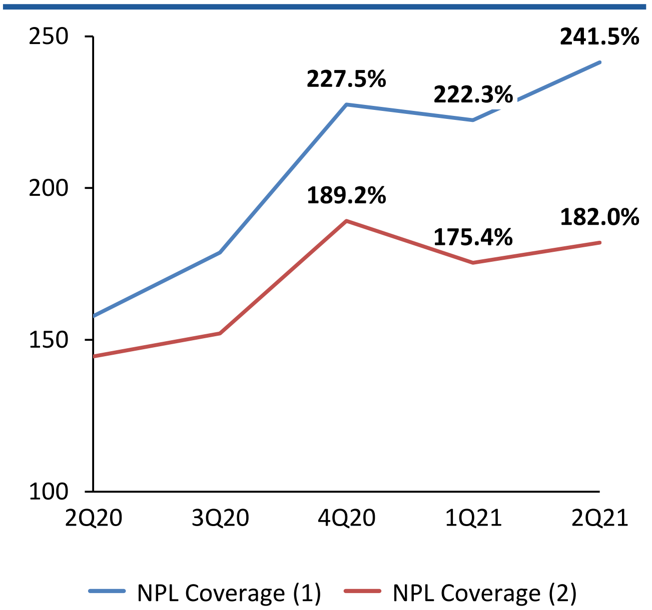


Chart 16:
Non-Performing Loans Coverage Ratio (%)



(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).

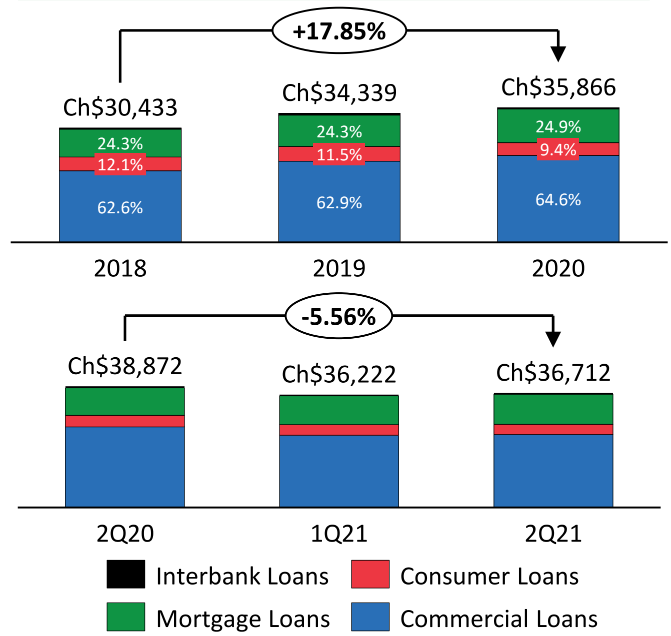
Bci's total loan portfolio amounted to Ch$36,712,066 million in 2Q21, increasing 1.35% QoQ and decreasing 5.56% YoY. Loans to clients were Ch$36,293,584 million, whilst interbank loans had a 4.71% QoQ decrease.

While mortgage loans continued to have sound growth this quarter, commercial loans had a positive quarter increasing 1.06%. On the other hand, consumer loans do not seem to have rebounded yet, falling 2.36% QoQ, although there should be some change in the trend in the second half of the year with improvements of economic activity and labor figures.

In addition, it should be noted that the 5.56% YoY decrease in total loans includes the disbursements related to government programs in Chile and in the US in 2020, plus an exchange rate effect since it plummeted from Ch$821/USD in June 2020 to Ch$727/USD in June 2021.

In terms of market share, Bci still leads the market with 17.82% as of June and is third with 14.25%, when excluding City National Bank of Florida and Itau's investment in Colombia.

Chart 18:
Total Loans by Product (Consolidated)



Commercial Loans

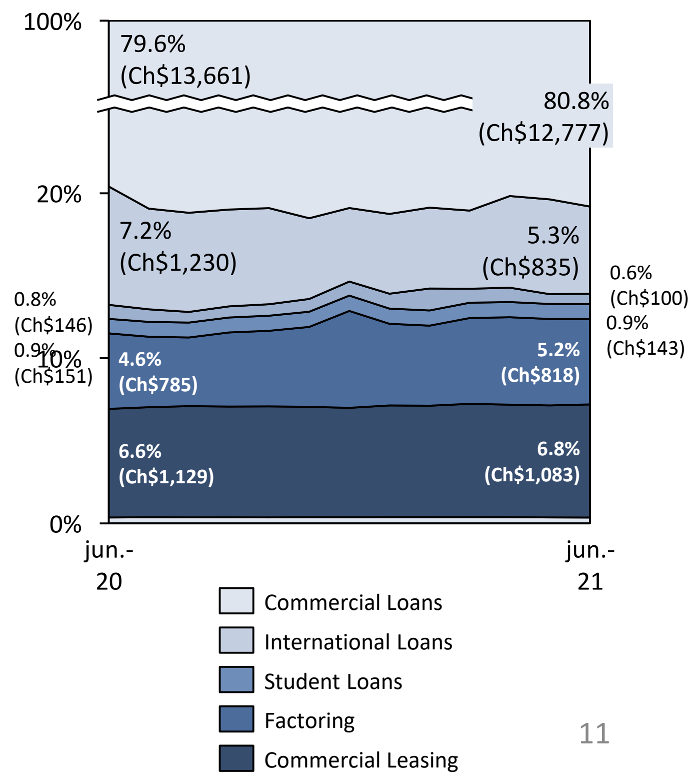
Bci's consolidated commercial loan portfolio amounted to Ch$23,459,285 million, increasing 0.17% QoQ while falling 9.29% on a YoY basis.

