Base Prospectus
May 15, 2023

Banco del Estado de Chile
(Santiago, Chile)
US$5,000,000,000
Medium Term Notes Program

Under this US$5,000,000,000 Medium-Term Notes Program (the "Program"), Banco del Estado de Chile ("BancoEstado" or the "Bank"), acting directly through its principal office in the Republic of Chile (the "Issuer"), may from time to time issue senior unsecured medium term Notes (as defined below). As used in the Program, the terms "we", "us" and "our" refer to the Bank. The Notes will be offered outside the United States to non-U.S. persons (as such term is defined in Rule 904 under the Securities Act (a "non-U.S. person")) pursuant to Regulation S ("Regulation S") under the Securities Act (the "Regulation S Notes"), or offered in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A only to QIBs (the "144A Notes" and, together with the Regulation S Notes, the "Notes"). The Notes will be denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as defined below).

The following terms may apply to the Notes:

- Maturity of at least one year and no more than 30 years from the date of issue;
- May be subject to redemption at the Issuer's option or require repurchase at your option;
- A fixed interest rate, which may be zero if Notes are issued at a discount from the principal amount due at maturity, or a floating interest rate, or both fixed and floating rate;
- Floating interest rates may include:

• Treasury Rate	• Commercial Paper Rate	• Prime Rate
• EURIBOR	• Federal Funds Rate	• SOFR

The final terms of each Note will be specified in the Final Terms (as defined herein). For more information, see "Description of the Notes."

Each initial and subsequent purchaser of the Notes offered hereby in making its purchase will be deemed to have made certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Notes and may in certain circumstances be required to provide confirmation of compliance with such resale or other transfer restrictions below and as set forth in "Important Notices" and "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."

The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "UK MiFIR Product Governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules") of the Financial

Conduct Authority ("FCA") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MIFIR Product Governance Rules.

The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "MiFID II Product Governance," which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "MiFID II") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the "MiFID Product Governance Rules"), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MIFID Product Governance Rules.

If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors," the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("EEA"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "MiFID II"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the "Insurance Distribution Directive"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the "Prospectus Regulation"). Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation. Prospective investors are referred to the section headed "Important Notices" on page ii of this Prospectus.

If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors," the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom ("UK"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("EUWA"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK Prospectus Regulation"). Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation. Prospective investors are referred to the section headed "Important Notices" on page ii of this Prospectus.

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and any other terms and conditions contemplated herein which are applicable to a particular issuance of Notes will be set out in the relevant Final Terms relating to such Notes.

THE NOTES ARE NOT DEPOSITS. THE NOTES ARE NOT INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY OF CHILE, THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION, AND ARE SUBJECT TO INVESTMENT RISK, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRINCIPAL. THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION NOR HAS THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION PASSED ON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THE BASE PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS UNLAWFUL. THESE OBLIGATIONS ARE SUBORDINATE TO THE CLAIMS OF DEPOSITORS AND OTHER CREDITORS AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE BASE PROSPECTUS.

Investing in the Notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 10.

Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for Notes issued under the Program to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Regulated Market and to be listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Regulated Market is a regulated market for the purposes of the MiFID II. Notes issued under the Program may also be admitted to trading or listed on the exchange regulated market operated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, "EuroMTF," any other or further stock exchange(s) or may not be admitted to trading or listed.

Arranger

Deutsche Bank

Dealers

BBVA	**BNP PARIBAS**	**BofA Securities**	**Citigroup**	**Commerzbank**
Crédit Agricole CIB	**Credit Suisse**	**Daiwa Capital Markets**	**Deutsche Bank**	**Deutsche Bank Securities**
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	**HSBC**	**Itaú BBA**	**J.P. Morgan**	**Morgan Stanley**
MUFG	**Santander**	**SMBC Nikko**	**Standard Chartered Bank**	**UBS Investment Bank**
	US Bancorp	**Wells Fargo Securities**	**Zürcher Kantonalbank**	

This document comprises a Base Prospectus for the purpose of article 8(1) of the Prospectus Regulation. This Prospectus (the "Prospectus") will be published in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com) and on the Bank's website https://investor.bancoestado.cl/debt-instruments. The contents of this website or any other website referenced in this Prospectus are not included by reference herein, and have not been scrutinized or approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.

This Prospectus has been approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, as competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129; the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier only approves this Prospectus as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by Regulation (EU) 2017/1129; such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuer that is the subject of this Prospectus or the quality of the securities that are the subject of this Prospectus; and investors should make their own assessment as to the suitability of investing in the Notes. In approving this Prospectus the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier assumes no responsibility as to the economic and financial soundness of the transaction and the quality or solvency of the Issuer in line with the provisions of article 6(4) of the Luxembourg Law on prospectuses for securities.

The date of this Prospectus is May 15, 2023.

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RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

BancoEstado, with its registered office in Santiago, Chile, is solely responsible for the information given in this Prospectus. BancoEstado hereby declares that to the best of its knowledge and belief, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Copies of Final Terms will be available at the registered office of the Issuer and the specified office set out below of each of the Paying Agents (as defined below) (save that Final Terms relating to a Note which is neither admitted to trading on a regulated market in the European Economic Area ("EEA") or in the United Kingdom nor offered in the EEA or in the United Kingdom in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Regulation will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Note and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the relevant Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity). Final Terms will be published on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's website at www.luxse.com.

This Prospectus should be read and understood in conjunction with any supplement hereto. Full information on BancoEstado and any Notes issued under the Program is only available on the basis of the combination of this Prospectus (including any supplement) and the relevant Final Terms.

No person is or has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Prospectus, in connection with the Program or the issue and sale of the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by BancoEstado. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made under the Program shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that the information herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

None of the Dealers, or any of their respective affiliates, makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Prospectus and assumes no responsibility for such information. Nothing contained in this Prospectus is, or should be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the Dealers.

Neither this Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Program or any Notes (i) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation or (ii) should be considered as a recommendation by either Issuer or any of the Dealers that any recipient of this Prospectus or any recipient of any other information supplied in connection with the Program or any Notes should purchase any Notes. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of BancoEstado. Neither this Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Program or the issue of any Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of either Issuer or any of the Dealers to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes in a jurisdiction in which such offer or invitation would be prohibited.

This Prospectus is valid for a period of twelve months after its date of approval until May 15, 2024. The obligation to supplement a prospectus in the event of significant new factors, material mistakes or material inaccuracies does not apply when a prospectus is no longer valid. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Notes shall in any circumstances imply that the information contained in the related documents is accurate and complete subsequent to the date hereof or that there has been no adverse change in the financial condition of BancoEstado since such date or that any other information supplied in connection with the Program is correct at any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

For so long as any Notes remain outstanding, BancoEstado will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in this Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, prepare a supplement to this Prospectus or publish a new Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Notes.

The Notes in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States of America (the "United States") or its possessions or to United States persons, except in certain transactions permitted by United States Treasury Regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Prospectus or any Final Terms and the offer or sale of Notes may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. None of the Issuer or the Dealers represent that this Prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer or the Dealers which would permit a public offering of any Notes in any jurisdiction other than each Member State of the EEA or in the United Kingdom as at the date of this Prospectus or distribution of this document in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus or any Notes may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions on the distribution of this Prospectus and the offering and sale of Notes. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes in the United States, Canada, Chile, the EEA (and, in particular, in France, Italy and the Netherlands), the United Kingdom, Australia, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China, Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Singapore and Switzerland (see "Transfer and Selling Restrictions" on pages 329-340). In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer and the terms of the Notes being offered, including the merits and risks involved. The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any other securities commission or other regulatory authority in the United States, nor have the foregoing authorities approved this Prospectus or confirmed the accuracy or the adequacy of the information contained in this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

In particular, Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons unless the Notes are registered under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. See "Description of the Notes—Form of Notes" for a description of the manner in which Notes will be issued. Registered Notes are subject to certain restrictions on transfer (see "Transfer and Selling Restrictions"). Registered Notes may be offered or sold within the United States only to QIBs (as defined under "Description of the Notes—Form of Notes") in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act (see "U.S. Information" below).

Neither this Prospectus nor any Final Terms may be used for the purpose of an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

Neither this Prospectus nor any Final Terms constitutes an offer or an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any Notes in a jurisdiction in which such offer or invitation would be prohibited and should not be considered as a recommendation or a statement of an opinion (or a report of either of those things) by either Issuer, the Dealers or any of them that any recipient of this Prospectus or any Final Terms should subscribe for or purchase any Notes. Each recipient of this Prospectus or any Final Terms shall be taken to have made its own appraisal of the condition (financial or otherwise) of the Issuer.

None of the Dealers or any Issuer makes any representation to any purchaser of the Notes regarding the legality of its investment under any applicable laws. Any purchaser of the Notes should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

The Prospectus may only be delivered to potential investors together with all supplements published before such delivery. Any supplement to the Prospectus is available for viewing in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com). When using the Prospectus, each Dealer and/or relevant further financial intermediary must make certain that it complies with all applicable laws and regulations in force in the respective jurisdictions.

Amounts payable under the Notes may be calculated by reference to the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR") or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which are provided by the European Money Markets Institute and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, respectively. As at the date of this Prospectus, European Money Markets Institute appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/1011) (the "BMR"), and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not appear on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the BMR. As at the date of this Prospectus, the European Money Markets Institute and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York do not appear on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the FCA, respectively.

In the event of an offer being made by a Dealer and/or a further financial intermediary, the Dealer and/or the further financial intermediary shall provide information to investors on the terms and conditions of the Notes at the time of that offer.

Notes issued as green or social bonds

None of the Issuer, the arranger nor the Dealers accept any responsibility for any social, environmental or sustainability assessment of any Notes issued as green or social bonds or makes any representation or warranty or assurance whether such Notes will meet any investor expectations or requirements regarding such "green," "social," "sustainability" or similar labels. None of the arranger nor the Dealers are responsible for the use of proceeds for any Notes issued as green or social bonds, nor the impact or monitoring of such use of proceeds.

No representation or assurance is given by the Issuer, arranger or the Dealers as to the suitability or reliability of any opinion or certification of any third party made available in connection with an issue of Notes issued as green or social bonds, nor is any such opinion or certification a recommendation by the

Issuer, the arranger or any Dealer or any other person to buy, sell or hold any such Notes. In the event any such Notes are, or are intended to be, listed, or admitted to trading on a dedicated "green," "social," "sustainability" or other equivalently-labelled segment of a stock exchange or securities market, no representation or assurance is given by the Issuer, the arranger, the Dealers or any other person that such listing or admission will be obtained or maintained for the lifetime of the Notes. Any information on, or accessible through, the Issuer's website relating to the Issuer's Sustainability Financing Framework and the information in the Sustainability Financing Framework and any second party opinion is not part of this Prospectus and should not be relied upon in connection with making any investment decision with respect to the Notes.

In addition, no assurance or representation is given by the Issuer, the arranger, the Dealers or any other person as to the suitability or reliability for any purpose whatsoever of any opinion, report or certification of any third party in connection with the offering of the Notes. Any such opinion, report or certification and any other document related thereto is not, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Prospectus. Any such opinion is only current as of the date that opinion was initially issued. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any such opinion and/or the information contained therein and/or the provider of such opinion for the purpose of any investment in the Notes.

Rating

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned an A2 long-term and a P-1 short-term issuer credit ratings to the Bank and an A2 rating to the Program. Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("Standard & Poor's") has assigned an A long-term and an A-1 short-term issuer credit ratings to the Bank and an A rating to the Program. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by Moody's and/or Standard & Poor's.

Moody's ratings definitions:

- Long-term and Program: Moody's long-term obligation ratings are opinions of the credit risk or fixed income obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. Obligations rated 'A' are considered upper-medium-grade and are subject to lower credit risk.

- Short-term: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Standard & Poor's ratings definitions:

- Long-term and Program: an obligor or an obligation rated 'A' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories. The addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

- Short-term: An obligor rated 'A-1' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings.

Moody's and Standard & Poor's are established in the U.S. In general, and subject to certain exceptions (including the exception outlined below), EU regulated investors are restricted under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended or superseded, the "CRA Regulation") from using a credit rating for regulatory purposes in the EEA if such a credit rating is not issued by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the CRA Regulation or endorsed by an EEA-registered credit rating agency or the relevant third country rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended, subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances). In general, UK regulated investors are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes if such rating is not issued by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "EUWA") (the "UK CRA Regulation") or (1) the rating is provided by a credit rating agency not established in the UK but is endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or (2) the rating is provided by a credit rating agency not established in the UK which is certified under the UK CRA Regulation.

Ratings issued by Moody's have been endorsed by Moody's Deutschland GmbH ("Moody's Germany") in accordance with the CRA Regulation and have not been withdrawn. Moody's Germany is established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation. Ratings issued by Standard & Poor's have been endorsed by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited ("Standard & Poor's Ireland") in accordance with the CRA Regulation and have not been withdrawn. Standard & Poor's Ireland is established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation. Each of Standard & Poor's Ireland and Moody's Germany is included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") on its website in accordance with the CRA Regulation.

Ratings issued by Moody's and Standard & Poor's have been endorsed by Moody's Investors Service Ltd ("Moody's UK") and S&P Global Ratings UK Limited ("Standard & Poor's UK"), respectively, in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation and have not been withdrawn. Each of Moody's UK and Standard & Poor's UK is included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the FCA on its website in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation.

U.S. INFORMATION

If 144A Notes are issued pursuant to this Prospectus, the Prospectus will be provided in the United States on a confidential basis to a limited number of QIBs for informational use solely in connection with the consideration of the purchase of the Notes being offered hereby. Its use for any purpose in the United States other than in connection with such 144A Notes issuance is not authorized. It may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part nor may it be distributed or any of its contents disclosed to anyone other than the prospective investors to whom it is originally submitted.

The 144A Notes may be offered or sold within the United States only to QIBs in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act. Each U.S. purchaser of 144A Notes in fully registered form is hereby notified that the offer and sale of any such registered Notes to it may be made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

Each purchaser or Noteholder represented by a Rule 144A Global Note (as defined under "Registered Notes" below) or any Notes issued in registered form in exchange or substitution therefor (together "Legended Notes") will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase of any such Legended Notes, to have made certain representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Notes as set out in "Transfer and Selling Restrictions." Unless otherwise stated, terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them in "Description of the Notes—Forms of Notes."

NOTICE TO PERSONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

This communication has not been approved by an authorized person for the purposes of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "FSMA"). This communication is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom; or (ii) persons who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the "Order"); or (iii) persons falling within Articles 49(2)(a) to (d) ("high net worth companies, unincorporated associations, etc.") of the Order; or (iv) persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). This communication is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this communication relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS

Unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable," each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the UK. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

  (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

  (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

  (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation; and

(b) the expression an offer includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

UK MIFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / TARGET MARKET

The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "UK MiFIR Product Governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MIFIR Product Governance Rules.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS

Unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies the "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable," each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

(i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or

(ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the "Insurance Distribution Directive"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or

(iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation.

Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 (as amended, the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the relevant Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA would be prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / TARGET MARKET

The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "MiFID II Product Governance" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance rules under the MiFID Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

BENCHMARK REGULATION

Interest and/or other amounts payable under the Notes may be calculated by reference to certain reference rates. Any such reference rate may constitute a benchmark for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "Benchmark Regulation"). If any such reference rate does constitute such a benchmark, the relevant Final Terms will indicate whether or not the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 (Register of administrators and benchmarks) of the Benchmark Regulation. Transitional provisions in the Benchmark Regulation may have the result that the administrator of a particular benchmark is not required to appear in the register of administrators and benchmarks at the date of the relevant Final Terms. The registration status of any administrator under the Benchmark Regulation is a matter of public record and, save where required by applicable law, the Issuer does not intend to update the relevant Final Terms to reflect any change in the registration status of the administrator.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN CHILE

THE OFFER OF THE NOTES IS SUBJECT TO *NORMA DE CARÁCTER GENERAL* N° 336 DATED JUNE 27, 2012, AS AMENDED BY *NORMA DE CARÁCTER GENERAL* N° 452 DATED FEBRUARY 22, 2021 ("CMF RULE 336"), BOTH OF THE *COMISIÓN PARA EL MERCADO FINANCIERO* (THE "COMMISSION FOR THE FINANCIAL MARKET" OR "CMF"). THE NOTES BEING OFFERED WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER LAW NO. 18,045 ON SECURITIES MARKET (THE "SECURITIES MARKET ACT") IN THE SECURITIES REGISTRY (*REGISTRO DE VALORES*) OR IN THE FOREIGN SECURITIES REGISTRY (*REGISTRO DE VALORES EXTRANJEROS*) OF THE CMF AND, THEREFORE, THE NOTES ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE CMF. AS UNREGISTERED SECURITIES, WE ARE NOT REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE NOTES IN CHILE. ACCORDINGLY, THE NOTES CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE PUBLICLY OFFERED TO PERSONS IN CHILE, UNLESS THEY ARE REGISTERED IN THE CORRESPONDING SECURITIES REGISTRY. THE NOTES MAY ONLY BE OFFERED IN CHILE IN CIRCUMSTANCES THAT DO NOT CONSTITUTE A "PUBLIC OFFERING" (AS DEFINED UNDER THE SECURITIES MARKET ACT) OR IN COMPLIANCE WITH CMF RULE 336. PURSUANT TO CMF RULE 336, THE NOTES MAY BE PRIVATELY OFFERED IN CHILE TO CERTAIN CHILEAN "QUALIFIED INVESTORS" (WHICH IN TURN ARE FURTHER DESCRIBED IN *NORMA DE CARÁCTER GENERAL* N° 216, DATED JUNE 12, 2008 AND IN *NORMA DE CARÁCTER GENERAL* NO. 410, DATED JULY 27, 2016, BOTH

ISSUED BY THE CMF, SUCH AS BANKS, PENSION FUNDS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES) WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF THE NOTES.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 309B OF THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT (CHAPTER 289) OF SINGAPORE

Unless otherwise stated in the Final Terms, in connection with Section 309B of the SFA and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the "CMP Regulations 2018"), the issuer has determined the classification of the Notes as prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

To permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with any resale or other transfers of Notes that are "restricted securities" within the meaning of the Securities Act, the Issuer has undertaken in the Dealer Agreement dated January 25, 2012, as amended (the "Dealer Agreement"), to furnish, upon the request of a holder of such Notes or any beneficial interest therein, to such holder or to a prospective purchaser designated by him, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if, at the time of the request, the Issuer is neither a reporting company under Section 13 or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

BancoEstado is an autonomous state banking enterprise created and organized under the laws of Chile. BancoEstado is 100% owned by the Republic of Chile. Substantially all of the members of the BancoEstado's *Consejo Directivo* (or Board of Directors) and *Comité Ejecutivo* (or Executive Committee) and certain experts named herein reside in Chile, and all or a significant portion of the BancoEstado's assets and the assets of such members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, officers and experts are located in Chile. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or against BancoEstado or to enforce against them in United States courts judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States. BancoEstado has been advised by its Chilean counsel, Claro & Cía., that no treaty exists between the United States and Chile for the reciprocal enforcement of foreign judgments, except for arbitral awards, which may be enforced under the New York Convention (Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958). Chilean courts, however, have enforced judgments rendered in the United States by virtue of the legal principles of reciprocity and comity, subject to the review in Chile of the U.S. judgment by the Chilean Supreme Court in order to ascertain whether certain basic principles of due process and principles of Chilean public policy have been respected without reviewing the merits of the subject matter of the case. If a U.S. court grants a final judgment, enforceability of this judgment in Chile will be subject to obtaining the relevant exequatur (*i.e.*, recognition and enforcement of the foreign judgment) in a proceeding before the Chilean Supreme Court, according to Chilean civil procedure law in force at that time and, consequently, subject to the satisfaction of certain legal requirements. As of the date of this Prospectus, the most important of these factors are the existence of reciprocity, the absence of a conflicting judgment by a Chilean court relating to the same parties and arising from the same facts and circumstances, the Chilean court's determination that the U.S. courts had jurisdiction, that process was appropriately served on the defendant and that the defendant was afforded a real opportunity to appear before the court and defend its case, and that enforcement would not violate Chilean public policy. Nevertheless, we have been advised by Claro & Cía. that there is doubt as to the enforceability, in original actions in Chilean courts, of liabilities predicated solely upon U.S. federal securities laws and as to the enforceability in Chilean courts of judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

In addition, we have been advised by our Chilean counsel that it may be necessary for investors to comply with certain procedures, including payment of a stamp tax (currently assessed at a maximum rate of 0.8% of the face value of a debt security), if applicable, in order to file a lawsuit with respect to the Notes in a Chilean court, if at such time the stamp tax has not been paid by us.

The Issuer has appointed the Corporation Service Company ("CSC"), presently located at 19 West 44th Street, Suite 200, New York, New York 10036, as its authorized agent upon which process may be served in any action which may be instituted in any United States federal or state court having subject matter jurisdiction in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, New York arising out of or based upon the Notes or the fiscal agency agreement governing the Notes. See "Description of the Notes."

STABILIZATION

In connection with the issue of any Tranche (as defined below) of Notes under the Program, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the stabilizing manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any stabilizing manager(s)) in the applicable Final Terms may, outside Australia (and on a market operated outside Australia) and in accordance with applicable law, overallot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the stabilizing manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of a stabilizing manager) will undertake stabilization action. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilization action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant stabilizing manager(s) (or person(s) acting on behalf of any stabilizing manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Examples of these forward-looking statements include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of the Bank, its officers or its management with respect to:

- expectations of revenues, net income (expense), capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure, liquidity, asset portfolios or other financial items or ratios;
- statements of our plans, objectives or goals, including those relating to anticipated trends, competition, regulation and rates;
- statements about our exposure to market risks, including interest rate risk and foreign exchange risks;
- statements about our future economic performance or that of Chile or other countries in which we have investments;
- statements of assumptions underlying these statements.

Words such as "believe," "could," "may," "will," "anticipate," "plan," "expect," "intend," "target," "estimate," "project," "potential," "predict," "forecast," "guideline," "should" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying these statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely, some of which are discussed under "Risk Factors," include, but are not limited to:

- changes in general economic, business, social, political or other conditions in Chile or changes in general economic or business conditions in other countries, including social unrest, armed conflicts and epidemics (including the Russia-Ukraine conflict);
- changes in capital markets in general that may affect policies or attitudes towards lending to Chile or Chilean companies or securities issued by Chilean companies;
- the monetary and interest rate policies of the *Banco Central de Chile* (the Central Bank of Chile, or the "Central Bank");
- inflation or deflation;
- unemployment;
- unanticipated increases in financing and other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt financing on attractive terms;

- unanticipated volatility in interest rates;
- volatility in currency exchange rates;
- movements in other rates or prices;
- changes in Chilean and foreign laws and regulations;
- changes in taxes;
- competition, changes in competition and pricing environments;
- our inability to hedge certain risks economically;
- the adequacy of loss allowances or provisions;
- technological changes;
- changes in consumer spending and saving habits;
- successful implementation of new technologies;
- earthquakes, tsunamis and other natural disasters;
- the effects of a pandemic or epidemic (including the COVID-19 pandemic) and any subsequent mandatory regulatory restrictions or containment measures;
- loss of market share; and
- changes in, or failure to comply with banking regulations.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this document speak only as of the date of this Prospectus, and we do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

General

Under this Program, the Issuer may from time to time issue Notes to one or more of the following Dealers: Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., BBVA Securities Inc., S.A., BNP Paribas Securities Corp., BofA Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. International, plc, MUFG Securities Americas Inc., Santander US Capital Markets LLC, Standard Chartered Bank, SMBC Nikko Securities America, Inc., UBS AG London Branch, UBS Securities LLC, U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc., Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Zürcher Kantonalbank and any other Dealer appointed from time to time in accordance with the Dealer Agreement which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis (each a "Dealer" and together the "Dealers"). References in this Prospectus to the "relevant Dealer" shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to purchase such Notes.

Each Series of Notes is issued either in bearer form or in registered form and Notes comprising each such Series will be issued in each case in the nominal amount of the denomination specified (the "Specified Denomination") in the relevant final terms (the "Final Terms"). The maximum aggregate principal amount of all Notes from time to time outstanding under the Program will not exceed US$5 billion (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Dealer Agreement), subject to increase in accordance with the terms of the Dealer Agreement. As of the date hereof, the aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding under the Program was US$3,260 million.

Notes will be issued by BancoEstado through its head office in Santiago, Chile.

Notes may be distributed by way of public offer outside of the EEA (in jurisdictions in which a public offer of the Notes is permitted) or private placement and, in each case, on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis. The method of distribution of each Tranche will be stated in the relevant Final Terms.

Notes will be issued on a continuous basis in tranches (each a "Tranche"), each Tranche consisting of Notes which are identical in all respects (including as to admission to trading and listing). One or more Tranches which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and forming a single series and (ii) identical in all respects (except for different issue dates, interest commencement dates, issue prices and dates for first interest payments) may form a series ("Series") of Notes. Further Notes may be issued as part of existing Series. The specific terms of each Tranche will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms.

144A Notes and Regulation S Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and as indicated in the applicable Final Terms. If the Notes are admitted to trading on a European Economic Area or United Kingdom exchange or offered to the public in a Member State of the European Economic Area or in the United Kingdom in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation, the minimum Specified Denomination of the Notes will be Euro 100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than the Euro, the equivalent amount in such currency) or such higher amount as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency.

Notes may be issued at an issue price which is at par or at a discount to, or premium over, par, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

References in this Prospectus to Notes which are intended to be listed (and all related references) shall mean that such Notes have been listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Regulated Market. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Regulated Market is a regulated market for the purposes of MiFID II. The Program provides that Notes may be listed or admitted to trading on other or further stock exchanges including, but not limited to, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the SIX Swiss Exchange, as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) in relation to each issue. The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any market.

Prospective purchasers of Notes should ensure that they understand the nature of the relevant Notes and the extent of their exposure to risks and that they consider the suitability of the relevant Notes as an investment in the light of their own financial situation. Certain issues of Notes involve a high degree of risk and potential investors should be prepared to sustain a loss of all or part of their investment. It is the responsibility of prospective purchasers to ensure that they have sufficient knowledge, experience and professional advice to make their own legal, financial, tax, accounting and other business evaluation of the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and are not relying on the advice of either Issuer or any Dealer in that regard. See "Risk Factors" on pages 10 to 40.

Bearer Notes will be accepted for clearing through one or more Clearing Systems as specified in the applicable Final Terms. These Clearing Systems may include those operated by Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt ("CBF"), Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, Luxembourg ("CBL") and Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear").

Registered Notes will either (i) be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), (ii) be deposited with a common depositary for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of, Euroclear and CBL, or (iii) be deposited with a custodian or depository for, and registered in the name of, a nominee of any other clearing system specified for a particular Tranche or Series of Notes, in each case, as specified in the applicable Final Terms. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Registered Note will be able to transfer such interest, except in accordance with the applicable procedures of DTC, Euroclear and CBL, in each case to the extent applicable.

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch will act as fiscal agent (the "Fiscal Agent"), unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms. Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch (the "Non-U.S. Transfer Agent") and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the "U.S. Transfer Agent") will act as transfer agents (the "Transfer Agents"), unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms. Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch (the "Non-U.S. Paying Agent"), Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the "U.S. Paying Agent") and other institutions, all as indicated in the applicable Final Terms, will act as paying agents (the "Paying Agents"). Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. will act as Luxembourg listing agent (the "Luxembourg Listing Agent"), unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will act as the U.S. registrar (the "U.S. Registrar") and Deutsche Luxembourg S.A. will act as the Luxembourg registrar (the "Luxembourg Registrar," and, together with the U.S. Registrar, the "Registrars"), unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms. Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch will act as exchange agent ("Exchange Agent"), unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms. The Fiscal Agent, the Transfer Agents, the Paying Agents, the Listing Agent, the Registrars, the Exchange Agent and the Exchange Rate Agent are hereinafter referred to as the "Agents."

Overview of the Program

This overview must be read as an introduction to this Prospectus and any decision to invest in any Notes should be based on a consideration of this Prospectus as a whole, including any documents incorporated by reference. No civil liability will attach to the Responsible Person in any Member State of the European Economic Area in respect of this Overview, including any translation hereof, unless it is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of this Prospectus. Where a claim relating to information contained in this Prospectus is brought before a court in a Member State of the European Economic Area, the plaintiff may, under the national legislation of the Member State where the claim is brought, be required to bear the costs of translating this Prospectus before the legal proceedings are initiated.

Risk Factors

There are certain factors that may affect the ability of the Issuer to fulfill its obligations under Notes issued under the Program. Such factors include liquidity, credit and event risks. In addition, there are certain factors that are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes issued under the Program, including the structure of a particular issue of Notes and risks related to the market generally. See "Risk Factors" below.

The Notes and the Program

Issuer:	Banco del Estado de Chile.
LEI (Legal Entity Identifier):	5493004R4EJC0W0XVQ72
Dealers:	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. BBVA Securities Inc. BNP Paribas Securities Corp. BofA Securities, Inc. Citigroup Global Markets Inc. Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc. Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC Morgan Stanley & Co. International, plc MUFG Securities Americas Inc. Santander US Capital Markets LLC Standard Chartered Bank SMBC Nikko Securities America, Inc. UBS AG London Branch UBS Securities LLC U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc.

	Wells Fargo Securities, LLC Zürcher Kantonalbank Notes may also be issued to other dealers and to third parties other than dealers.
Fiscal Agent, Non-U.S. Paying Agent, Non-U.S. Transfer Agent and Exchange Agent:	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
Luxembourg Listing Agent and Registrar:	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.
U.S. Paying Agent, U.S. Registrar and U.S. Transfer Agent:	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas
Distribution:	Notes may be distributed (i) to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) and (ii) outside the United States to persons other than U.S. persons (as such terms are defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) (only in the case of the Bank) by way of private or public placement, in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis, subject to the selling restrictions described under "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."
Specified Currencies:	Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, such currencies as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms).
Issue Price:	Notes may be issued at an issue price which is equal to, less than or more than their principal amount (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms).
Maximum Amount:	The aggregate principal amount (or, in the case of Notes issued at a discount from the principal amount, the aggregate initial offering price) of Notes outstanding at any time shall not exceed US$5,000,000,000 or the approximate equivalent thereof in another currency calculated as at the issue date of the relevant Notes.
Maturities:	Such maturities as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant purchaser or Dealer (as indicated in the relevant Final Terms as the stated maturity), subject to such minimum or maximum term as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the Issuer or the relevant Specified Currency (as defined herein). Notwithstanding the foregoing, Notes will have a maturity of no less than a year and no more than 30 years following the Original Issue Date (as defined below).

Form of Notes: Notes issued by the Bank will be issued in either registered or bearer form as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Each Bearer Note will be represented initially by a temporary global Note, without interest coupons, or a permanent global Note, to be deposited with either a Common Safekeeper (if the global Note is intended to be issued in NGN (as defined below) form) or a Common Depositary (if the global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, for credit to the account designated by or on behalf of the purchaser thereof. The interests of the beneficial owner or owners in a temporary global Note will be exchangeable after the Exchange Date (as defined under "Description of the Notes—Forms of Notes") for an interest in a permanent global Note to be held by either a Common Safekeeper (if the permanent global Note is intended to be issued in NGN form) or a Common Depositary (if the permanent global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, for credit to the account designated by or on behalf of the beneficial owner thereof, or for definitive Bearer Notes or for definitive Registered Notes (as defined below), as provided in the applicable Final Terms. The interests of the beneficial owner or owners in a permanent global Note will be exchangeable for definitive Bearer Notes or for definitive Registered Notes, as provided in the applicable Final Terms.

If specified in the applicable Final Terms, Notes of each Tranche will be in fully registered form ("Registered Notes"). The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S, which will be sold to non-U.S. persons outside the United States, will initially be represented by a global note in registered form (a "Regulation S Global Note"). Prior to expiry of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S) applicable to each Tranche of Notes, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may not be offered or sold to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person save as otherwise provided in the Supplement for Registered Notes and such Regulation S Global Note will bear a legend regarding such restrictions on transfer.

The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in the United States or to U.S. persons in exempt transactions pursuant to Rule 144A may only be offered and sold to "qualified institutional buyers" within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act. The Registered Notes of each Tranche sold to QIBs will be represented by a global note in registered form (a "Rule 144A Global Note" and, together with a Regulation S Global Note, the "Registered Global Notes").

Fixed Rate Notes:	The Issuer will pay interest on Fixed Rate Notes on the dates and for the interest periods specified in the applicable Final Terms. Fixed interest on Notes will be calculated on the basis of such Fixed Day Count Fraction (as defined under "Description of the Notes—Interest and Interest Rates") as may be set forth in the applicable Final Terms.
Floating Rate Notes:	The Issuer will pay interest on Floating Rate Notes on the dates and for the interest periods specified in the applicable Final Terms. Each Series of Floating Rate Notes will have one or more interest rate bases as indicated in the applicable Final Terms. Interest on Floating Rate Notes will be calculated on the basis of such Floating Day Count Fraction (as defined under "Description of the Notes—Interest and Interest Rates") as may be set forth in the applicable Final Terms.
Interest Period(s) or Interest Payment Date(s) for Floating Rate Notes:	Such period(s) or date(s) as may be indicated in the applicable Final Terms.
Extendible Notes:	Notes may be issued with an Initial Maturity Date which may be extended from time to time upon the election of the holders on specified Election Date(s).
Redemption:	Each applicable Final Terms will indicate either that the relevant Tranche of Notes of a Series cannot be redeemed prior to maturity (other than as provided under "Redemption Prior to Maturity Solely for Taxation Reasons" below) or that the Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer, and such Final Terms shall specify the price at which such Notes are to be redeemed (which price shall in no event be less than 100% of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed), including but not limited to, any "Make-Whole Amount" (the "Optional Redemption Price") and the relevant date upon which such Notes will be so redeemed (each such date, an "Issuer Optional Redemption Date"); provided, however, that Notes denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars may be subject to different restrictions on redemption as set forth under "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption" herein.