The QoQ growth is in line with the active position of the Bank in the FOGAPE Reactiva program, generating more than US$900 million by the end of June, maintaining fourth place among banks in terms of the amount placed. As we have mentioned several times, Bci has a strong commitment to the country, as it is a critical service for the stability of the financial system.

Bci achieved a market share of 14.74% as of June (excluding CNB).

In the US, government-backed support programs are coming to an end. At CNB, PPP loans declined by US$540 million QoQ. However, gross loans (excluding PPP) increased US$376 million QoQ due to a boost in commercial real estate (see the CNB section).

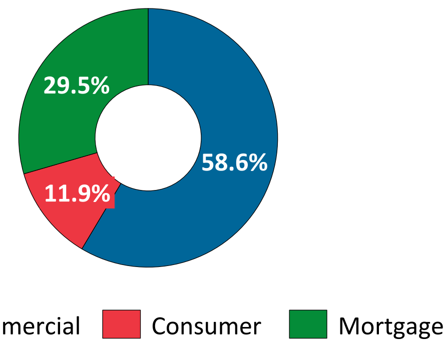
Chart 19:
Commercial Loans excluding CNB



Mortgage Loans

Mortgage loans kept up the growth momentum, increasing strongly by 8.96% YoY and 3.70% QoQ. Furthermore, YoY growth jumps to 13.73% when excluding CNB, and this remarkable increase in volume has allowed Bci to increase its local market share by 46 basis points, from 12.57% in 2Q20, to 13.03% in 2Q21.

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



Consumer Loans

Consumer loans contracted on a year-over-year basis, decreasing 12.63%, All in all, the figure is better than the 16.11% drop the previous quarter. Loans in this segment also fell 2.36% QoQ. Bci's market share as of June was 14.36% in this segment (excluding CNB), below the 15.09% of 2Q20, since the bank increased its filters in terms of risk.

From the standpoint of Financial Services, after the COVID-19 crisis flared up in Chile, consumer loans have dropped 17.70% YoY, due to lower sales and more restrictive risk policies.

Excluding Financial Services and CNB, Bci's consumer loans would have decreased 11.16% YoY, reflecting a slow recovery of macroeconomic conditions, although the unemployment rate dropped from its highest figure in July (13.1%) to 10.04% in May. In addition, households still have higher liquidity as a result of several government support measures and pension fund withdrawals.

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 decrease in cards compared to 1Q21 was due to the blocking of inactive clients (12 months without a balance or any movement) according to law 20.009, which entailed around 50,000 clients.

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

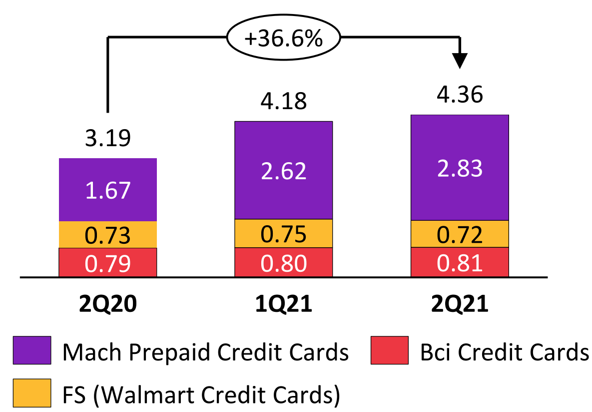
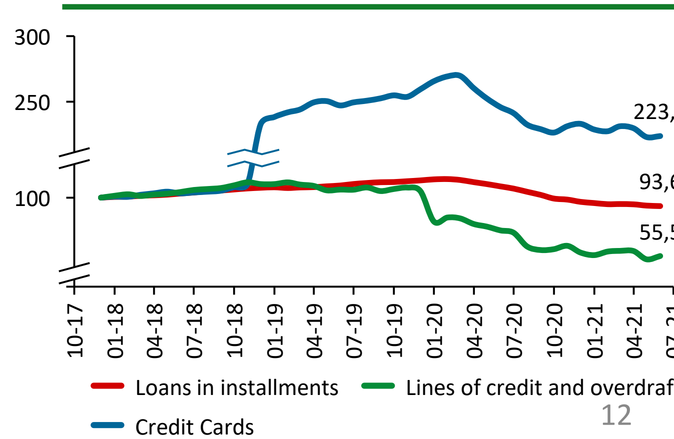


Chart 22:
Growth by Product excluding CNB (Base 100)*



DEPOSITS & PRODUCT STOCK

Earnings Report 2Q21

July 2021

NIBDs and Time Deposits

Non-interest-bearing deposits (NIBDs) amounted to Ch$23,087,232 million in 2Q21, increasing 8.96% QoQ and 31.12% YoY, currently accounting for 62.89% of the total loans as of June 2021. CNB's NIBDs increased by US$371 million QoQ, while demand deposit accounts (DDAs) account for 39% of client deposits, up from 35% one year ago and mainly due to PPP- and MSLP-related deposits. Bci's consolidated accrued NIBD market share* decreased from 13.85% in 1Q21 to 13.77% as of June.

The balance of time deposits fell this quarter to Ch$9,159,216 million , decreasing 4.83% QoQ and 36.97% YoY.

Regarding liquidity, the local liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) including subsidiaries was 200.8%, lower than the 268.1% in 1Q21.

At CNB, client deposits increased by US$468 million QoQ, while growing US$3.9 billion YoY. The net loans/total deposits ratio dropped from 82.35% in 4Q20 to 73.87% in 2Q21.

Chart 23:
NIBDs and Time Deposits

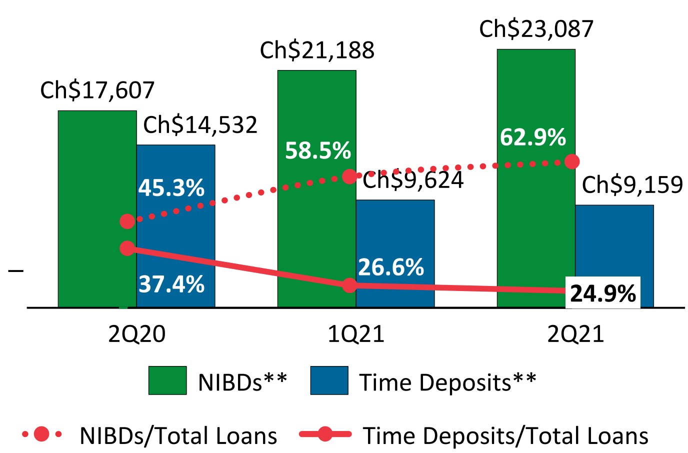
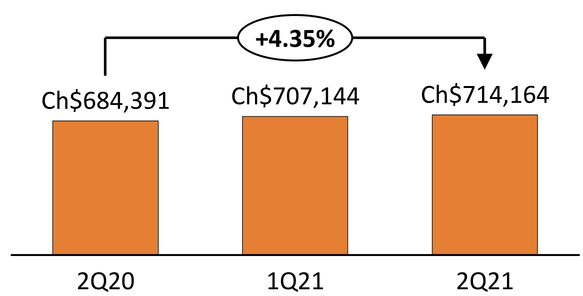


Chart 24:
Number of Checking Accounts



Payments Ecosystem

MACH reached another milestone of more than 3 million total users by the end of June 2021, with more than 2.8 million MACH prepaid credit cards and active cards accounting for 2.5 million. Last June, MACH successfully implemented Mambu, a state-of-the-art core banking system that will enable it to deploy its strategy.

This quarter, Bci Pagos, the company behind Bci's joint venture with EVO payments, got CMF authorization to operate. This is a step forward in the creation of an ecosystem that seeks to integrate all the capabilities that the bank has been gaining over the last few years in relation to payments (Bci, MACH, Financial Services and more recently, BciPagos); Data Analytics and Digital Transformation. In this way, we can have 5 million customers who have a Bci payment method.

MACH Figures (As of June 2021)

3.04 MM users

2.82 MM Total Digital Credit cards

115.7 K Physical Credit cards activated

75.04% NPS

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

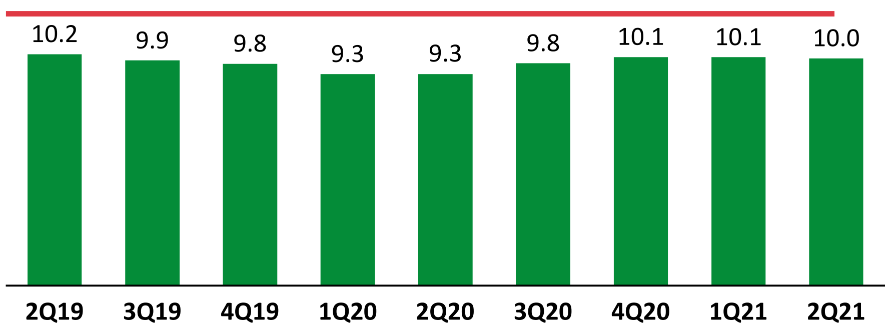
As of June 2021, retained earnings (67.2%) amounted to Ch$213,317 million, Ch$47,712 million less than in June 2020. This year voluntary provisions of Ch$75 billion have been recorded in Chile.

Risk weighted assets (RWA) dropped 5.4% YoY. CNB's RWA grew 4.5% YoY, explained, on the one hand, by the PPP support program with more than US$1.35 billion, an increase in commercial loans of 16.7% YoY and growth of investments available for sale and held until maturity, and on the other hand, a depreciation of the US dollar of around Ch$89/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 fell by 9.7% 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 program FOGAPE-COVID, with the disbursement of more than Ch$1.3 trillion throughout the year.

Among other effects that explain the positive variation of the ratios, it is worth highlighting an improvement in 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.