Repurchase upon Change of Control:	The Final Terms relating to each Tranche of Notes will indicate whether upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined in "Description of the Notes—Repurchase of Notes upon Change of Control") the Issuer will be required to make an offer to each holder of the Notes of such Tranche to repurchase all of such holder's Notes prior to their stated maturity date at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount outstanding thereof together with accrued interest; *provided, however*, that Notes denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars may be subject to different restrictions on repurchase as set forth under "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption."
Denomination of Notes:	144A Notes and Regulation S Notes may be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and as indicated in the applicable Final Terms. If the Notes are admitted to trading on a European Economic Area or United Kingdom exchange or offered to the public in a Member State of the European Economic Area or in the United Kingdom in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation, the minimum Specified Denomination of the Notes will be Euro 100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than the Euro, the equivalent amount in such currency) or such higher amount as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency.
Taxation:	All payments with respect to the Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any taxes or other charges imposed by any governmental authority or agency in the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (including for the avoidance of doubt, the Republic of Chile), unless such withholding is required by law, in which case, subject to certain exceptions, we will generally pay additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by Holders after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount that would have been received in the absence of such withholding or deduction. See "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts" and "Taxation."
Status of the Notes:	Each Note will be unsecured and will be a senior debt obligation of the Issuer. Notes will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer. See "Description of the Notes—General."

Rating:	The Notes of each Tranche issued under the Program may be rated or unrated. Where the Notes of a Tranche are rated, such rating (i) will be set out in the Final Terms and (ii) will not necessarily be the same as the rating(s) assigned to the Program. The Final Terms will set out whether the rating agency has been registered within the European Union. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.
Listing and admission to trading:	Each Series of Notes may be listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Regulated Market and/or listed or admitted to trading on or by such other or additional stock exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s) or may be unlisted, in each case as specified in the applicable Final Terms. See "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."
Clearing System:	As specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Governing Law:	New York law.
Selling Restrictions:	The 144A Notes and Regulation S Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and are subject to transfer and selling restrictions. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in accordance with Rule 144A or outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act or pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and any state securities laws. In addition, Notes issued in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes in the United States, the European Economic Area, Australia, Canada and certain other jurisdictions. See "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."
Risk Factors:	Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consider carefully all of the information set forth in this Prospectus or any supplement hereto and, in particular, the information set forth under the caption ''Risk Factors" on pages 10 to 40.

Banco del Estado de Chile

We are one of the oldest financial institutions in Chile, with our predecessor starting operations in 1855, and we are wholly owned by the Republic of Chile. As of December 31, 2022, we were also the fifth largest financial institution in terms of aggregate loans granted in Chile and the largest in terms of the number of customers and geographic coverage (in terms of number of Chilean cities with a branch). As of December 31, 2022, we had total assets, net of allowances for loan losses, of Ch$57,090.8 billion (US$66.8 billion), effective net equity (which is a regulatory measure calculated in accordance with the applicable CMF guidance and includes basic capital, subordinated bonds and voluntary reserves) of Ch$4,305.1 billion (US$5.0 billion), deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities of Ch$48,370.6 billion (US$56.6 billion) and loans outstanding (net of allowances for loan losses) of Ch$31,058.5 billion (US$36.4 billion). In 2020, we had net income for the year of Ch$154.3 billion (US$217.0 million), in 2021, we had net income for the year of Ch$377.5 billion (US$446.9 million) and in 2022, we had net income for the year of Ch$712.1 billion (US$833.6 million). In 2022, our total loans (excluding loans to banks) net of allowances increased 10.7% when compared to 2021.

The Bank's purpose is to provide banking and financial services aimed at fostering the development of Chile's economic activities. Our goal is to be the bank for all Chileans, combining commercial success with our commitment to provide banking services to clients from all socioeconomic sectors, from the smallest micro-companies to the largest companies in Chile. In keeping with this objective, we have promoted economic development, encouraged saving among the general population and otherwise assisted Chile in its economic and social development.

According to information published by the CMF, as of December 31, 2022, we were the market leader in Chile in residential mortgages (in terms of the number of loans made) and, as of December 31, 2022, we were the market leader in Chile in passbook savings (in terms of the total amount of deposits) and debit/ATM cards (in terms of transactions and number of cards). Further, according to our estimates, as of September 30, 2022, we were the market leader in higher-education loans. In addition, according to information published by the Santiago Stock Exchange, as of December 31, 2022, our brokerage subsidiary (BancoEstado Corredores de Bolsa S.A.) was the second largest broker of securities traded therein in terms of volume traded, and, according to the latest information published by the *Comisión para el Mercado Financiero* (the "Commission for the Financial Markets" or "CMF") (formerly the *Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros* or "SVS"), as of December 31, 2022, our insurance brokerage subsidiary (BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.) was the third largest bank broker of insurance policies in Chile in terms of commissions collected. We are also a provider of depositary services for a large number of Chilean public sector institutions, and maintain the Chilean Treasury's main operating accounts.

We are headquartered in Santiago, Chile. As of December 31, 2022, we had the most extensive network in terms of geographical coverage, of any bank in Chile with 399 branches, 122 special service points, 35,930 remote service points (*CajaVecina*) and 2,374 ATMs located throughout the country. In addition, we had 11,045,510 internet banking users as of December 31, 2022.

New York Branch

In 2005, we opened our New York Branch, which offered checking accounts, money market accounts, time deposits, short- and long-term loans, syndicated loans, stand-by letters of credit, currency trading, Yankee CDs and commercial papers. On September 30, 2021, we surrendered the license for our New York Branch to New York State Department of Financial Services ("DFS"). As of the date of this Prospectus, we are awaiting confirmation from the DFS that the liquidation process is complete.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Notes is subject to risks and uncertainties. You should carefully consider the risks described below, in addition to the other information contained in this Prospectus, before deciding whether to purchase the Notes. Realization of any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations or could materially and adversely affect the value or liquidity of the Notes and result in the loss of all or part of your investment in the Notes. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect us, which could also result in the loss of all or part of your investment in the Notes.

Risk Factors Related to the Issuer

Risk Factors Related to Our Operations

We are vulnerable to disruptions and volatility in the global financial markets.

The Bank's business is principally focused in Chile. The Bank also has relationships with major banks worldwide to accommodate its customer's international banking requirements.

In 2022, the global economy is estimated to have grown by 3.4%, mainly driven by the recovery following the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which was partially offset by the effect of factors that negatively impacted global trade and investment, such as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, a resurgence of COVID-19 in China and higher inflation rates on a global scale. According to the Central Bank, the Chilean economy grew at a real rate of 2.4% in 2022, mainly driven by an expansion of domestic demand, which slowed down during the second half of 2022 as a result of a decrease in liquidity in connection with the phasing out of the government aid programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

As of the date of this Prospectus, uncertainty remains concerning the future economic environment as impacted by the recent and ongoing military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, which is contributing to increases in the prices of energy, oil and other commodities and to volatility in financial markets globally as well as a new landscape in relation to international sanctions. Such economic uncertainty could have a negative impact on our business and results of operations. A slowing or failing of the economic expansion would likely aggravate the adverse effects of these difficult economic and market conditions on us and on others in the financial services industry.

In addition, negative risks to economic and financial stability include a possible shift toward inward-looking policy platforms and protectionism in the U.S., harsher global financial conditions that could negatively impact the E.U. and emerging market economies, increased geopolitical tensions, and an economic slowdown in China. The occurrence of any of these conditions could have a negative impact on the performance of the Chilean economy and a material adverse effect on our ability to access capital and liquidity on financial terms acceptable to us, if at all. If capital markets financing becomes less available, or becomes excessively expensive, we may be forced to raise the rates we pay on deposits to attract more customers. Any such increase in capital markets funding costs or deposit rates could have a material adverse effect on our interest margins.

In March 2023, banking sector volatility increased on a global scale, initially driven by the failure of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, and later affecting other regional U.S. banks and certain large European banks, such as Credit Suisse. While our financial condition and results of operations had not been affected by the increase in such banking sector volatility as of the date of this Prospectus, it remains uncertain how such volatility will develop and the effects that it may have on the Chilean banking sector generally and on the Bank in particular.

Disruptions or periods of volatility in the global financial markets, leading to decreased economic activity in Chile, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and, in particular, the price of our securities due to the Bank's exposure to the Chilean financial sector.

Pandemics could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In December 2019, a notice of pneumonia originating from Wuhan, Hubei province (COVID-19, caused by a novel coronavirus) was reported to the World Health Organization, with cases soon confirmed in multiple provinces in China. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the spread of COVID-19 as a pandemic. Since the beginning of March 2020, the Chilean government, the Central Bank, the CMF and the Bank announced a series of measures aimed at mitigating the effects that COVID-19 might have on the Chilean economy.

The Bank has taken a key role in the implementation of certain of the Chilean government measures to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on the economy, assisting its customers (persons, micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises) affected by the health crisis, making its wide network of branches and electronic media available to its customers, implementing financial relief actions through renegotiations and granting working capital credits to support economic and employment recovery. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Chilean Economy—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments."

The long-term effects on the global economy and the Bank of epidemics and other public health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, are difficult to assess or predict, and may include risks to employee health and safety, as well as reduced economic activity. It is unclear whether these challenges and uncertainties will be contained or resolved, and what effects they may have on the global political and economic conditions in the long term. We cannot predict any restrictions that the Chilean government, the Central Bank, the CMF or other regulator might impose in response to any such event. Any prolonged restrictive measures put in place in order to control an outbreak of contagious disease or other adverse public health development in Chile, or the discontinuation of measures to reactivate the economy in which the Bank played a key role, may have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations, including an increase in non-performing loans and past due loans related to, in particular, but not limited to, loans to individuals and small- and micro- companies.

Our trading activities expose us to volatility in market prices, declines in market liquidity or fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, which may result in losses that could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As part of our treasury operations, we trade currencies and various financial instruments, including debt, fixed income, currency and related derivatives as both agent and principal, and we derive a portion of our non-interest income from trading revenues. We may be exposed to a number of risks related to the variation of market prices in the underlying instruments, a decline in the market liquidity of the related instruments, volatility in market prices, interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates relating to these positions and the risk that the instruments that we use to hedge certain positions do not provide an effective hedge to the risk of those positions. Any losses derived from these exposures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time, we enter into derivatives transactions pursuant to our risk management policy that cover varying periods of time and have varying pricing provisions. We are exposed to potential changes in the value of our derivative instruments. We account for these derivatives transactions at fair value. The fair value of these derivatives instruments may increase or decrease. As a result, the value of our derivatives portfolio may temporarily decrease, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Increased competition and industry consolidation may adversely affect the results of our operations.

The Chilean market for financial services is highly competitive. We compete with private sector Chilean and non-Chilean banks, and with department stores and large supermarket chains that make consumer loans and sell other financial products to a large portion of the Chilean population. The lower middle- to middle income segments of the Chilean population and the small- and medium-sized corporate segments have become the target markets of several banks and competition in these segments is likely to increase. As a result, net interest margins in these segments are likely to decline. Although demand for financial products and services from individuals and small- and medium-sized companies are projected to grow in the short and medium-term, we cannot assure you that net interest margins will be maintained at their current levels.

We also face competition from other non-bank and non-finance competitors with respect to some of our credit products, such as credit cards, consumer loans and insurance brokerage and from other financial intermediaries who are able to provide larger companies with access to the capital markets as an alternative to bank loans.

The increase in competition within the Chilean banking industry in recent years has led to consolidation in the industry. For example, in 2018, the Bank of Nova Scotia Group purchased 68.19% of BBVA's interest in Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, Chile as well as other companies of its Chilean group that are engaged in banking-related activities. See "Business—Competition—Overview." Further consolidation in the industry, which can result in the creation of larger and stronger competitors, may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations by decreasing the net interest margins we are able to generate. Because we do not offer capital markets financing services, an increase in the prevalence of this method of financing could reduce our market share for corporate financing and adversely affect our results of operations.

Insurance companies as well as mutual associations are allowed to participate and compete with banks in the residential mortgage and credit card businesses, further increasing competition in our industry. Furthermore, under the Decree with Force of Law No. 3 of 1997, as amended (the "General Banking Law") representative offices of non-Chilean banks are now allowed to promote the credit products and services of their headquarters and banks, insurance companies, retailers and other financial institutions are required to inform their customers of the all-in costs of the financial services on standardized terms allowing their customers to compare the cost of the products offered by them, all of which have increased, and may further increase, competition in our industry.

Our exposure to individuals, micro, small and large-sized companies could lead to higher levels of non-performing loans, past due loans, allowances for loan losses and charge-offs.

The quality of our portfolio of loans to individuals, micro, small and, to some extent, large-sized companies is significantly dependent on prevailing economic conditions in Chile. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Overview—Chilean Economy." Micro, small and large-sized companies and lower-middle to middle income individuals are more likely to be more severely affected by adverse developments in the Chilean economy than large companies and higher income individuals. As a result, lending to micro, small and large-sized companies and lower-middle to middle income individuals represents a relatively higher degree of risk than lending to other market segments, such as corporations. As part of our business strategy, we seek to increase lending and other services to small and large-sized companies and lower-middle to middle income individuals. Consequently, we may experience higher levels of past due amounts, which could result in higher allowances for loan losses. See "Selected Statistical Information." As of December 31, 2022, non-performing loans constituted (i) 2.97% of the Bank's total loans, 2.93% of the Bank's commercial loans and 3.20% of the Bank's total mortgages, a 0.94%, 1.41% and 0.44% increase, respectively, compared to December 31, 2021 and (ii) 2.88% of the Bank's consumer loans, a 1.34% increase compared to December 31, 2021. This increase in non-performing loans as a percentage of the Bank's total loans was mainly attributable to the postponement of installments and cash payments, primarily as a result of the lower liquidity in the market driven by the phasing out of government aid programs in connection with COVID-19. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Chilean Economy—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments."

Our retail banking segment, which includes individuals, small companies and micro companies, represented 66.5% of our loans and receivables from customers (net of allowances for loan losses) as of December 31, 2022. If the economy and real estate market in Chile experience a significant downturn, this could materially and adversely affect the liquidity, businesses and financial condition of our customers, which may in turn cause us to experience higher levels of past due loans, thereby resulting in higher allowances for loan losses and subsequent write-offs. This may materially and adversely affect our asset quality, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to maintain the quality of our loan portfolio, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

As of December 31, 2022, our past due loans were Ch$326.8 billion, and the ratio of our past due loans to total loans was 1.02%. For additional information on our asset quality, see "Selected Statistical Information—Analysis of Substandard Loans and Amounts Past Due." We seek to continue to improve our credit risk management policies and procedures. However, we cannot assure you that our credit risk management policies, procedures and systems are free from any deficiency. Failure of credit risk management policies may result in an increase in the level of non-performing loans and adversely affect the quality of our loan portfolio. In addition, the quality of our loan portfolio may also deteriorate due to various other reasons, including factors beyond our control, such as the macroeconomic factors affecting Chile's economy. If such deterioration were to occur, it could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our allowances for impairment losses may not be adequate to cover the future actual losses to our loan portfolio.

As of December 31, 2022, our allowances for loan losses were Ch$1,059.7 billion, and the ratio of our allowances for loan losses to total loans was 3.30%. The amount of allowances is based on our current assessment of and expectations concerning various factors affecting the quality of our loan portfolio. These factors include, among other things, our borrowers' financial condition, repayment abilities and repayment intentions, the realizable value of any collateral, the prospects for support from any guarantor, Chile's economy, government macroeconomic policies, interest rates and the legal and regulatory environment. As the 2008/2009 global financial crisis demonstrated, many of these factors are beyond our control.

In addition, as these factors evolve, we may recalibrate the models we use to determine the appropriate level of allowance for impairment losses on loans and other assets, which can lead to increased provision expense. If our assessment of and expectations concerning the above mentioned factors differ from actual developments, or if the quality of our loan portfolio deteriorates or the future actual losses exceed our estimates, our allowances for loan losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses and we may need to make additional provisions for loan losses, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In this respect, we are permitted to record additional provisions for loan losses for countercyclical or loan concentration reasons if we determine that existing models, although adequate in ordinary circumstances, are unlikely to account for extraordinary circumstances. The recording of these additional provisions may also materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. The limits for the constitution of additional provisions for loan losses must be approved by our Executive Committee. For further information on additional provisions, including those constituted as of December 31, 2022, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Critical Accounting Policies—Allowances for Loan Losses."

The value of the collateral securing our loans may not be sufficient, and we may be unable to realize the full value of the collateral securing our loan portfolio.

The value of the collateral securing our loan portfolio may significantly fluctuate or decline due to factors beyond our control, including macroeconomic factors affecting Chile's economy. In particular, the real estate market is financially vulnerable in stress scenarios. Our results of operations may be materially affected if such scenarios were to materialize, as real estate represents a significant portion of the collateral securing our residential mortgages loan portfolio. A significant part of our mortgage loans are to low income borrowers, whose ability to repay such loans could be substantially reduced by a decline in Chile's economy, and for which the collateral may be of low or minimal value. As of December 31, 2022, the Chilean government had guaranteed 23.98% of our mortgage loans. Although we are required to update our disclosures on the value of collateral annually, we may not have sufficient recent information on the value of collateral in certain circumstances, such as in the event of unexpected changes in the economy, natural disasters or an infectious disease outbreak (such as COVID-19), which may result in an inaccurate assessment for impairment losses of our loans secured by such collateral. If this were to occur, we may need to make additional provisions for loan losses to cover actual impairment losses of our loans, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, there are certain provisions under Chilean law No. 19,335 of 1994 that may affect the procedures for foreclosing on or liquidating residential mortgages if the residence in question has been declared as "family property" by a court because it is inhabited by the family of the mortgagor. If any party occupying the real estate files a petition with the court requesting that such real estate be declared family property, we may be delayed from foreclosing on such property.