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) 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 the corporate governance, consolidation of existing processes such as financial and capital planning, risk tolerance and stress testing.
- 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.
- New discounts of the bank's basic capital have also been introduced, and new standard methods have been incorporated for calculating credit, operational and market risk.

As of July 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

BCI estimated minimum BIS III requirements with phase-in

Banco Bci	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Min CET1	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Systemic charge (1)	0.00%	0.40%	0.79%	1.19%	1.58%
Conservation buffer	0.63%	1.25%	1.88%	2.50%	2.50%
Pilar 2 (2)	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%
Minimum CET1 ratio	**5.87%**	**6.89%**	**7.91%**	**8.93%**	**9.32%**
Management buffer (3)	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%
Minimum w/ mgmt. Buffer	**6.58%**	**7.60%**	**8.62%**	**9.64%**	**10.03%**
AT1 (4)	1.62%	1.62%	1.62%	1.62%	1.62%
Tier 1	6.58%	7.60%	8.62%	9.64%	10.03%
Tier 2 (5)	2.18%	2.18%	2.18%	2.18%	2.18%
Minimum BBIS III ratio	**10.38%**	**11.40%**	**12.42%**	**13.44%**	**13.83%**

Assumptions:
(1) Systemic charge: considers phase-in according to regulatory capital of 1.58% (Level 2) calculated based on Dec. 2020 levels
(2) Pilar II: assumption of Pilar II of 0.74% in CET1, 0.12% AT1 and 0.18% Tier II in line with the limits permitted by new BIS III regulations
(3) Management buffer: considers a buffer of 0.71% of core capital
(4) AT1: initially considers 1.5% of subordinated bonds currently on the balance sheet to be gradually phased out and replaced with perpetual bonds in line with new BIS III regulations. Also includes Pilar II assumption

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF FLORIDA

Earnings Report 2Q21

July 2021

"After providing outsized support through the PPP & MSLP programs, City National Bank has successfully shifted it's focus to the business of organic loan production at levels that exceed pre-pandemic levels. Our proven track record of generating solid loans along with our focus on managing risk will continue to differentiate City National Bank of Florida from our peers. "

Jose Marina -CFO

City National Bank of Florida (CNB) announced its financial results for Q2 2021, in which total assets increased by $493MM, reaching more than $20.2 billion of total assets. Regarding the loan portfolio, there was a $376MM increase in gross loans QoQ, excluding the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) while PPP loans declined by $540MM QoQ. Core loans increased $193MM in June as new production surpassed payoffs.

The investment portfolio increased by $355MM QoQ as the Bank deployed its excess liquidity driven by continued deposit growth.

Net income of $61.0MM increased by $8.3MM QoQ. Net interest income increased $5.0MM QoQ, due to an increase in commercial real estate (CRE) loans and lower interest expenses, while non-interest income decreased slightly by $0.1MM QoQ.

In addition, there was a reduction in non-interest expenses QoQ of $6.7MM or 10%, mainly due to a termination of a swap unwind that occurred in Q1.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, client deposits growth continues to be strong at $468MM for the quarter, reaching $3.9B of growth YoY, while the cost of client deposits dropped 13 basis points (bps) YTD. DDAs represent 39% of client deposits, up from 35% one year ago.

Regarding capital, the total risk-based capital ratio increased in June to 16.10%. The Tier 1 risk based capital ratio reached 14.99%, while the Tier 1 leverage ratio decreased to 9.56%. Risk- weighted assets increased in June, primarily due to CRE loans increasing by $200MM.

CNB has $113MM of excess capital at a 9% leverage ratio.

Provision expenses QoQ declined from $1.5MM to a release of $1.5MM ($3MM of positive variance). This reflects the improving economic conditions in the U.S. and the fact that additional provisions were already done in 2020. The non-accrual loan ratio increased to 0.81% from 0.75% last quarter and the past due ratio declined slightly in June down to 0.31% from 0.32% in March.

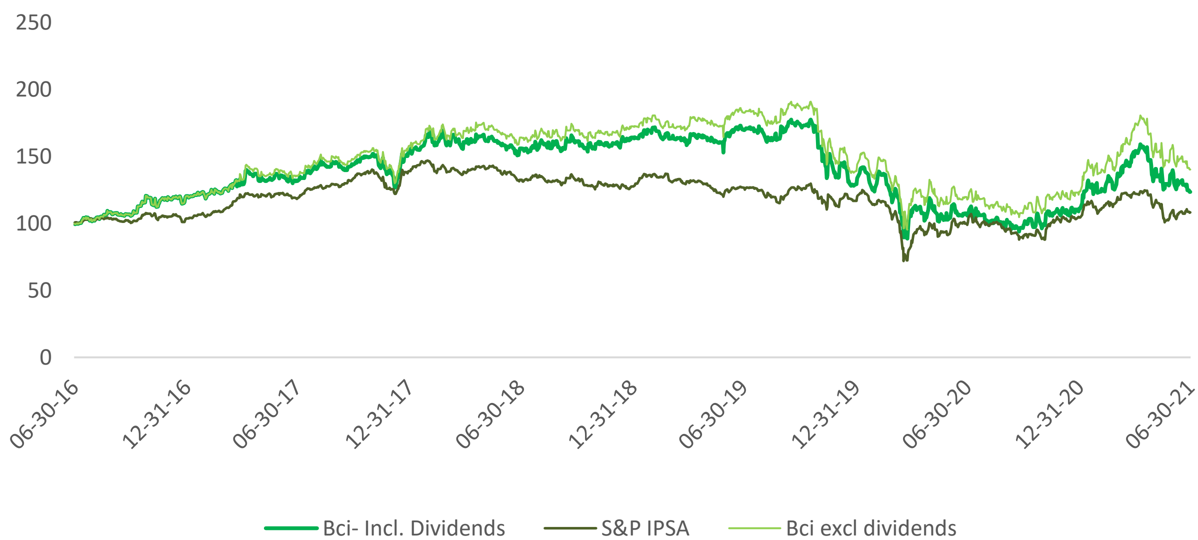
Regarding the non-accrual loan breakdown, 56% comprises residential mortgages, while 18% of non-accrual loans are CRE construction and land, and another 19% of non-accruals are commercial loans. Loan deferrals also declined significantly to $84MM. CNB deferments only represent 0.83% of CNB's total loans 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 was significant volatility of the stock price, which was mainly triggered by the COVID-19 outbreak and the political scenario. This pressure on prices was reverted in 1Q21, due to the Bank's sound results and better recovery expectations.

The Bank had a positive return YoY, reflected by the 22.86% return on Bci's stock, above the 7.82% of the selective stock price index (IPSA, according to the Spanish acronym).

	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21
Closing Price	27,901	38,101	31,001
Minimum Price*	26,712	28,850	31,001
Maximum Price	31,375	38,489	39,960
Profitability 12m Bci **	-40.32%	31.38%	18.88%
Total Return 12m IPSA **	-21.92%	40.45%	9.40%
Total Return 12m Bci**	-35.61%	45.54%	16.72%
P/B (times)	99.37%	142.01%	114.39%
Market Capitalization (MCh$)	3,951,239	5,668,207	4,611,955
Equity (MCh$)	3,976,166	3,991,453	4,031,887

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

	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Financial Indicators					
Total loans(1)	38,872,018	36,222,096	36,712,066	**1.35%**	**-5.56%**
Net Income	64,280	148,950	122,804	**-17.55%**	**91.05%**
Total assets(2)	60,873,257	56,825,646	57,918,034	**1.92%**	**-4.85%**
Total shareholders' equity	3,976,166	3,991,453	4,031,887	**1.01%**	**1.40%**
ROAE(3)	8.63%	9.39%	10.84%	**1.45pp**	**2.21pp**
ROAA(3)	0.63%	0.64%	0.74%	**0.10pp**	**0.11pp**
Efficiency ratio(4)	44.99%	47.68%	46.83%	**-0.85pp**	**1.84pp**
Provision for loan losses / Total loans	1.95%	2.10%	1.96%	**-0.14pp**	**0.01pp**
Tier 1(5)	9.34%	10.09%	10.02%	**-0.07pp**	**0.68pp**
Regulatory capital / Risk-weighted assets	12.62%	13.49%	13.43%	**-0.06pp**	**0.81pp**
Operational Indicators					
Headcount	11,864	11,691	11,650	**-0.35%**	**-1.80%**
Bci(6)	9,555	9,387	9,311		
CNB(7)	860	869	910		
SSFF	1,449	1,435	1,429		
Commercial contact points	292	292	292	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Bci	262	261	261		
CNB(7)	30	31	31		
N° of ATMs	1,091	1,095	1,087	**-0.73%**	**-0.37%**

(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	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Financial Margin	358,705	416,848	397,670	**-4.60%**	**10.86%**
Net Fees	77,229	79,151	77,619	**-1.94%**	**0.50%**
Exchange Rate and Operating Income	66,858	-10,606	11,627	**-**	**-**
Written-off Credit Recovery	13,992	18,069	20,637	**14.21%**	**47.49%**
Other net operating income	-24	-15,762	-746	**-**	**-**
Gross Margin	**516,760**	**487,700**	**506,807**	**3.92%**	**-1.93%**
Provisions and write-offs	-205,690	-90,003	-108,671	**20.74%**	**-47.17%**
Operating expenses	-224,335	-232,514	-233,215	**0.30%**	**3.96%**
Net Operating Income	**86,735**	**165,183**	**164,921**	**-0.16%**	**90.14%**
Investments in companies	233	91	-467	**-**	**-**
Income before taxes	**86,968**	**165,274**	**164,454**	**-0.50%**	**89.10%**
Tax	-22,688	-16,324	-41,650	**155.15%**	**83.58%**
Net Income	**64,280**	**148,950**	**122,804**	**-17.55%**	**91.05%**

Table 3:

Consolidated Balance Sheet*

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones

Ch$ million	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21
Cash and deposits in banks	4,201,926	4,659,509	3,651,828
Items in course of collection	480,603	374,540	407,842
Trading portfolio financial assets	1,828,682	441,067	526,651
Investments under agreements to resell	192,617	216,529	215,285
Derivative financial assets	6,889,459	4,293,019	4,017,812
Loans and receivables to banks, net	493,109	438,733	418,036
Loans and receivables to customers, net	37,619,372	35,023,150	35,576,200
Financial investments available for sale	6,432,201	8,739,219	10,561,839
Financial investments held to maturity	29,010	295,545	301,092
Investments in other companies	28,132	27,010	26,325
Intangibles assets	406,449	391,692	394,741
Property, plant and equipment, net	253,637	247,881	246,719
Leasing good right-of-use asset	231,124	195,754	182,364
Current income tax	36,208	13,952	5,931
Deferred income tax	140,018	236,564	244,792
Other Assets	1,610,710	1,231,482	1,140,577
Total Assets	**60,873,257**	**56,825,646**	**57,918,034**
Current accounts and demand deposits	17,607,336	21,188,326	23,087,232
Items in course of collection	792,146	369,186	418,400
Liabilities under agreements to repurchase	283,815	239,795	216,041
Term deposits and savings accounts	14,531,899	9,624,175	9,159,216
Derivative financial agreements	6,986,747	4,508,648	4,062,088
Borrowings from financial institutions	5,720,820	6,445,609	6,248,327
Debt issued	7,603,633	7,788,313	7,848,024
Other financial liabilities	1,562,547	859,421	884,144
Leasing contract obligations	202,483	178,470	166,914
Current income tax	3,687	21,215	60,641
Deferred income tax	36,287	1,483	1,167
Provisions	271,596	530,928	533,524
Other Liabilities	1,294,095	1,078,624	1,200,429
Total Liabilities	**56,897,091**	**52,834,193**	**53,886,147**
Capital	3,394,799	3,655,828	3,655,828
Reserves	261,053	24	206,583
Accumulated other comprehensive income	207,754	14,802	-21,958
Retained Earnings	111,350	319,703	190,177
Non-controlling interest	1,210	1,096	1,257
Total Shareholders' Equity	3,976,166	3,991,453	4,031,887
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**60,873,257**	**56,825,646**	**57,918,034**

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

Table 4:
Gross Margin & Financial Margin

Ch$ million	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Financial Margin	358,705	416,848	397,670	**-4.60%**	**10.86%**
Net Fees	77,229	79,151	77,619	**-1.94%**	**0.50%**
Other	80,826	-8,299	31,518	**-**	**-61.01%**
Gross Margin	**516,760**	**487,700**	**506,807**	**3.92%**	**-1.93%**

Ch$ million	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Interest and indexation income	503,032	553,702	543,904	**-1.77%**	**8.13%**
Interest and indexation expense	-144,327	-136,854	-146,234	**6.85%**	**1.32%**
Total Financial Margin	**358,705**	**416,848**	**397,670**	**-4.60%**	**10.86%**

Breakdown: Interest and indexation income	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Loans and accounts receivable with clients	482,909	518,426	518,993	**0.11%**	**7.47%**
Commercial loans	282,105	279,471	277,902	**-0.56%**	**-1.49%**
Consumer loans	125,805	103,740	100,830	**-2.81%**	**-19.85%**
Mortgage loans	71,699	134,135	135,010	**0.65%**	**88.30%**
Prepaid fees	3,300	1,080	5,251	**386.20%**	**59.12%**
Loans to banks	3,161	1,610	1,499	**-6.89%**	**-52.58%**
Financial investments	23,004	34,635	38,184	**10.25%**	**65.99%**
Other	-6,042	-969	-14,772	**-**	**-**
Total	**503,032**	**553,702**	**543,904**	**-1.77%**	**8.13%**

Breakdown: Interest and indexation expense	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Total deposits	-60,473	-22,153	-19,188	**-13.38%**	**-68.27%**
Instruments issued	-64,477	-108,952	-108,383	**-0.52%**	**68.10%**
Other	-19,377	-5,749	-18,663	**224.63%**	**-3.68%**
Total	**-144,327**	**-136,854**	**-146,234**	**6.85%**	**1.32%**

Table 5:
Net Fees

Ch$ million	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Fee income	99,840	109,701	109,110	**-0.54%**	**9.28%**
Fee expenses	-22,611	-30,550	-31,491	**3.08%**	**39.27%**
Net Fees	**77,229**	**79,151**	**77,619**	**-1.94%**	**0.50%**

Income from Fees and Services	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Lines of credit and overdraft	641	839	796	**-5.13%**	**24.18%**
Letters of credit and guarantees	6,148	6,234	6,561	**5.25%**	**6.72%**
Accounts administration	12,045	11,845	12,196	**2.96%**	**1.25%**
Charges for collection and payments	17,893	14,471	17,135	**18.41%**	**-4.24%**
Investment in mutual funds	13,295	14,160	13,798	**-2.56%**	**3.78%**
Card services	14,295	22,682	21,601	**-4.77%**	**51.11%**
Securities management and intermed	2,100	2,188	2,307	**5.44%**	**9.86%**
Remunerations for insurance brokerage	18,791	15,617	13,180	**-15.60%**	**-29.86%**
Other	14,632	21,665	21,536	**-0.60%**	**47.18%**
Total	**99,840**	**109,701**	**109,110**	**-0.54%**	**9.28%**