The effectiveness of our credit risk management is affected by the quality and scope of information available in Chile.

In assessing customers' creditworthiness, we rely largely on the credit information available from our own internal databases, the CMF, Chilean nationwide credit bureaus and other sources. Due to limitations in the availability of information and the developing information infrastructure in Chile, our assessment of the credit risks associated with a particular customer may not be based on complete, accurate or reliable information. In addition, although we have been improving our credit scoring systems to better assess borrowers' credit risk profiles, we cannot assure you that our credit scoring systems collect complete or accurate information reflecting the actual behavior of customers or that their credit risk will be assessed correctly. Without complete, accurate and reliable information, we have to rely on a combination of other publicly available resources and our own internal resources, which may not be accurate or effective. As a result, it could materially adversely affect our ability to manage our credit risk effectively.

We may not effectively manage risks associated with the replacement or reform of benchmark indices.

Interest rate, equity, foreign exchange rate and other types of indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks," including those in widespread and long-standing use, have been the subject of ongoing international, national, and other regulatory scrutiny and initiatives and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented or are under consideration. These reforms may cause benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences, which cannot be fully anticipated.

Any of the benchmark reforms that have been proposed or implemented, or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of benchmarks, could also increase the costs and risks of administering or setting benchmarks and complying with regulations or requirements relating to benchmarks. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to certain benchmarks, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain benchmarks or lead to the disappearance of certain benchmarks.

Any of these developments, and any future initiatives to regulate, reform or change the management of benchmarks, could result in adverse consequences to the return on, value of and market for loans, mortgages, securities, derivatives, and other financial instruments whose returns are linked to any such benchmark, including those issued, funded or held by us.

Various regulators, industry bodies and other market participants in the United States and other countries have worked to develop, introduce and encourage the use of alternative rates to replace certain benchmarks. A transition away from the widespread use of certain benchmarks to alternative rates has begun and will continue over the course of the next few years. There is no assurance that these new rates will be accepted or widely used by market participants, or that the characteristics of any of these new rates will be similar to, or produce the economic equivalent of, the benchmarks that they seek to replace. If a particular benchmark were to be discontinued and an alternative rate has not been successfully introduced to replace that benchmark, this could result in widespread dislocation in the financial markets, engender volatility in the pricing of securities, derivatives and other instruments, and suppress capital markets activities, all of which could have adverse effects on our results of operations. In addition, the transition of a particular benchmark to a replacement rate could affect hedge accounting relationships between financial instruments linked to that benchmark and any related derivatives, which could adversely affect our results.

Fluctuations in the rate of inflation may affect our results of operations.

The rate of inflation, as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), was 3.0%, 7.2% and 12.8% in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. On March 16 and March 31, 2020, the Central Bank reduced the monetary policy rate by 75 basis points to reach 1.00% and by 50 basis points to reach 0.50%, respectively. On July 14, August 31, October 13, and December 14, 2021, the Central Bank raised the monetary policy rate by 25, 75, 125 and 125 basis points, respectively, to reach 4.0% by the end of the year. On January 26, March 29, May 5, June 7, July 13, September 6 and October 12, 2022, the Central Bank increased the monetary policy rate by 150, 150, 125, 75, 75, 100 and 50 basis points, respectively, to reach 11.25%, where it stood as of the date of this Prospectus.

High levels of inflation or deflation in Chile could adversely affect the Chilean economy and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The following table sets forth the change in the CPI from 2020 through December 31, 2022:

	% Change from prior period
2020	3.0%
2021	7.2%
2022	12.8%

Source: Central Bank.

Our assets and liabilities are denominated in Chilean pesos, UF and foreign currencies. The UF is revalued in monthly cycles. On each day in the period beginning on the tenth day of any given month through the ninth day of the succeeding month, the nominal peso value of the UF is indexed up (or down in the event of deflation) in order to reflect a proportionate amount of the change in the Chilean Consumer Price Index during the prior calendar month. We record an increase in the peso value of a loan as a result of this indexing as income and a decrease in peso value as a loss.

For more information regarding the UF, see "Selected Statistical Information—Average Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Income Earned from Interest-Earning Assets and Interest Paid and Accrued on Interest-Bearing Liabilities."

Although we benefit from inflation in Chile because of the indexing of our loans, due to the current structure of our assets and liabilities (*i.e.*, our inflation-indexed loans exceed our inflation-indexed liabilities), there can be no assurance that our business, financial condition and result of operations in the future will not be adversely affected by changing levels of inflation, including from extended periods of inflation that adversely affect economic growth or periods of deflation.

Our results of operations are affected by interest rate volatility.

Our results of operations depend to a great extent on our net interest income. Net interest income represented 68.7%, 65.6% and 75.3% of our total operating income for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Changes in market interest rates could affect the interest rates earned on our interest-earning assets differently from the interest rates paid on our interest-bearing liabilities, leading to a reduction in our net interest income or a decrease in customer demand for our loan or deposit products. In addition, increases in interest rates could result in higher debt service obligations for our customers, which could in turn result in higher levels of delinquent loans. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond our control, including the reserve policies of the Central Bank, deregulation of the financial sector in Chile, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Interest Rates."

In the current global economic climate, there is a greater degree of uncertainty and unpredictability in the policy decisions and the setting of interest rates by the Central Bank. Any changes in interest rates could adversely affect our business, our future financial performance and the price of our securities.

Liquidity risk may impair our ability to fund our operations and adversely affect our financial condition.

We rely on continuous access to financial markets for short- and long-term financing. An inability on our part to access funds or to access the markets from which we raise funds may put our positions in liquid assets at risk and lead us to be unable to finance our operations adequately. A rising interest rate environment compounds the risk that we will not be able to access funds at favorable rates. These and other factors could result in less favorable credit ratings, higher borrowing costs and less accessible funds. We may be unable to secure additional funding in the capital markets if conditions in these markets, or our credit ratings, were to deteriorate. As an integral part of our liquidity management strategy involves accessing capital markets in order to ensure that a significant portion of our funding matures at a predictable rate, an inability to secure funding at favorable rates in the capital markets could affect the soundness of our liquidity position and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Since short-term deposits are one of our main sources of funds, a sudden shortage of short-term deposits could cause an increase in costs of funding and an adverse effect on our revenues.

Deposits (which include current accounts and other demand deposits and time deposits and savings accounts) are one of our primary sources of funding, representing 60.7% of our total liabilities as of December 31, 2022. A significant portion of our assets has longer maturities, resulting in a mismatch between the maturities of liabilities and the maturities of assets. If a substantial number of our depositors withdraw their demand deposits or do not roll over their time deposits upon maturity, our liquidity position, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. We cannot assure you that in the event of a sudden or unexpected shortage of funds in the banking system, any money markets in which we operate will be able to maintain levels of funding without incurring high funding costs or the liquidation of certain assets. If this were to happen, our results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

Our business is highly dependent on proper functioning and improvement of information technology systems.

Our business is highly dependent on the ability of our information technology systems to accurately process a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets and products in a timely manner. The proper functioning of our financial control, risk management, accounting, customer service and other data processing systems is critical to our business and our ability to compete effectively.

In recent years, online and mobile banking channels have become increasingly popular among the Bank’s customers. For example, in 2022, the Bank saw an 8.74% increase in internet banking users, and a 13.6% increase in internet transactions and transactions carried through cell phone applications. Introducing innovative digital products and enhancing the customer's digital experience is important to maintaining a competitive edge in the financial services industry. As a result, the Bank must continually make significant investments in digital technology and capabilities. In addition, as the Bank expands its digital platform, it must continually improve its information technology infrastructure in order to remain competitive and protected against cyber-attacks and other data security incidents. The Bank cannot assure you that in the future it will be able to maintain the level of capital expenditures necessary to support the introduction of new digital products or the improvement or upgrading of its information technology infrastructure. Any failure to introduce new digital products or effectively improve or upgrade its information technology infrastructure and management information systems in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect on the Bank, including by having a negative impact on its competitive position in the financial services industry, disrupting its business operations, resulting in a loss of service to customers and increasing its vulnerability to cyber-attacks and information theft.

We have backup data for our key data processing systems that could be used in the event of a catastrophe or a failure of our primary systems, and have established alternative communication networks where available. However, we cannot assure you that our business activities would not be materially disrupted if there were a partial or complete failure of any of these primary information technology systems or communication networks. Such failures could be caused by, among other things, software bugs, computer virus attacks or conversion errors due to system upgrading.

Although we work with our clients, vendors, service providers, counterparties and other third parties to develop secure transmission capabilities and prevent against cyber-attacks, we routinely exchange personal, confidential and proprietary information by electronic means, and we may be the target of attempted cyber-attacks. For example, on September 5, 2020, the Bank detected a ransomware attack in its operating systems, which sought to encrypt private documents and forced the Bank to preventively shut down several branches throughout Chile, leading to a partial interruption of its systems and services. See "Business—Cyber-attack on the Bank." If we cannot maintain an effective data collection, management and processing system, we may be materially and adversely affected.

Any material disruption or slowdown of our systems could cause information, including data related to customer requests, to be lost or to be delivered to our clients with delays or errors, which could reduce demand for our services and products and could materially and adversely affect us.

In addition, several new regulations are establishing cyber risk and technology risk management rules, data breach report rules, and supervisory process rules, among others. These regulations are quite fragmented in terms of definitions, scope and applicability. A failure to successfully implement all or some of these new global and local regulations, that in some cases may impose severe sanctions, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition.

Operational problems or errors can have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to many types of operational risks, including the risk of fraud by employees and outsiders, failure to obtain proper internal authorizations, failure to properly document transactions, equipment failures and errors by employees. Fraud or other misconduct by employees or third parties may be difficult to detect and prevent and could subject us to financial losses and sanctions imposed by governmental authorities as well as seriously harm our reputation. Although we maintain a system of operational controls, there can be no assurance that operational problems or errors will not occur and that their occurrence will not have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Public sector institutions are one of our principal depositors, and a shortage of funds from these institutions could cause an increase in our costs of funding and an adverse effect on our revenues.

We maintain the Chilean Treasury's main operating account and provide depositary services to a large number of public-sector institutions in Chile. As of December 31, 2022, 11.7% of our funding came from public sector institutions in Chile. Factors affecting the financial situation or availability of funds by the Chilean government can materially impact our liquidity position, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot assure you that in the event of a change in the fiscal policies or liquidity position of the Chilean government, we will be able to maintain our levels of funding without incurring higher funding costs or liquidating of certain assets. If this were to happen, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our loan portfolio may not continue to grow at the same rate.

A reversal of the rate of growth of the Chilean economy, a slowdown in the growth of customer demand, an increase in market competition or changes in governmental regulations could adversely affect the rate of growth of our loan portfolio and our risk index and, accordingly, increase our required allowances for loan losses. A deterioration of economic conditions could materially adversely affect the liquidity, businesses and financial condition of our customers as well as lead to a general decline in consumer spending and a rise in unemployment. All of the foregoing could in turn lead to decreased demand for borrowings in general which could lead to a reduction of deposits with the Bank, thus increasing our cost of funding. Past performance of our loan portfolio may not be indicative of future performance.

The growth of our loan portfolio may expose us to increased loan losses.

From December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022 our aggregate loan portfolio (including loans and receivables from customers and loans and advances to banks) increased by 10.5% in nominal terms to Ch$32,118.2 billion (US$37.6 billion), while our consumer loan portfolio grew by 17.5% to Ch$2,312.3 billion (US$2.7 billion). The expansion of our loan portfolio can be expected to expose us to a higher level of loan losses and require us to establish higher levels of allowances for loan losses.

The legal restrictions on the exposure of Chilean pension funds may affect our access to funding.

Chilean regulations impose restrictions on the share of assets that a Chilean pension fund management company (*administradora de fondos de pensiones*, or "AFPs") may allocate: (a) per fund (considering all sub-funds within an AFP (A, B, C, D or E)), to deposits in checking accounts and term deposit accounts and in debt securities issued by a single banking institution, or guaranteed by such banking institution, investments not exceeding the value of a multiple set forth by the Central Bank considering such bank's equity (*patrimonio*), which may fluctuate between 0.5 and 1.5 in accordance with article 47 of the D.L. 3,500 (as of the date of this Prospectus, the limit is 1.0); (b) per type of sub-fund, to shares, deposits and other debt financial instruments issued, and derivative transactions entered into, by a single banking institution (or guaranteed by such banking institution), investments not exceeding 6.5% of the value of the relevant sub-fund; and (c) per fund (considering all sub-funds), to a single banking institution, investments not exceeding 2.5% of such banking institution's subscribed shares with some exceptions as set forth in section III.3.c.3 of the Investment Regime of the Chilean Pension Funds issued by the *Superintendencia de Pensiones* (the "Superintendency of Pensions"). If the exposure of a pension fund managed by an AFP to a single bank exceeds such limit for investments in securities, the AFP for such pension fund is required to reduce the fund's exposure below the limit within three years.

As of December 31, 2022, the aggregate exposure of AFPs to us was Ch$2,925 billion (US$2.5 billion) or 1.9% of their total assets.

Pension funds must also comply with other investment limits. However, revised regulations governing the Chilean capital markets approved in June 2007 (*Reforma al Mercado de Capitales II*, or the "MK2") relaxed the limits on making investments abroad in order to permit pension funds to further diversify their investment portfolios. As of December 31, 2022, the maximum limit on making investments abroad was 80% (although each sub-fund is subject to its own limit) and remained unchanged through the date of this Prospectus. As a result, pension funds may change the composition of their portfolios, including reducing their deposits with local banks. As of December 31, 2022, none of our time deposits were from AFPs.

On May 12, 2020, the Superintendency of Pensions modified the Investment Regime of the Chilean Pension Funds, changing some of the investment limits, which became effective as of November 12, 2020. The investment limit regarding investments by an AFP in a national bank's instruments was lowered from 9.0% to 6.5%. The investment limit did not impact our positions with AFPs in 2020, 2021 and 2022. In addition, the investment limits applicable to AFP ownership of shares of corporations, bonds from public or private corporations and Chilean or foreign investment funds were lowered. If the exposure of any AFP to us exceeds the regulatory limit, we would need to seek alternative sources of funding, which could be more expensive and, as a consequence, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Banking regulations may restrict our operations and thereby adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to regulation by the CMF and by the Central Bank in the same manner as private banks with regard to all matters, including reserve requirements, interest rates, foreign exchange mismatches and market risks. Pursuant to the General Banking Law, all Chilean banks may, subject to the approval of the CMF, engage in certain businesses in addition to commercial banking depending on the risk associated with such business and their financial strength. Such additional businesses include securities brokerage, mutual fund management, retirement fund plans, securitization, insurance brokerage, leasing and factoring. There can be no assurance that regulators will not in the future impose more restrictive limitations on the activities of banks, including us. The General Banking Law also applies to the Chilean banking system a modified version of the capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulation and Supervisory Practices and limits the discretion of the CMF to deny new banking licenses.

Our required minimum effective equity to risk-weighted assets ratio by the end of 2023 is 10.5% and we are required to maintain a minimum basic capital of 3% of our total consolidated assets. As of December 31, 2022, our ratio of effective equity to risk-weighted assets was 14.0% and our basic capital was 9.3% of total consolidated assets, net of required allowances for loan losses. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Capital and Reserves."

In Chile, higher capital requirements, heightened disclosure standards and restrictions on certain types of transaction structures have been imposed in the recent past. For example, in October 2018, Congress enacted legislation introducing significant amendments to the General Banking Law (the "Amendment to the General Banking Law"), which increased some of our capital requirements. See "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law. In addition, new proposed regulations could require us to inject further capital into our business (restricting our available capital to conduct business), restrict the type or volume of transactions we enter into (that could translate into a decrease in our revenues or to our inability to hedge certain inherent risks, such as currency fluctuations), or set limits on or require the modification of rates or fees that we charge on certain loans or other products (that could decrease our revenues), any of which could lower the return on our investments, assets and equity. We may also face increased compliance costs and limitations on our ability to pursue certain business opportunities. Since June 1, 2019 and pursuant to the Amendment to the General Banking Law, the CMF has been gradually enacting regulations implementing the changes provided for in the Amendment to the General Banking Law. These new regulations could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. See "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law."

Our anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing measures may not prevent third parties from using us as a conduit for those activities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

We believe that we are in compliance with applicable anti-money laundering ("AML") and anti-terrorist financing laws and regulations and we have adopted various policies and procedures, including internal controls and "know-your customer" procedures, aimed at preventing money laundering and terrorist financing. In addition, because we also rely on our correspondent banks having their own appropriate anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing procedures, we use what we believe are commercially reasonable procedures for monitoring our correspondent banks. However, these measures, procedures and compliance may not be entirely effective in preventing third parties from using us (and our correspondent banks) as a conduit for money laundering (including illegal cash operations) or terrorist financing without our (and our correspondent banks') knowledge. Further, emerging technologies, such as cryptocurrencies and blockchain, could limit our ability to track the movement of funds and our ability to comply with the applicable legal requirements depends on our ability to improve detection and reporting capabilities and reduce variation in control processes and oversight accountability.