Expense from Fees and Services	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Costs for card operations	13,887	13,114	12,085	**-7.85%**	**-12.98%**
Operations with securities	6,071	6,980	7,634	**9.37%**	**25.75%**
Other	2,653	10,456	11,772	**12.59%**	**343.72%**
Total	**22,611**	**30,550**	**31,491**	**3.08%**	**39.27%**

Table 6:
Breakdown of Exchange rate and Financial Operating Income

Ch$ million	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Exchange rate income	6,370	-25,875	17,731	**-**	**178.35%**
Financial operating income	60,488	15,269	-6,104	**-**	**-110.09%**
Net Exchange rate and Financial Operating Income	**66,858**	**-10,606**	**11,627**	**-**	**-82.61%**

Table 7:
Operating Expense Breakdown

Ch$ million	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
HR-related expenses	123,772	131,525	131,126	**-0.30%**	**5.94%**
Management	73,022	74,690	75,954	**1.69%**	**4.02%**
Dep. Amort. & Write-offs & others	27,541	26,299	26,135	**-0.62%**	**-5.11%**
Operating Expenses	**224,335**	**232,514**	**233,215**	**0.30%**	**3.96%**

Table 8:
Breakdown of Total Loans

Ch$ million	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21	2Q21/ 1Q21	2Q21/ 2Q20
Interbank Loans	493,679	439,153	418,482	**-4.71%**	**-15.23%**
Client Loans	38,378,339	35,782,943	36,293,584	**1.43%**	**-5.43%**
Commercial*	25,860,750	23,212,132	23,459,285	**1.06%**	**-9.29%**
Consumer*	3,728,119	3,335,870	3,257,272	**-2.36%**	**-12.63%**
Mortgage*	8,789,470	9,234,941	9,577,027	**3.70%**	**8.96%**
Total Loans	38,872,018	36,222,096	36,712,066	**1.35%**	**-5.56%**
Leasing	1,633,081	1,446,232	1,487,678	**2.87%**	**-8.90%**
Foreign Exchange	1,230,376	736,913	834,692	**13.27%**	**-32.16%**

* Note: Figures include leasing and foreign trade item.

Table 9:
Risk Ratios

	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21
Provisions / Total Loans	1.95%	2.10%	1.96%
Provisions / Commercial Loans	1.57%	2.03%	1.95%
Provisions / Consumer Loans	8.20%	7.14%	6.37%
Provisions / Mortgage Loans	0.54%	0.55%	0.54%
NPL Coverage (1)	157.77%	222.33%	241.45%
NPL Coverage (2)	144.51%	175.35%	182.02%
NPL Commercial Coverage (2)	132.07%	166.67%	175.55%
NPL Consumer Coverage (2)	269.56%	321.29%	350.44%
NPL Mortgage Coverage (2)	45.59%	65.90%	70.24%
NPL Bci (Consolidated)	1.37%	1.21%	1.09%
NPL Bci (Excluding subsidiaries)	1.67%	1.50%	1.44%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Commercial loans	1.77%	1.79%	1.81%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Consumer loans	2.63%	2.04%	1.68%
90 + Days Delinquent loan Portfolio / Mortgage loans	1.10%	0.80%	0.72%

(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	2Q20	1Q21	2Q21
Basic Capital	3,974,955	3,838,665	3,876,785
3% of Total Assets	1,788,384	1,736,367	1,786,578
Excess over minimum required capital	2,186,572	2,102,298	2,090,206
Basic Capital / Total Assets	6.67%	6.63%	6.51%
Regulatory Capital	5,161,593	5,132,629	5,196,191
Risk-Weighted Assets	40,884,427	38,046,486	38,680,659
10% of Risk-weighted assets	4,088,443	3,804,649	3,868,066
Excess over regulatory capital	126.25%	134.90%	134.34%
Regulatory capital over Risk-Weighted Assets	12.62%	13.49%	13.43%

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

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries + Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Adjustment	Consolidated
Interest Income	833,325	202,978	61,283	20	1,097,606
Interest Expense	-261,700	-16,961	-4,407	-20	-283,088
Net Interest Income	**571,625**	**186,017**	**56,876**	**0**	**814,518**
Fees and income from services	184,637	17,037	17,137	0	218,811
Fees and expense from services	-54,945	-718	-6,378	0	-62,041
Net fee income	**129,692**	**16,319**	**10,759**	**0**	**156,770**
Trading and investment income, net	9,349	-184	0	0	9,165
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	-8,146	0	2	0	-8,144
Other operating income	6,526	9,232	5,364	3,118	24,240
Operating Income	**709,046**	**211,384**	**73,001**	**3,118**	**996,549**
Provision for loan losses	-147,185	-73	-12,710	0	-159,968
Operating Income, net of provisions	**561,861**	**211,311**	**60,291**	**3,118**	**836,581**
Personnel salaries and expenses	-197,086	-52,485	-13,080	0	-262,651
Administrative expenses	-103,160	-24,484	-19,882	-3,118	-150,644
Depreciation and amortization	-39,739	-10,373	-2,322	0	-52,434
Impairment	-23	0	0	0	-23
Other operating expenses	-28,657	-11,086	-982	0	-40,725
Operating expenses	**-368,665**	**-98,428**	**-36,266**	**-3,118**	**-506,477**
Net operating income	**193,196**	**112,883**	**24,025**	**0**	**330,104**
Gain attributable to investments in other companies	104,359	0	0	-104,735	-376
Income before tax	**297,555**	**112,883**	**24,025**	**-104,735**	**329,728**
Income tax	-25,801	-26,608	-5,565	0	-57,974
Net income from continuing operations	**271,754**	**86,275**	**18,460**	**-104,735**	**271,754**
Net income from discontinued operations	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income	**271,754**	**86,275**	**18,460**	**-104,735**	**271,754**