We maintain updated policies and procedures aimed at detecting and preventing the use of our banking network for money laundering and other financial crime related activities. However, emerging technologies, such as cryptocurrencies and blockchain, could limit our ability to track the movement of funds. Our ability to comply with the legal requirements depends on our ability to improve detection and reporting capabilities and reduce variation in control processes and oversight accountability. These require implementation and embedding within our business effective controls and monitoring, which in turn requires on-going changes to systems and operational activities. Financial crime is continually evolving and is subject to increasingly stringent regulatory oversight and focus. This requires proactive and adaptable responses from us so that we are able to deter threats and criminality effectively. Even known threats can never be fully eliminated, and there will be instances where we may be used by other parties to engage in money laundering and other illegal or improper activities. In addition, we rely heavily on our employees to assist us by spotting such activities and reporting them, and our employees have varying degrees of experience in recognizing criminal tactics and understanding the level of sophistication of criminal organizations

If we are unable to fully comply with applicable laws, regulations and expectations, our regulators and relevant law enforcement agencies have the ability and authority to impose significant fines and other penalties on us, including requiring a complete review of our business systems, day-to-day supervision by external consultants and ultimately the revocation of our banking license.

The reputational damage to our business and global brand would be severe if we were found to have breached AML, anti-bribery and corruption or sanctions requirements. Our reputation could also suffer if we are unable to protect our customers' bank products and services from being used by criminals for illegal or improper purposes.

In addition, while we review our relevant counterparties' internal policies and procedures with respect to such matters, we, to a large degree, rely upon our relevant counterparties to maintain and properly apply their own appropriate compliance procedures and internal policies. Such measures, procedures and internal policies may not be completely effective in preventing third parties from using our (and our relevant counterparties') services as a conduit for illicit purposes (including illegal cash operations) without our (and our relevant counterparties') knowledge. If we are associated with, or even accused of being associated with, breaches of AML, anti-terrorism or sanctions requirements, our reputation could suffer and/or we could become subject to fines, sanctions and/or legal enforcement (including being added to "black lists" that would prohibit certain parties from engaging in transactions with us), any one of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We are subject to regulatory inspections and examinations that may result in sanctions, fines or restrictions on our business or other penalties.

We are subject to various inspections, examinations, inquiries, audits and other regulatory requirements by Chilean and U.S. federal and state regulatory authorities. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet all of the applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines, or that we will not be subject to sanctions, fines, restrictions on our business or other penalties in the future as a result of noncompliance. If sanctions, fines, restrictions on our business or other penalties are imposed on us for failure to comply with applicable requirements, guidelines or regulations, our business, financial condition, results of operations and our reputation and ability to engage in business may be materially and adversely affected.

Any loss of key personnel may materially adversely affect our business.

Our success depends, in large measure, on the skills, experience and efforts of our senior management team and other key personnel. While we believe that we have depth throughout our management team and in all key skill levels of our employees, the loss of the services of key members of our senior management or of employees with critical skills could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we are not able to attract or retain highly skilled, talented and committed senior managers or other key personnel, our ability to fully implement our business objectives may be materially adversely affected.

Our insurance coverage may not adequately cover losses resulting from the risks for which we are insured.

We maintain insurance policies for our operations, including insurance for property, our money transport and directors' and officers' liability, as well as insurance against computer crimes and for employee dishonesty and mistakes, theft and fraudulent use of credit cards, central processing and automatic teller errors and our vehicles. Due to the nature of our operations and the nature of the risks that we face, there can be no assurance that the coverage that we maintain is adequate to cover the losses for which we believe we are insured.

We are wholly owned by the Republic of Chile.

We are an autonomous entity wholly owned by the Republic of Chile. Pursuant to our Organic Law, the President of Chile appoints six out of seven of the members of our Board of Directors and all three members of our Executive Committee (which includes the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of our Board of Directors and our Executive General Manager). The Organic Law and any amendment thereto (including private participation in our ownership) must be approved by the Chilean Congress. Also, the CMF closely regulates and supervises our operations. We cannot assure you that your interests as note holders will always align with those of the Chilean government in its capacity as our owner. Moreover, the Republic of Chile is not a guarantor of the Notes offered hereby.

Furthermore, because one of our missions as a state-owned entity is to foster economic activity in Chile, we engage in a number of lines of business which may be less profitable than other lines of business that we would engage in if we were a private company. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Chilean Economy—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments" for a description of certain measures adopted by the Bank following its mission as a state-owned entity. In the past, all of our lines of business have been profitable. However, we cannot assure you that our current or future lines of business will continue to be profitable.

Our dividend policy is set by the Chilean government.

The President of Chile has the power to set our dividend and therefore may require us to transfer up to 100% of our net income in any year. In 2020 we were required to pay a dividend equal to 100.0% of our net income for the prior fiscal year. In 2021 and 2022, we were allowed to retain 50.0% of our net income earned in 2020 and 2021, respectively. If a proposal to retain net income made by our Board of Directors is not approved by the President of Chile, and if we are unable to otherwise finance planned expenditures, our business could be adversely affected. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity."

We pay taxes to the Chilean government that are additional to the taxes paid by all private Chilean companies.

Like all Chilean companies, we are subject to income tax on our taxable income. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Chilean income tax rate applicable to us is 25%. See "Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to Chile—Future increases in the corporate tax rate in Chile or additional modifications to the Chilean tax system to finance future social reforms may have a material adverse effect on us." In addition, as a public sector institution, we are subject to certain additional taxes. Pursuant to Article 2, Decree Law No. 2,398 of 1978, the Chilean government assesses a tax on our taxable income at a rate of 40%. In 2020, 2021 and 2022 we were subject to Ch$123.3 billion, Ch$202.4 billion and Ch$310.1 billion in income taxes on taxable profits and Ch$213.7 billion, Ch$315.0 billion and Ch$477.2 billion in additional taxes under Article 2, Decree Law No. 2,398 of 1978, respectively. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies—Income Tax Expense." Changes to the income tax regime to which we are subject could adversely affect our business by reducing our net income. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies—Current and deferred income taxes" and "Regulation and Supervision—Chilean Tax Reforms."

Changes in accounting standards could impact reported earnings.

The accounting standard setters and other regulatory bodies periodically change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. For example, IFRS 15 was adopted as of January 1, 2018 and established a new model of income recognition. In addition, on January 1, 2019 IFRS 16 was adopted, specifying new standards for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. Changes made to accounting standards can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in the restatement of prior period financial statements. Further, on October 7, 2021, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,295 updating the Compendium (as defined herein), revising certain accounting standards applicable to banks and their subsidiaries as a result of various analyses carried out in connection with the implementation of Basel III standards (the "Revised Compendium"). For a more detailed description of these changes see "Regulation and Supervision—Revised Compendium." The Revised Compendium became effective in January 2022, applying retroactively to January 1, 2021.

On August 20, 2020, the IASB published modifications to IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 in response to the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform. The amendments complement those issued in 2019, and focus on the effects of the replacement of an old interest rate benchmark with an alternative interest rate as result of such reform. These modifications are effective for annual periods ending on or after January 1, 2021, and early adoption is permitted. As of the date of this Prospectus, BancoEstado is assessing the impact that these amendments may have on its financial statements.

See Annex A for the principal differences between Chilean Banking GAAP and IFRS.

We are subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering and other laws and regulations in Chile and any actual or perceived failure to comply with any such laws or regulations could have a material adverse impact on our reputation and results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering and other laws and regulations and are required to comply with the applicable laws and regulations of Chile. In addition, we are subject to economic sanctions regulations that restrict our dealings with certain sanctioned countries, individuals and entities. There can be no assurance that our internal policies and procedures will be sufficient to prevent or detect all inappropriate practices, fraud or violations of law by our affiliates, employees, directors, officers, partners, agents and service providers or that any such persons will not take actions in violation of our policies and procedures. Any actual or perceived violations by us of anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws or sanctions regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

Risk Factors Related to Chile

Our growth and profitability depend on the level of economic activity in Chile.

A substantial majority of our revenues are derived from our operations in Chile. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations are dependent to a significant extent on the level of economic activity in Chile.

Beginning in October 2019, Chile experienced a wave of protests and social unrest, which adversely affected Chilean businesses, our operations and the economy generally. In part as a result of these protests, on October 25, 2020, Chile held a referendum whereby nearly 80% of voters opted to replace the Constitution and to have a new constitution drafted by a special constitutional convention. On July 4, 2021, a constitutional convention was established following a public vote to select its members (the "2021 Constitutional Convention"). On September 4, 2022, the 2021 Constitutional Convention submitted a draft constitution to a public referendum. 62% of the voters elected to reject such draft.

On December 12, 2022, almost all political parties represented in Congress reached an agreement regarding the principles for the drafting and approval of a new constitution. On January 17, 2023, Law No. 21,533 was published in the Official Gazette, setting forth the bases and procedures for the drafting and approval of a new constitution, including the creation of a Commission of Experts, a Constitutional Council and an Admissibility Technical Committee to be in charge of the constitutional process. The Commission of Experts and the Admissibility Technical Committee were constituted on March 6, 2023, and the Constitutional Council is scheduled to be constituted on June 7, 2023. Upon its approval by three-fifths of the members of the Constitutional Council, the final draft of the new constitution will be submitted to approval in a public referendum. As of the date of this Prospectus, we cannot anticipate whether the new Constitution will be approved and, if approved, whether and to what extent will the new Constitution affect our business. For more information, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Chilean Economy—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments."

In addition, since March 2020, the Chilean economy has been affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial

Condition—Chilean Economy—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments." In 2022, our income before income taxes increased 72.8%, compared to a 117.4% increase during 2021, mainly due to an increase in our interest income and adjustments, while our non-performing loans experienced a 0.9% increase. See "Risk Factors Related to Our Operations—Our exposure to individuals, small and micro companies could lead to higher levels of non-performing loans, past due loans, allowances for loan losses and charge-offs."

According to data published by the Central Bank, the Chilean economy grew at a real rate of 4.2% in 2013. However, growth decelerated to a real rate of 1.9% in 2014, 2.3% in 2015, 1.7% in 2016 and 1.2% in 2017 due to internal and external economic factors. In 2018, the Chilean economy grew at a real rate of 3.9% and in 2019 at a real rate of 1.1%. In 2020, the Chilean economy contracted at a real rate of 5.8%, mainly due to the impact that the measures implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 had on many of the most relevant sectors of the economy, such as construction and several services. In 2021, the Chilean economy grew at a real rate of 11.7%, mainly driven by the reopening of economic activities and measures implemented by the Chilean government to support individuals and enterprises amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, including pension fund withdrawals, which injected liquidity to the Chilean economy. In 2022, the Chilean economy grew at a real rate of 2.4%, mainly driven by an expansion of domestic demand, which slowed down during the second half of 2022 as a result of a decrease in liquidity in connection with the phasing out of the government aid programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Chilean economy has been influenced, to varying degrees, by economic conditions in emerging and developed countries. We cannot assure you that the Chilean economy will grow in the future or that future developments in or affecting the Chilean economy, including further widespread demonstrations in Chile over inequality, the outbreak of global pandemics such as the COVID-19 or further consequences of continuing economic difficulties in emerging and developed markets, including some of our neighboring countries, will not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Any worsening of the economic situation in the future may lead to a decrease in demand for individual and corporate borrowing, a decrease in demand for financial services and a decrease in credit card spending, which may in turn materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Historically, lower economic growth has adversely affected the overall asset quality of the Chilean banking system and our loan portfolio. The table below shows the risk index of the banks comprising the Chilean financial system according to monthly consolidated financial information published by the CMF:

Yearly Period	**Risk Index[1]**
December 31, 2020	2.7%
December 31, 2021	2.4%
December 31, 2022	2.5%

(1) Allowances divided by total loans.

Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reactions to economic and political developments in one country may affect the prices of the securities of issuers in other countries, including Chile. In prior years, we have been affected by global factors, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the increase of inflation on a global scale. If economic conditions in some important emerging economies deteriorate significantly or if a global financial crisis occurs, it could affect the Chilean economy and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and the price of our securities.

In addition, our financial condition and results of operations could also be affected by regulatory changes in administrative practices, changes in economic or other policies of the Chilean government or other political or economic developments in or affecting Chile, over which we have no control.

A fluctuation in the Chilean peso could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and value of our securities.

Substantially all of our revenues are denominated in Chilean pesos and, as of December 31, 2022, 11.9% of our liabilities were denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, a depreciation in the value of the Chilean peso may result in lower revenues in such foreign currencies, thereby decreasing our ability to satisfy our liabilities denominated in such foreign currencies. In addition, we may suffer losses as a result of an appreciation in the Chilean peso if the value of our foreign-currency denominated assets exceeds that of our foreign-currency denominated liabilities. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Foreign Currency."

Additionally, any future changes in the value of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar value of our securities. Our results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar despite our policy and the Chilean regulations relating to the general avoidance of material exchange rate exposures. The Chilean peso has been subject to large devaluations and appreciations in the past and could be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. Following the COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020, which adversely affected Chilean businesses and the economy generally, the peso depreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar in 2021. In 2022, the depreciation of the peso was more moderate, and the Observed Exchange Rate reached Ch$801.26/US$1.00 as of April 17, 2023.

The following table shows the value of the Chilean peso relative to the U.S. dollar as reported by the Central Bank at December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

	Exchange Rate (Ch$)	**Period-end Appreciation (Devaluation)**
2020	710.95	5.0%
2021	844.69	(18.8)%
2022	855.86	(1.3)%

Source: Central Bank.

Although we seek to hedge our exchange rate risk, past hedging efforts have not insulated us entirely from shifts in market prices, and we can make no assurance that future hedging will protect us fully from currency fluctuations. In the event of a fluctuation of the peso relative to the U.S. dollar, our financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our dollar-denominated obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

Any downgrading of our debt credit ratings or Chile's debt credit rating for domestic and international debt by international credit rating agencies may affect our ratings, our business, our future financial performance and the value of our Notes.

Rating agencies regularly evaluate us, and their ratings on our debt are based on a number of factors, including our financial strength and conditions affecting the financial services industry. As of the date of this Prospectus, our credit ratings were the same as the Chilean government's credit ratings. Any future adverse revisions to Chilean sovereign ratings by international rating agencies may adversely affect our ratings, our business, future financial performance and the value of our securities.

Any downgrade in our debt credit ratings would likely increase our borrowing costs and require us to post additional collateral or take other actions under some of our derivative and other contracts and could limit our access to capital markets and adversely affect our commercial business. Any of these results of a ratings downgrade could reduce our liquidity and have an adverse effect on business, our future financial performance and the value of our Notes.

The laws and regulations applicable to Chile's banking and capital markets industry continue to evolve and a change in such laws and regulations may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Chilean laws, regulations, policies and interpretations of laws relating to the financial system are continually evolving and changing. For example, in October 2018, Congress enacted the Amendment to the General Banking Law, which was published in the Official Gazette on January 12, 2019.

The main purpose of the Amendment to the General Banking Law is to implement Basel III recommendations increasing capital requirements of the banking industry. In addition, the Amendment to the General Banking Law contains amendments to other provisions of the General Banking Law that are independent of these recommendations. Banks are required to comply with these new basic capital requirements within a four- or five- year period, as per the applicable requirement, from the date of the issuance of CMF regulation establishing the methods to weigh banks' assets. The increase in capital requirements may lead to a decrease in our available credit for granting loans in the retail banking and wholesale banking segments, restricting our operations and thereby adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations. See "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law."

New legislation enacted by Congress or regulations implemented by the Central Bank or CMF could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. For a description of recent laws and regulations, see "Regulation and Supervision."

The occurrence of natural disasters in the regions where the Bank operates could impair its ability to conduct business effectively and could impact the Bank's results of operations.

We are exposed to the risk of natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis (such as those that occurred in February 2010) and volcanic eruptions in the regions where we operate. In the event of a natural disaster, unanticipated problems with our disaster recovery systems could have a material adverse impact on our ability to conduct business in the affected region, particularly if those problems affect our computer-based data processing, transmission, storage and retrieval systems and destroy valuable data. In addition, if a significant number of our local employees and managers were unavailable in the event of a disaster, our ability to effectively conduct business could be severely compromised. A natural disaster could damage some of our branches and ATMs, forcing us to close damaged facilities or locations. A natural disaster or multiple catastrophic events could have a material adverse effect on our business in the affected region and could result in substantial volatility in our results of operations for any fiscal quarter or year.

A worsening of labor relations in Chile could adversely affect our business.

As of December 31, 2022, on a consolidated basis we had 15,352 employees, of which 91.9% were unionized. BancoEstado has an agreement with its union and seven of our subsidiaries have agreements with their respective unions. Our current labor agreements have been negotiated every 2 or 3 years. The current labor agreement for our largest union, which covers employees at the Bank, will expire on November 30, 2023. Although as of the date of this Prospectus we enjoyed good relations with our employees and their unions, we cannot assure you that labor relations will continue to be positive or that deterioration in labor relations will not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Future increases in the corporate tax rate in Chile or additional modifications to the Chilean tax system to finance future social reforms may have a material adverse effect on us.