*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 – June 2021

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries+ Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Adjustment	Consolidated
ASSETS		Owner of CNB(1)			
Cash and deposits in banks	2,366,274	1,281,128	6,845	-2,419	3,651,828
Items in course of collection	407,842	0	0	0	407,842
Trading portfolio financial assets	503,969	22,682	0	0	526,651
Investments under agreements to resell	215,285	0	0	0	215,285
Derivative financial agreements	3,937,669	80,143	0	0	4,017,812
Loans and receivables from banks, net	418,036	0	0	0	418,036
Loans and receivables from customers, net	25,819,562	9,223,237	533,401	0	35,576,200
Financial investments availables for sale	7,290,196	3,271,643	0	0	10,561,839
Financial investments held to maturity	0	301,092	0	0	301,092
Investments in other companies	1,630,334	0	0	-1,604,009	26,325
Intangible assets	232,762	155,129	6,850	0	394,741
Property, plant and equipment, net	193,082	51,219	2,418	0	246,719
Leasing good right-of-use asset	117,332	55,375	9,657	0	182,364
Current income tax	5,931	0	0	0	5,931
Deferred income taxes	222,226	855	21,711	0	244,792
Other assets	1,160,541	409,911	30,472	-460,347	1,140,577
TOTAL ASSETS	**44,521,041**	**14,852,414**	**611,354**	**-2,066,775**	**57,918,034**
LIABILITIES					
Current accounts and demand deposits	11,489,401	11,596,982	3,268	-2,419	23,087,232
Items in course of collection	418,400	0	0	0	418,400
Obligations under agreements to repurchase	154,168	61,873	0	0	216,041
Time deposits and savings accounts	8,533,434	625,782	0	0	9,159,216
Derivative financial agreements	3,995,210	66,878	0	0	4,062,088
Borrowings from financial institutions	6,248,327	0	436,855	-436,855	6,248,327
Debt issued	7,848,024	0	0	0	7,848,024
Other financial obligations	69,484	814,660	0	0	884,144
Leasing contract obligations	106,909	49,097	10,908	0	166,914
Current income tax	56,229	2,933	1,479	0	60,641
Deferred income taxes	1,167	0	0	0	1,167
Provisions	424,866	96,283	12,375	0	533,524
Other liabilities	1,144,790	26,509	52,622	-23,492	1,200,429
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**40,490,409**	**13,340,997**	**517,507**	**-462,766**	**53,886,147**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Capital	3,655,828	679,002	108,596	-787,598	3,655,828
Reserves	206,583	750,886	-7,636	-743,250	206,583
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-21,958	-5,928	-7,722	13,650	-21,958
Retained earnings:	0	0	0	0	0
Retained earnings from previous periods	0	0	-17,851	17,851	0
Net income for the year	271,681	86,202	18,460	-104,662	271,681
Less: Accrual for minimum dividends	-81,504	0	0	0	-81,504
TOTAL EQUITY OF EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK	4,030,630	1,510,162	93,847	-1,604,009	4,030,630
Non-controlling interest	2	1,255	0	0	1,257
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**4,030,632**	**1,511,417**	**93,847**	**-1,604,009**	**4,031,887**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	**44,521,041**	**14,852,414**	**611,354**	**-2,066,775**	**57,918,034**

Table 13:
Provisions – Bci and CNB – June 2021

Ch$ million	Bci+Subsidiaries+ Miami Branch	Bci Financial Group	SSFF	Adjustment
Consumer Loans	2,635,517	31,480	590,275	3,257,272
Mortgage Loans	7,962,439	1,614,588	0	9,577,027
Commercial Loans	15,810,478	7,648,807	0	23,459,285
Total	**26,408,434**	**9,294,875**	**590,275**	**36,293,584**
Provisions				
Consumer	-149,979	-525	-56,874	-207,378
Mortgage	-33,676	-18,340	0	-52,016
Commercial	-405,217	-52,773	0	-457,990
Total	**-588,872**	**-71,638**	**-56,874**	**-717,384**
Write-Offs				
Consumer	75,752	232	34,944	110,928
Mortgage	3,681	0	0	3,681
Commercial	42,089	246	0	42,335
Total	**121,522**	**478**	**34,944**	**156,944**
Recoveries				
Consumer	22,791	9	6,495	29,295
Mortgage	1,131	0	0	1,131
Commercial	8,131	149	0	8,280
Total	**32,053**	**158**	**6,495**	**38,706**
Impaired Portfolio Chile				
Consumer	187,839	0	33,181	221,020
Mortgage	249,897	19,010	0	268,907
Commercial	898,248	75,901	0	974,149
Total	**1,335,984**	**94,911**	**33,181**	**1,464,076**

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.