Since the enactment of Law No. 20,780, as amended (the "2014 Tax Reform"), several and substantial amendments have been made to the Chilean income tax system, including increases to corporate and personal income tax rates.

In February 2020, Congress enacted Law No. 21,210 (the "2020 Tax Reform") eliminating the coexistence of two alternative income tax regimes for large-sized companies created by the 2014 Tax Reform and, effective as of January 1, 2020, such companies were consolidated in a single partially-integrated tax system with a corporate tax rate of 27%. See "Regulation and Supervision—Chilean Tax Reforms." Subsidiaries in which the Bank owns less than 100% of capital stock will be taxed under this new single partially-integrated taxation regime.

When the 2014 Tax Reform was effective, the Chilean IRS interpreted that neither of the two alternative income tax regimes included in Article 14 of the Chilean Income Tax Law were applicable to companies wholly-owned by the Chilean State and, thus, such companies were subject to the general 25% first category tax contained in Article 20 of the Chilean Income Tax Law. Pursuant to such interpretation applicable to the Bank, since January 1, 2017, we have been subject to a first category tax rate of 25%. The Chilean IRS's interpretation was maintained under the 2020 Tax Reform. In addition, we are also subject to the additional 40% rate established in Article 2 of Decree-Law No. 2,398 of 1978.

On January 27, 2022, Law No. 21,420 was published in the Official Gazette, reducing or repealing certain tax exemptions, including repealing the Chilean exemption regime on capital gains derived from the sale of certain stock and replacing it with a 10% tax rate starting September 2, 2022. In addition, Law No. 21,420 extends the range of services subject to value added tax in Chile, modifies the estate and gifts tax and property tax, and introduces a new wealth tax of 2% on certain land, sea, and air vehicles.

The 2020 Tax Reform and the Chilean IRS's interpretation thereto, or the potential approval of future tax reforms, may have other consequences on us, and there can be no assurance that the current tax burden will not be adjusted in the future to finance future social reforms fostered by the Chilean government or to achieve other purposes, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See "Regulation and Supervision—Chilean Tax Reforms."

Chile has different corporate disclosure and accounting standards than those you may be familiar with in the United States and Chile's securities laws may not afford you the same protection as U.S. federal securities laws.

The accounting, financial reporting and securities disclosure requirements in Chile differ from those in the United States in some important respects. Accordingly, the information about us available to you will not be the same as the information disclosed by a company required to file reports with the SEC.

In addition, although Chilean law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, applicable Chilean laws are different from those in the United States, and in certain respects the Chilean securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets.

Climate change can create transition risks, physical risks, and other risks that may have a material adverse effect on the Bank.

Climate change presents a number of risks, including:

- transition risks associated with the move to a low-carbon economy, both at individual and systemic levels, such as through policy, regulatory and technological changes;

- physical risks related to extreme weather impacts and longer term trends, which could result in financial losses that could impair asset values and the creditworthiness of the Bank's customers; and

- liability risks derived from parties who may suffer losses from the effects of climate change and may seek compensation from those they hold responsible such as state entities, regulators, investors and lenders.

Should any of these risks materialize, they may introduce additional financial risks, including the following:

- *Credit risks*: physical climate change could lead to increased credit exposure and companies with business models not aligned with the transition to a low-carbon economy may face a higher risk of reduced corporate earnings and business disruption due to new regulations or market shifts.

- *Market risks*: market changes in the most carbon-intensive sectors could affect energy and commodity prices, corporate bonds, equities and certain derivatives contracts. Increasing frequency of severe weather events could affect macroeconomic conditions, weakening fundamental factors such as economic growth, employment and inflation.

- *Operational risks*: severe weather events could directly impact our business and operations.

- *Reputational risk* could also arise from shifting sentiment among customers and increasing attention and scrutiny from other stakeholders (investors, regulators, etc.) on our response to climate change.

In December 2019, the CMF published new guidelines for discussion on disclosure of social responsibility and sustainable development by issuers. Should any of the risks described above materialize, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risk Factors Related to the Notes

Risk Factors Related to the Notes Generally

The Notes issued under the Program may not be a suitable investment for all investors. Each potential investor in any Series of Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

a. have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Series of Notes, the merits and risks of investing in such Series of Notes and the information contained in this Prospectus or any applicable supplement;

b. have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the relevant Series of Notes and the impact such Series of Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;

c. have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the relevant Series of Notes, including Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more Specified Currencies, or where the Specified Currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's usual currency for holding investments;

d. understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Series of Notes and be familiar with the behavior of any relevant indices and financial markets; and

e. be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment in the relevant Series of Notes and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

There may be no trading market for the Notes; you may be unable to sell your Notes if a trading market for the Notes does not develop or is not maintained.

Each Series of Notes may constitute a new issue of securities with no established trading market and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws and may have no established trading market or trading history. We cannot assure you that an active trading market for any Series of Notes will develop or will be maintained. If a trading market does not develop or is not maintained, holders of any Series of the Notes may experience difficulty in reselling the Notes or may be unable to sell them at all.

The Notes cannot be publicly offered in Chile unless they are registered with the CMF. The definition of a public offering of securities under Chilean law includes both offers directed to the general public and offers directed to a part or specific group thereof. We do not expect to register any Series of Notes with the CMF.

No assurance can be given about the liquidity of any markets that may develop for the Notes, the ability of holders to sell the Notes or the prices at which the Notes could be sold. Because the market for any Series of Notes may not be liquid, you may have to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

For example, recent regulatory actions by the SEC under Rule 15c2-11 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and any interpretations thereof, may restrict the ability of brokers and dealers to publish quotations on the Notes on any interdealer quotation system or other quotation medium after January 4, 2025, which may materially adversely affect the liquidity and trading prices for the Notes.

Even if a market for a Series of Notes develops, the liquidity of the market for any Series of Notes will depend on many factors, including the number of holders of such Series of Notes and the interest of securities dealers in making a market for such Series of Notes, and trading prices could be higher or lower than the initial offering price. If an active trading market does not develop, the Notes may trade at a discount from their initial offering price. The price of each Series of Notes will depend on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, general economic conditions, our operating results and the market for similar securities. Declines in the market for debt and equity securities generally may also materially and adversely affect the liquidity of the Notes, independent of our financial performance. See "Description of Notes" and "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."

Market Price Risk

The market price of each Series of Notes depends on various factors, such as changes of interest rate levels, the policy of central banks, overall economic developments, inflation rates or the supply and demand for the relevant type of Note. The market price of each Series of Notes may also be negatively affected by an increase in the Bank's credit spreads (*i.e.* the difference between yields on the Bank's debt and the yield of government bonds or swap rates of similar maturity). The Bank's credit spreads are mainly based on its perceived creditworthiness but also influenced by other factors such as general market trends as well as supply and demand for such Series of Notes.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks.

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Notes. Where a Series of Notes is rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Notes to be issued under the Program. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed herein, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time. Any ratings assigned to Notes as at the date of this Prospectus are not indicative of future performance of the Issuer's business or its future creditworthiness.

The Notes are subject to certain transfer restrictions.

The Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States. Therefore, the Notes may be transferred or resold only in a transaction registered under or exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and in compliance with any other applicable securities law. 144 A Notes may only be sold to QIBs in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A. Regulation S Notes may only be sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons pursuant to Regulation S. See "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."

The obligations under the Notes will be subordinated to certain statutory liabilities and the liabilities of our subsidiaries.

Under Chilean bankruptcy law, the obligations under the Notes are subordinated to certain statutory preferences. In the event of a liquidation, such statutory preferences, including, without limitation, claims for salaries, wages, secured obligations, social security, taxes and court fees and expenses, will have preference over any other claims, including claims by any investor in respect of the Notes. In addition, the liabilities of our subsidiaries are structurally senior to the Notes.

Claims made against us may not be enforceable under principles of sovereign immunity.

We are a state-owned company. Because the Republic of Chile is a foreign sovereign, you may not be able to obtain a judgment in a U.S. court against us or any of our subsidiary companies. Under the Notes, subject to certain limitations, we have waived our right to invoke sovereign immunity under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, as amended. However, you may not be able to enforce a judgment against any of our properties in the United States except under the limited circumstances specified in the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. Furthermore, if you obtain a U.S. judgment against us or any of our subsidiaries as a result of our waiver under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, you still might not be able to obtain a judgment in Chile that is based on that U.S. judgment. We also do not know whether Chilean courts would enforce judgments of United States courts based on any civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

Holders of Notes may find it difficult to enforce civil liabilities against us or the members of our Board of Directors and Executive Committee, officers and controlling persons.

We are organized under the laws of Chile and our principal place of business (*domicilio social*) is in Santiago, Chile. All of the members of our Board of Directors and Executive Committee, officers and controlling persons reside outside of the United States. In addition, all or a substantial portion of our assets are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for holders of Notes to effect service of process within the United States on such persons or to enforce judgments against them, including in any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws. Our Chilean counsel has expressed that there is doubt as to the enforceability, in original actions in Chilean courts, of liabilities predicated solely upon U.S. federal securities laws and as to the enforceability in Chilean courts of judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions in the U.S. federal securities laws. See "Enforcement of Civil Liabilities."

Changes in Chilean tax laws could lead to our redeeming the Notes.

Under Chilean tax law, payments of interest or premium, if any, made by us in respect of the Notes to a non-Chilean investor will generally be subject to a Chilean withholding tax assessed at a rate of 4.0% as of the date of this Prospectus. Subject to certain exceptions, we will pay additional amounts so that the amount received by the holder after Chilean withholding tax will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. The Notes are redeemable at our option in whole (but not in part), at any time at the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest and any additional amounts due thereon if, as a result of changes in the laws or regulations affecting Chilean taxation, we become obligated to pay additional amounts on the Notes based on a rate of withholding or deduction in excess of 4.0%. We are unable to determine whether such increase in withholding tax rate will be presented to or enacted by the Chilean Congress. However, if any such increase were enacted, the Notes would be redeemable at our option. See "Description of the Notes—Redemption Prior to Maturity Solely for Taxation Reasons" and "Taxation—Chilean Tax Considerations."

We may incur additional indebtedness ranking equally to the Notes or secured indebtedness.

We may issue additional debt that ranks on an equal and ratable basis with the Notes. If we incur any additional debt that ranks on an equal and ratable basis with the Notes, the holders of that debt will be entitled to share ratably with the holders of the Notes in any proceeds distributed in connection with an insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding-up of us subject to satisfaction of certain debt limitations. This may have the effect of reducing the amount of proceeds paid to you. We also have the ability to incur collateralized debt and such debt would be effectively senior to the Notes to the extent of such collateral.

An investment in Notes is subject to exchange rate risk and exchange controls could affect Notes denominated in a foreign currency.

An investment in Notes that are denominated in, or the payment of which is to be or may be made in or related to the value of, a currency or composite currency other than the currency of the country in which the purchaser is a resident or the currency in which the purchaser conducts its business or activities (the "home currency") entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a security denominated in the home currency. Such risks include the possibility of significant changes in rates of exchange between the home currency and the various foreign currencies (or composite currencies) after the issuance of such Note and the possibility of the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls by either the U.S. or foreign governments. Such risks generally depend on economic and political events over which we have no control. In recent years, rates of exchange between certain currencies have been highly volatile and such volatility may be expected to continue in the future. Fluctuations in any particular exchange rate that have occurred in the past are not necessarily indicative, however, of fluctuations in such rate that may occur during the term of any Note. Depreciation of the currency in which a Note is denominated against the relevant home currency would result in a decrease in the effective yield of such Note below its coupon rate and, in certain circumstances, could result in a loss to the investor on a home currency basis.

Foreign exchange rates can either be fixed by sovereign governments or float. Exchange rates of most economically developed nations are permitted to fluctuate in value relative to the U.S. Dollar. National governments, however, rarely voluntarily allow their currencies to float freely in response to economic forces. Governments in fact use a variety of techniques, such as intervention by a country's central bank or imposition of regulatory controls or taxes, to affect the exchange rate of their currencies. Governments may also issue a new currency to replace an existing currency, or alter the exchange rate or relative exchange characteristics by devaluation or revaluation of a currency. Thus, a special risk in purchasing non-home currency denominated Notes is that their home currency equivalent yields could be affected by governmental actions, which could change or interfere with theretofore freely determined currency valuation, fluctuations in response to other market forces, and the movement of currencies across borders. There will be no adjustment or change in the terms of such Notes in the event that exchange rates should become fixed, or in the event of any devaluation or revaluation or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes, or in the event of other developments affecting the U.S. Dollar or any applicable Specified Currency.

Governments have imposed from time to time, and may in the future impose, exchange controls which could affect exchange rates as well as the availability of a specified foreign currency at the time of payment of principal and of premium, if any, or interest, if any, on a Note. Even if there are no actual exchange controls, it is possible that the Specified Currency for any particular Note not denominated in U.S. Dollars would not be available at such Note's maturity. In that event, the Issuer would make required payments in U.S. Dollars on the basis of the market exchange rate on the date of such payment, or if such rate of exchange is not then available, on the basis of the market exchange rate as of the most recent practicable date. See "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Payments on Foreign Currency Notes."

Payments claimed in Chile on the Notes, pursuant to a judgment or otherwise, may be in Chilean pesos.

In the event that proceedings are brought against us in Chile, either to enforce a judgment or as a result of an original action brought in Chile, we may be required to discharge those obligations in Chilean pesos. In this case, such obligation would be satisfied in Chilean pesos and there can be no assurance that we or any other entity will be able to purchase U.S. dollars at the time or in the amounts required to make any payment due pursuant to the notes in accordance with the exchange rate in effect on the date on which payments are made. As a result, holders of the Notes may suffer a U.S. dollar shortfall if a judgment in Chile is obtained.

Particular tax consequences of holding Bearer Notes.

Any potential investor should consult its own independent tax adviser for more information about the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Bearer Notes in its particular circumstances. Bearer Notes generally may not be offered or sold in the United States or to United States persons. Unless an exemption applies, a United States person holding a Bearer Note or coupon will not be entitled to deduct any loss on the Bearer Note or coupon and must treat as ordinary income any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of the Bearer Note or coupon.

Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of Notes

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Program. Some Notes are complex financial instruments and such instruments may be purchased as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the relevant Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of such Notes and the impact such investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio. Certain Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of the most common such features:

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Bank.

An optional redemption feature of Notes is likely to limit their market value. During any period when we may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of such Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

We may be expected to redeem Notes when the cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Variable Rate Notes with a multiplier or other leverage factor.

Notes with variable interest rates can be volatile investments. If they are structured to include multipliers or other leverage factors, or caps or floors, or any combination of those features or other similar related features, their market values may be even more volatile than those for securities that do not include those features.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon a reference rate such as EURIBOR or SOFR. The market values of such Notes typically are more volatile than market values of other conventional floating rate debt securities based on the same reference rate (and with otherwise comparable terms). Inverse Floating Rate Notes are more volatile because an increase in the reference rate not only decreases the interest rate of the Notes, but may also reflect an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these Notes.

Market volatility in interest rates, which is difficult to anticipate, may therefore have a significant adverse effect on the yield, the market value and/or the liquidity of the Inverse Floating Rate Notes and investors could receive a lower or no interest on such Notes. See also "*—Changes in the method by which EURIBOR, SOFR or other benchmarks are determined, or the discontinuation of any benchmark, may adversely affect the rate of interest on or value of Floating-Rate Notes.*"

Fixed Rate Notes.

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Notes.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may bear interest at a rate that we may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. Our ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market value of such Notes since we may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If we convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may be less favorable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If we convert from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on its Notes and this may have a significant adverse effect on the market value of the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes. See also "*—Changes in the method by which EURIBOR, SOFR or other benchmarks are determined, or the discontinuation of any benchmark, may adversely affect the rate of interest on or value of Floating-Rate Notes.*"

Notes issued at a substantial discount.

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities. Therefore, holders of Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium could be exposed to greater losses on their investment than holders of conventional interest-bearing securities.

Changes in the method by which EURIBOR, SOFR or other benchmarks are determined, or the discontinuation of any benchmark, may adversely affect the rate of interest on or value of Floating-Rate Notes.

The rate of interest on the Floating Rate may be calculated on the basis of the EURIBOR, SOFR or any other reference rate specified in the applicable Final Terms (any such reference rate, a "Benchmark"), or by reference to a swap rate that is itself based on a Benchmark. Accordingly, changes in the method by which any Benchmark is calculated or the discontinuation of any Benchmark may impact the rate of interest applicable to the Notes bearing interest on the basis of such Benchmark, and thus their value.

EURIBOR and other Benchmarks are the subject of recent international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Notes linked to such a "benchmark."

Work streams are underway in Europe to reform EURIBOR and to provide a fallback by reference to a euro risk-free rate. On September 13, 2018 the working group on euro risk-free rates recommended Euro Short-term Rate ("ESTER") as the new risk free rate. ESTER was first published by the European Central Bank on October 2, 2019. In addition, on January 21, 2019, the euro risk-free rate working group published a set of guiding principles for fallback provisions in new euro denominated cash products (including bonds). The guiding principles indicate, among other things, that continuing to reference EURIBOR in relevant contracts may increase the risk to the euro area financial system. In November 2019, the euro risk-free working group published a report with high-level recommendations for fallback provisions in contracts that reference EURIBOR. The working group is also looking at identifying specific fallbacks for EURIBOR based on ESTER.

At this time, the nature and overall timeframe of the transition away from EURIBOR is uncertain and no consensus exists as to what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to EURIBOR. It is impossible to predict the effect of the transition and any alternative rates on the value of EURIBOR-based securities, including EURIBOR-based Floating Rate Notes.

Further, the Benchmark Regulation, which entered into force on January 1, 2018 and applies to "contributors," "administrators" and "users" of "benchmarks" in the EU, among other things, (i) require benchmark administrators to be authorized (or, if non EU-based, to have satisfied certain "equivalence" conditions in its local jurisdiction, to be "recognized" by the competent authority of the applicable Member State pending an equivalence decision or to be "endorsed" for such purpose by an EU competent authority) and to comply with requirements in relation to the administration of "benchmarks" and (ii) ban the use of "benchmarks" of unauthorized administrators. On 2 July 2019, the Financial Services and Market Authority of Belgium authorized the European Money Markets Institute (EMMI) as the administrator of EURIBOR (as reformed) under the Benchmarks Regulation. This means that EU supervised entities will be able to use EURIBOR as a Benchmarks Regulation compliant benchmark after the end of the Benchmarks Regulation transitional period.

The Benchmark Regulation could have a material impact on Notes linked to a "benchmark" rate or index, such as EURIBOR, including in any of the following circumstances:

- a rate or index which is a "benchmark" could not be used as such if its administrator does not obtain authorization or is based in a non-EU jurisdiction which (subject to applicable transitional provisions) does not satisfy the "equivalence" conditions, is not "recognized" pending such a decision and is not "endorsed" for such purpose. In such event, depending on the particular "benchmark" and the applicable terms of the Notes, the Notes could be de-listed, adjusted, redeemed prior to maturity or otherwise impacted; and

- the methodology or other terms of the "benchmark" could be changed in order to comply with the terms of the Benchmark Regulation, and such changes could have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level or affecting the volatility of the published rate or level and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the Notes, including calculation agent determination of the rate or level in its discretion.

Any of the international, national or other proposals for reform or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of "benchmarks" could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a "benchmark" and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to certain "benchmarks," trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain "benchmarks" or lead to the disappearance of certain "benchmarks." The disappearance of a "benchmark" or changes in the manner of administration of a "benchmark" could result in adjustment to the terms and conditions of the relevant Notes or other consequences, depending on the specific provisions of the relevant Notes. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such Notes including adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences for holders of the Notes.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by the Benchmarks Regulation reforms or possible cessation or reform EURIBOR in making any investment decision with respect to the Floating Rate Notes.

The secondary trading market for floating rate securities with rates based on SOFR may be limited or unpredictable.

Market terms for debt securities with rates that are based on SOFR, including, but not limited to, the spread over the reference rate reflected in the interest rate provisions or manner of compounding the reference rate (if applicable), may evolve over time, and as a result, trading prices of any Notes linked to SOFR may be lower than those of later-issued debt securities that are based on SOFR. Investors in any such Floating Rate Notes may not be able to sell such Notes at all or may not be able to sell them at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

The manner of adoption or application of reference rates based on SOFR in the bond market may differ materially compared with the application and adoption of SOFR in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. Investors should carefully consider how any potential inconsistencies between the adoption of reference rates based on SOFR across these markets may impact any hedging or other financial arrangements which they may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposal of such Floating Rates Notes.

Investors should not rely on indicative or historical data concerning the SOFR.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY") started publishing SOFR in April 2018. Although FRBNY has also published historical indicative Secured Overnight Financing Rates dating back to 2014, such historical indicative data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. The SOFR over time may bear little or no relation to the historical actual or historical indicative data and investors should not rely on such historical indicative data or on any historical changes or trends in the SOFR as an indicator of the future performance of the SOFR. Prior observed patterns, if any, in the behavior of market variables and their relation to SOFR, such as correlations, may change in the future. Therefore, no future performance of SOFR may be inferred from any of the historical actual or historical indicative SOFR data. Hypothetical or historical performance data are not indicative of, and have no bearing on, the potential performance of SOFR.

The FRBNY notes on its publication page for SOFR that use of SOFR is subject to important limitations, indemnification obligations and disclaimers, including that the FRBNY may alter the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of SOFR at any time without notice. There can be no guarantee that SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of investors in Notes linked to SOFR. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed or if SOFR is discontinued, that change or discontinuance may result in a reduction of the interest payable on such Notes and a reduction in the trading price of such Notes.

The interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes may be linked to SOFR, which is relatively new in the marketplace.

The interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes may be linked to SOFR, as specified in the Final Terms. Although market precedent exists for securities that use SOFR as the interest rate and the method for calculating an interest rate based upon SOFR in those precedents varies, the use of SOFR in Floating Rate Notes may not be adopted by certain other market participants. If the market adopts a different calculation method, that would likely adversely affect the market value of Notes linked to SOFR.

SOFR may be more volatile than other benchmark or market rates.

Since the initial publication, daily changes in SOFR have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in comparable benchmark or market rates during corresponding periods. In addition, although changes in weighted average daily SOFR generally are not expected to be as volatile as changes in SOFR on a daily basis, the return on, value of and market for Notes linked to SOFR may fluctuate more than floating-rate debt securities with rates of interest based on less volatile rates. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has at times conducted operations in the overnight U.S. Treasury repo market in order to help maintain the federal funds rate within a target range. There can be no assurance that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will continue to conduct such operations in the future, and the duration and extent of any such operations is inherently uncertain. The effect of any such operations, or of the cessation of such operations to the extent they are commenced, is uncertain and could be materially adverse to investors in Notes linked to SOFR.

SOFR may be modified or discontinued, and changes in SOFR could adversely affect holders of Floating Rate Notes.

Because the Secured Overnight Financing Rate is published by FRBNY based on data received from other sources, we have no control over its determination, calculation or publication. The FRBNY, or any successor thereof, as the administrator of SOFR, may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of SOFR, including changes related to the method by which SOFR is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate SOFR, or timing related to the publication of SOFR. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed, that change may result in a reduction of the amount of interest payable on Notes linked to SOFR, which may adversely affect the trading prices of such Notes. FRBNY, or any successor thereof, may withdraw, modify, amend, suspend or discontinue the calculation or dissemination of SOFR in its sole discretion and without notice and has no obligation to consider the interests of holders of such Floating Rate Notes in calculating, withdrawing, modifying, amending, suspending or discontinuing SOFR. There can be no assurance that SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of holders of Notes linked to SOFR. For purposes of the formula used to calculate the rate of interest during the Interest Reset Period, SOFR in respect of a particular date will not be adjusted for any modifications or amendments to SOFR data that the administrator of SOFR may publish after the rate of interest for that day has been determined in accordance with the terms and provisions set forth in this Prospectus and any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes. Further, if the interest rate on such Floating Rate Notes during the applicable floating rate period on any day or for any interest period declines to zero or becomes negative, it will have a negative effect on the rate for the period, although the rate for that period may still be positive and interest may still accrue for that day.

The selection of a Benchmark Replacement could adversely affect the return on, value of or market for Notes linked to a Benchmark during the Interest Reset Period.

If the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the relevant Benchmark, the applicable Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to such Floating Rate Notes. If a particular Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment cannot be determined, then the next-available Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment will apply. See "Description of the Notes—Benchmark Replacement Provisions."

The application of a Benchmark Replacement and Benchmark Replacement Adjustment, and any implementation of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, could result in adverse consequences to the amount of interest payable on any Notes linked to such Benchmark, which could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for such Floating Rate Notes.

Further, (i) the composition and characteristics of any Benchmark Replacement will not be the same as those of the then-current Benchmark (ii) the Benchmark Replacement will not be the economic equivalent of the then-current Benchmark (iii) there can be no assurance that the Benchmark Replacement will perform in the same way as the then-current Benchmark would have at any time, (iv) there is no guarantee that the Benchmark Replacement will be a comparable substitute for the then-current Benchmark (which means that a Benchmark Transition Event could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the applicable Floating Rate Notes), (v) any failure of the Benchmark Replacement to gain market acceptance could adversely affect such Floating Rate Notes, (vi) the Benchmark Replacement may have a very limited history and the future performance of the Benchmark Replacement may not be able to be predicted based on historical performance, (vii) the secondary trading market for debt securities linked to the Benchmark Replacement may be limited and (viii) the administrator of the Benchmark Replacement may make changes that could change the value of the Benchmark Replacement or discontinue the Benchmark Replacement and would not have any obligation to consider the interests of holders of any Floating Rate Notes in doing so.

The Issuer or its affiliate will make determinations with respect to Notes linked to a Benchmark that may be adverse to your interests and could affect the value of and return on the Notes.

The Issuer or its designee will make certain determinations, decisions and elections with respect to the interest rate on Notes linked to a Benchmark. See "Description of the Notes—Benchmark Replacement Provisions." The Issuer or its designee will make any such determination, decision or election in its sole discretion, and any such determination, decision or election that is made could affect the amount of interest payable on Notes linked to such Benchmark. For example, if the Issuer or its designee determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to Floating Rate Notes linked to SOFR, then the Issuer or its designee will determine, among other things, the Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment and Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes. Any exercise of discretion by the Issuer or one of its designee, under the terms of the Notes linked to a Benchmark could present a conflict of interest. The interests of the Issuer or its designee in making these determinations described above may be adverse to your interests as a holder of such Notes. All determinations, decisions or elections by the Issuer or its designee, including those made by a designee acting as calculation agent, will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error.

If the Final Terms provide that the proceeds of the Notes are to be used to finance or refinance projects that may qualify as "eligible social projects" or "eligible green projects" under the Sustainability Financing Framework, there can be no assurances that BancoEstado will make disbursements in an amount equal to the proceeds from the sale of the Notes for such projects.

The types of eligible green or social expenditures referred to in the "Business—Sustainability Financing Framework" subsection of this Prospectus and in the Sustainability Financing Framework are for illustrative purposes only and no assurance can be provided that expenditures with these specific characteristics will be made by BancoEstado in an amount equal to the proceeds from the sale of the Notes.

There is currently no market consensus or clear global definition (legal, regulatory or otherwise) of what precise attributes are required for a particular project or series of notes to be defined as "green," "social" or "sustainable." Accordingly, no assurance can be given to investors that any environmental or sustainability-related projects or business activities selected to receive an allocation of funds from the net proceeds of the Notes will meet any or all investor expectations regarding such "green," "social" or "sustainable" or other equivalently-labeled performance objectives, or that adverse environmental or social impacts will not occur during the implementation of any environmental or sustainability-related projects or business activities funded by the proceeds from the Notes or that the projects or business activities will not be subject to controversy or to criticism by activist groups or other stakeholders.

We do not know whether the Notes will be included in any "green," "social," "environmental," "sustainable" or other equivalently-labelled index. Furthermore, no assurance is given that the Notes will satisfy, in whole or in part, any present or future taxonomies, standards and/or other regulatory or index inclusion criteria or voluntary guidelines with which an investor or its investments may be expected to comply, including but not limited to the current legislative efforts on EU level regarding the regulation of sustainable finance, which include any taxonomy established pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 18, 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment or the European Commission's proposal for a voluntary European Green Bond Standard.

No assurance or representation is given as to the suitability or reliability for any purpose whatsoever of any opinion or certification of any third party (whether or not solicited by BancoEstado) in connection with the Sustainability Financing Framework or the Notes. No such opinion or certification is, nor should it be deemed to be, a recommendation by BancoEstado, any underwriter, Dealer or any other person to buy, sell or hold any Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, no such opinion or certification is, nor shall it be deemed to be, incorporated into and/or form part of this Prospectus. Prospective investors must determine for themselves the relevance of any such opinion and/or the information contained therein and/or the provider of such opinion for the purpose of any investment in the Notes. Currently, the providers of such opinions are not subject to any specific regulatory or other regime or oversight. Any withdrawal of any such opinion or any additional opinion or statement that we are not complying in whole or in part with any matters for which such opinion is opining may have a material adverse effect on the value of the Notes and/or result in adverse consequences for certain investors with mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose.

Although the Sustainability Financing Framework contemplates certain practices with respect to reporting and use of proceeds, any failure by BancoEstado to conform to these practices does not constitute or give rise to a breach or an event of default under the Notes or any other instrument. Any failure by BancoEstado to use an amount equivalent to the proceeds from the issuance of the Notes as set forth in the Sustainability Financing Framework, or to meet or continue to meet the investment requirements socially focused investors with respect to the Notes, or any withdrawal or modification of any third party opinion or certification, may affect the value of the Notes issued pursuant to the Sustainability Financing Framework and may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in "social," "green" or "sustainable" assets.

None of the Dealers is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the use of the proceeds of the Notes or BancoEstado's expenditures.

The Sustainability Financing Framework and any practices contemplated thereunder are not incorporated into this Prospectus or the terms of the Notes. They do not establish enforceable contractual obligations of BancoEstado or any other person.

The trading price of the Notes may be negatively affected to the extent that perception by investors of the suitability of the Notes as "green," "social" or "sustainable" bonds deteriorates or demand for sustainability-themed investment products diminishes.

Perception by investors of the suitability of the Notes as "green," "social" or "sustainable" bonds could be negatively affected by dissatisfaction with our compliance with the Sustainability Financing Framework described under "Use of Proceeds," controversies involving the environmental or sustainability-linked impact of our business or industry, evolving standards or market consensus as to what constitutes a "green," "social" or "sustainable" bond or the desirability of investing in "green," "social" or or "sustainable" bonds or any opinion or certification as to the suitability of the Notes as "green," "social" or "sustainable" bonds no longer being in effect. The trading price of the Notes may be also negatively affected to the extent demand for sustainability-themed investment products diminishes due to evolving investor preferences, increased regulatory or market scrutiny on funds and strategies dedicated to sustainability or environmental, social or governance themed investing or for other reasons.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents (or parts of the following documents, as applicable) shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in, and to form part of, this Prospectus:

- The terms and conditions as set on pages 181 to 220 of the Base Prospectus dated April 16, 2019 (the "2019 Base Prospectus"), relating to the Program under the heading "Description of the Notes" (the "2019 Terms and Conditions") (https://investor.bancoestado.cl/sites/default/files/content/documents/Base%20Prospectus%20%28FY%202018%29.pdf).

- The terms and conditions as set out on pages 193 to 233 of the Base Prospectus dated May 18, 2020 (the "2020 Base Prospectus"), relating to the Program under the heading "Description of the Notes" (the "2020 Terms and Conditions") (https://investor.bancoestado.cl/sites/default/files/content/documents/Base%20Prospectus%20%28FY%202019%29.pdf).

- The terms and conditions as set out on pages 203 to 242 of the Base Prospectus dated April 22, 2021 (the "2021 Base Prospectus"), relating to the Program under the heading "Description of the Notes" (the "2021 Terms and Conditions") (https://investor.bancoestado.cl/sites/default/files/content/documents/Base%20Prospectus%20%28FY2020%29.pdf).

- The terms and conditions as set out on pages 192 to 239 of the Base Prospectus dated April 28, 2022 (the "2022 Base Prospectus"), relating to the Program under the heading "Description of the Notes" (the "2022 Terms and Conditions") (https://investor.bancoestado.cl/sites/default/files/content/documents/BancoEstado%20-%202021%20Update%20-%20MTN%20Base%20Prospectus%20%28including%20Financial%20Statements%29%20%28Final%29.pdf)

Only the 2019 Terms and Conditions, 2020 Terms and Conditions, 2021 Terms and Conditions and 2022 Terms and Conditions are herein incorporated by reference, and the non-incorporated parts of the 2019 Base Prospectus, 2020 Base Prospectus, 2021 Base Prospectus and 2022 Base Prospectus are either not relevant for investors or covered elsewhere in this Prospectus and are not incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus and shall not form part of this Base Prospectus.

Copies of the documents incorporated by reference can be obtained from the specified offices of the Luxembourg listing agent (Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.) and on the website of BancoEstado (https://investor.bancoestado.cl/debt-instruments).

Unless specifically incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus, information contained on the websites referenced in this Base Prospectus does not form part of, and is not incorporated by reference in, this Base Prospectus and has not been scrutinized or approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.

USE OF PROCEEDS

As specified in the Final Terms, the net proceeds from the sale of each Series of Notes issued under the Program will be used by us for either:

1. general corporate purposes; or

2. to finance or refinance projects that may qualify as "eligible social projects," "eligible green projects" or a combination thereof under the Sustainability Financing Framework, which will contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

    a. social objectives, such as (i) providing access to essential financial services for low-income and underserved populations; (ii) promoting the creation and preservation of viable jobs, socio-economic advancement and empowerment through microfinance and support to women business, (iii) contributing to the growth of local economies in rural or remote areas; (iv) contributing to the reduction of social inequalities; and (v) supporting COVID-19 alleviation efforts; and

    b. green objectives, such as (i) mitigating the Bank's environmental impact through the adaptation, generation and operation of its infrastructure, headquarters and branches; (ii) prioritize the deployment of programs with the greatest impact in reducing carbon footprint, especially, regarding energy efficiency; (iii) promoting responsible behavior with the environment throughout our value chain; (iv) promoting and evaluating the adoption of measures by suppliers to mitigate their environmental impact, establishing minimum responsibility requirements for those who develop activities within the Bank's facilities; (v) strengthening the relationship with Chilean government institutions and agencies for the environmental public policies deployment; (vi) generating and deploying accessible "green" financial products, particularly to promote the use of renewable energy and support energy efficiency in all customer segments, seeking to generate greatest economic, environmental and social value to our society; and (vii) integrating environmental and social risks in client projects financing.

Pursuant to the Sustainability Financing Framework,

a. the eligible social projects categories are (i) micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); (ii) women entrepreneurs, (iii) social housing, (iv) access to banking services and technological support to financial inclusion; and (v) natural and/or health disaster alleviation efforts; and

b. the eligible green projects categories are (i) green buildings, (ii) renewable energy, (iii) energy efficiency; (iv) clean transportation, (v) sustainable land use; and (vi) circular economy.

The above examples of social or green objectives and categories are for illustrative purposes only and no assurance can be provided that disbursements for projects with such specific characteristics will be made by us in an amount equal to the proceeds from the sale of the Notes. There can be no assurance that any projects so funded will meet investor expectations regarding sustainability performance. Adverse environmental or social impacts may occur during the design, construction and operation of the projects, or the projects may become controversial or criticized by activist groups or other stakeholders.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General

We are a Chilean bank that maintains its financial books and records in Chilean pesos ("Ch$") and prepares its financial statements in accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP as defined below. Chilean Banking GAAP differs in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") and International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS"). Therefore, the financial information included in this Prospectus has not been prepared in accordance with IFRS and there may be material differences in the financial information presented herein had IFRS been applied to the historical financial information. We have made no attempt to quantify these differences.

This Prospectus includes our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, and as of and for the years ending December 31, 2021 and 2022, which have been prepared under Chilean Banking GAAP (as defined below) and which we refer to as the "Audited Consolidated Financial Statements" or "Financial Statements."

Chilean Banking GAAP

We refer to generally accepted accounting principles in Chile effective January 1, 2009, as supplemented by the applicable rules of the CMF (including the accounting standards stipulated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by the CMF (as supplemented, the "Compendium") or the Revised Compendium, as applicable), as "Chilean Banking GAAP." Our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP. The overview of consolidated financial data included herein as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 are derived from, and presented on the same basis as the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read together with the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loans

Unless otherwise specified, all references herein (except in the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements) to loans are to loans and financial leases before deduction for loan loss allowance. Non-performing loans includes, among others, loans for which either principal or interest is overdue for more than 90 days, which do not accrue interest except for certain loans where more than 80% of our exposure under the loan is secured. Restructured loans for which no payments are overdue are not ordinarily classified as non-performing loans (for further information, see "Note 1—Allowances for loan losses" to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statement"). Past due loans include, with respect to any loan, only the portion of principal or interest that is overdue for 90 or more days, and do not include the installments of such loan that are not overdue or that are overdue for less than 90 days, unless legal proceedings have been commenced for the entire outstanding balance according to the terms of the loan, in which case the entire loan is considered past due within 90 days of the beginning of such proceedings.

We record our interbank lending portfolio separately from loans and receivables from customers as loans and advances to banks. Nevertheless, management believes that it is useful to view our loan assets as a single portfolio and accordingly we have presented these loans as part of our loan portfolio in commercial loans.

Effect of Rounding

Certain figures included in this Prospectus have been rounded for ease of presentation. Percentage figures included in this Prospectus have not in all cases been calculated on the basis of such rounded figures but on the basis of such amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, certain percentage amounts in this Prospectus may vary from those obtained by performing the same calculations using the figures in the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain other amounts that appear in this Prospectus may not sum due to rounding.

Economic and Market Data

In this Prospectus, unless otherwise indicated, all macroeconomic data related to the Chilean economy is based on information published by the Central Bank, and all market share and other data related to the Chilean financial system is based on information published by the CMF and our analysis of such information.

Facts, forecasts and statistics in this document relating to Chile, Chile's economy and the Chilean banking industry, including market share information, are derived from various official and other publicly available sources that we generally believe to be reliable. However, we cannot guarantee the quality and reliability of such official and other sources of materials. In addition, these facts, forecasts and statistics have not been independently verified by us and, therefore, we make no representation as to the accuracy of such facts, forecasts and statistics, which may not be consistent with other information compiled within or outside of Chile and may not be complete or up to date. We have taken reasonable care in reproducing or extracting the information from such sources. However, because of possibly flawed or ineffective methodologies underlying the published information or discrepancies between the published information and market practice and other problems, these facts, forecasts or statistics may be inaccurate and may not be comparable from period to period or to facts, forecasts or statistics produced for other economies, and you should not unduly rely upon them.

Currency

In this Prospectus, references to "$," "US$," "U.S. dollars" and "dollars" are to United States dollars, references to "pesos" or "Ch$" are to Chilean pesos, the legal currency of Chile, and references to "UF" are to "*Unidades de Fomento*." The *Unidad de Fomento* (UF) is a unit of account which is linked to, and which is adjusted daily to reflect changes in, the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"). Further, all references to "€," "EUR," or "Euro" are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended. Percentages and certain dollar and peso amounts contained herein have been rounded for ease of presentation. Unless otherwise indicated, the exchange rate used to translate peso amounts appearing in this Prospectus into dollars is (i) for amounts as of December 31, 2020, the Observed Exchange Rate for December 31, 2020, reported on January 4, 2021, which was Ch$710.95 per US$1.00, (ii) for amounts as of December 31, 2021, the Observed Exchange Rate for December 31, 2021, reported on January 2, 2022, which was Ch$844.69 per US$1.00, and (iii) for all other amounts, the Exchange Rate for Accounting Purposes (as defined herein) for December 30, 2022, as estimated by BancoEstado on January 3, 2023, which was Ch$854.31 per US$1.00. These translations should not be construed as representations that the peso amounts actually represent such dollar amounts or could be converted into dollars at the rates indicated or at any other rate. See "Exchange Rates."

The translation of amounts expressed in constant or nominal pesos as of a certain date to the then prevailing exchange rate may result in presentation of dollar amounts different from the dollar amounts that would have been obtained by translating constant or nominal pesos as of a different date to the exchange rate prevailing on such different date.

Miscellaneous

As used in this Prospectus, the term "billion" means one thousand million (1,000,000,000).

The Bank is required by Chilean law to publish interim financial information with its notes on April 30, July 31 and October 30 of each year for the fiscal quarters ending March 31, June 30 and September 30 of each year, respectively. Exceptionally, if the Bank is unable to gather all information necessary to finalize its interim financial information with its notes prior to such dates, the Bank is required to at least publish its statement of financial position, statement of income for the period and statement of other comprehensive income for the period within such dates and the full interim financial information with its notes on May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year for the fiscal quarters ending March 31, June 30 and September 30 of each year, respectively. Interim financial information is available on the Bank's website https://investor.bancoestado.cl/financial-information. Information contained on, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated by reference in, and shall not be considered part of, this Prospectus.

CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

On October 21, 2021, Law No. 21,384 was published in the Official Gazette authorizing a capitalization of BancoEstado to comply with the requirements of Basel III. The capitalization is authorized for an amount of up to US$1.5 billion and will be implemented through December 31, 2025 in line with Basel III capital requirements. On October 28, 2022, the Chilean government disbursed the first installment of such capital contribution in the amount of US$500 million. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Capital and Reserves."

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of December 31, 2022. Except as described above, there has been no material change in our capitalization since December 31, 2022. For additional information, see our Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

	As of December 31, 2022[1]			
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		(in millions of US$)[2]	
Indebtedness				
Total Deposits [3]	Ch$	32,882,716	US$	38,490.4
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending		1,182,342		1,384.0
Bank borrowings		4,612,921		5,399.6
Debt financial instruments issued:				
Letters of credits (mortgage finance bonds)		383,946		449.4
Subordinated bonds		1,215,437		1,422.7
Bonds		7,932,807		9,285.6
Notes		-		-
Other financial liabilities		160,407		187.8
Lease liabilities		80,325		94.0
Financial derivative contracts		3,036,476		3,554.3
Total Indebtedness		51,487,377		60,267.8
Capitalization				
Issued Capital and reserves		2,752,068		3,221.4
Valuation accounts (Other accumulated comprehensive income)		(31,764)		(37.2)
Retained earnings		231,349		270.8
Non-controlling interests		6,840		8.0
Total equity		2,958,493		3,463.0
Total capitalization	**Ch$**	**54,445,870**	**US$**	**63,730.8**

(1) Totals in this tables may differ from the sum of the individual items due to rounding.
(2) U.S. dollar amounts have been translated into Chilean pesos, and Chilean peso amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars, at the Exchange Rate for Accounting Purposes of Ch$854.31 = US$1.00 as of December 30, 2022, as estimated by BancoEstado on January 3, 2023.
(3) Includes current accounts and other demand deposits and time deposits and savings accounts.

EXCHANGE RATES

Chile has two currency markets, the Formal Exchange Market (*Mercado Cambiario Formal*) and the Informal Exchange Market (*Mercado Cambiario Informal*). The Formal Exchange Market is comprised of banks and other entities authorized by the Central Bank. The Informal Exchange Market is comprised of entities that are not expressly authorized to operate in the Formal Exchange Market, such as certain foreign exchange houses and travel agencies, among others. Current regulations require that the Central Bank be informed of certain foreign exchange transactions. The Central Bank is empowered to require that certain purchases and sales of foreign currencies be carried out on the Formal Exchange Market. Both the Formal and Informal Exchange Markets are driven by free market forces. Current regulations require that the Central Bank be informed of certain transactions and that they be effected through the Formal Exchange Market.

The *dólar observado* (the "Observed Exchange Rate"), which is reported by the Central Bank and published daily in the *Diario Oficial* (Official Gazette), is computed by taking the weighted average exchange rate of the previous business day's transactions in the Formal Exchange Market. Nevertheless, the Central Bank may intervene by buying or selling foreign currency on the Formal Exchange Market to attempt to maintain the Observed Exchange Rate within a desired range.

The Informal Exchange Market reflects transactions carried out at an informal exchange rate (the "Informal Exchange Rate"). There are no limits imposed on the extent to which the rate of exchange in the Informal Exchange Market can fluctuate above or below the Observed Exchange Rate. In recent years, the variation between the Observed Exchange Rate and the Informal Exchange Rate has not been significant. Even though the Central Bank is authorized to carry out its transactions at the Observed Exchange Rate, it often uses spot rates instead. Many other banks carry out foreign exchange transactions at spot rates as well.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos.

Under Chilean accounting standards, amounts denominated in foreign currency may be translated into Chilean pesos using the Observed Exchange Rate or an exchange rate estimated internally by the reporting entity. Before 2022, we used the Observed Exchange Rate to translate all amounts denominated in foreign currency into Chilean pesos. Beginning in 2022 and in the context of the CMF's revision of the Compendium (see "Regulation and Supervision—Revised Compendium"), we decided to use the *dólar de representación contable* (the "Exchange Rate for Accounting Purposes"), which is BancoEstado's best estimation of the market exchange rate for any given date, on the basis of the CMF's guidelines as to valuations. In line with the foregoing, unless otherwise indicated herein, currency translations corresponding to information for 2020 and 2021 included in this Prospectus were made using the applicable Observed Exchange Rate and currency translations for information for 2022 were made using the applicable Exchange Rate for Accounting Purposes.

As of January 3, 2023, the Observed Exchange Rate and the Exchange Rate for Accounting Purposes were Ch$855.86 = US$1.00 and Ch$854.31 = US$1.00, respectively.

The following table sets forth for each of the last five years and through March 31, 2023, the annual low, high, average and year-end Observed Exchange Rates for dollars as reported by the Central Bank. No representation is made that the Chilean peso or the dollar amounts referred to herein actually represent, could have been or could be converted into dollars or Chilean pesos, as the case may be, at the rates indicated, at any particular rate or at all.

	Observed Exchange Rates (Ch$ per US$)			
Year	**Low**	**High**	**Average[1]**	**Period-end[2]**
2018	588.28	698.56	640.62	694.77
2019	649.22	828.25	702.85	748.74
2020	710.26	867.83	792.07	710.95
2021	693.74	868.76	759.81	844.69
2022	777.10	1,042.97	872.38	855.86
Month				
October 2022	931.12	983.91	954.64	936.35
November 2022	887.46	948.74	915.08	894.82
December 2022	855.86	889.65	873.81	855.86
January 2023	802.58	856.31	823.88	804.28
February 2023	781.49	831.24	799.54	829.97
March 2023	789.32	830.65	807.78	790.41

(1) The average of monthly average rates during the year-long periods and the daily average for the monthly periods. The yearly or monthly average rate is calculated as the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.
(2) As reported by the Central Bank the first business day following the last day of the period.
Source: Central Bank.

EXCHANGE CONTROLS IN CHILE

The Central Bank is the entity responsible for monetary policies and exchange controls in Chile. Chilean banking institutions, when acting as issuers, are authorized to offer securities internationally provided they comply with, among other things, the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Compendium of Foreign Exchange Regulations of the Central Bank (the "Foreign Exchange Compendium").

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Foreign Exchange Compendium, it is not necessary to seek the Central Bank's prior approval to issue the Notes. The Central Bank only requires the submission of (i) certain annexes containing the financial terms and conditions of the Notes not later than the business day following the date on which any proceeds from the Notes are remitted to Chile, or the first ten days of the month following the issuance of the Notes if the proceeds are used abroad; provided that the Bank may submit the annexes prior to the remittance of the proceeds to Chile or their use abroad, (ii) filings reporting to the Central Bank that a payment has been made on the Notes shall be carried out on the date such payment is made if proceeds are being remitted from Chile or within the first ten calendar days of the month following such payment, if payment is being made with proceeds the bank has abroad, and (iii) any amendment to the annexes referred to in this section, which amendment shall be submitted to the Central Bank within the first ten calendar days of the month following the formalization of such amendment.

Under Chapter XIII of the Foreign Exchange Compendium, payments and remittances of funds from Chile are governed by the rules in effect at the time the payment or remittance is made. Therefore, any change made to Chilean laws and regulations after the date hereof will affect foreign investors who have acquired the Notes. We cannot assure you that further Central Bank regulations or legislative changes to the current foreign exchange control regime in Chile will not restrict or prevent us from acquiring U.S. dollars or that further restrictions applicable to us will not affect our ability to remit U.S. dollars for payment of interest or principal on the Notes.

The above is a summary of the Central Bank's regulations with respect to the issuance of debt securities by banking entities, including the Notes, as in force and effect as of the date of this Prospectus. We cannot assure you that restrictions will not be imposed in the future, nor can there be any assessment of the duration or impact of such restrictions if imposed. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Foreign Exchange Compendium, a copy of which is available from us upon request.

OVERVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following consolidated financial and operating information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the information in the "Presentation of Financial Information," "Management's Discussion and Analysis Results of Operations and Financial Conditions" and "Selected Statistical Information" sections appearing in this Prospectus.

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP.

Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 have been audited by KPMG Auditores y Consultores Ltda., independent auditors.

KPMG Auditores y Consultores Ltda. conducted its audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile (Chilean GAAS). Those standards require auditors to plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Under Chilean GAAS, an audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, KPMG Auditores y Consultores Ltda. express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

On October 7, 2021, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,295 updating the Compendium to revise certain accounting standards applicable to banks and their subsidiaries as a result of various analyses carried out in connection with the implementation of Basel III standards. For a more detailed description of these changes see "Regulation and Supervision—Revised Compendium." The Revised Compendium became effective in January 2022, applying retroactively to January 1, 2021. As a result, the Bank and its subsidiaries established a work plan for the transition from the Compendium that remained in force until December 31, 2021 (the "Old Compendium") to the Revised Compendium. According to this plan, the standards of the Revised Compendium have been applied to prepare interim consolidated statements of financial position and interim consolidated statements of income in compliance with the requirements established in IAS 1.

The information set forth in this Prospectus includes our consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2020 using the Old Compendium, and our consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium. Our consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2021 is being presented using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium, except that, in certain cases and as specified, we also present such information using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium for comparability purposes.

See Annex B for the principal differences between Chilean GAAS and International Standards on Auditing.

The table below present summary consolidated financial information derived from our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and operating information as of and for the years ended December 31 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium.

	As of and for the year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages, ratios and operating data)		(in millions of US$)[1]
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:			
Net interest income	Ch$1,116,506	Ch$1,250,808	US$ 1,480.8
Net fee and commissions income	341,037	451,669	534.7
Net income from financial operations	72,604	(143,607)	(170.0)
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	69,798	289,507	342.7
Other operating income	25,181	58,393	69.0
Provision for loan losses	(369,601)	(257,640)	(305.0)
Total operating expenses[2]	(941,419)	(971,097)	(1,150.0)
Income from investments in associates	(2,093)	135	0.2
Income before income taxes	312,013	678,168	802.9
Income tax expense	(157,735)	(300,710)	(356.0)
Net income for the year	154,278	377,458	446.9
Attributable to equity holders of the Bank	141,714	364,739	431.8
Attributable to non-controlling interest[3]	Ch$ 12,564	Ch$ 12,719	US$ 15.1
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data:			
Cash and due from banks	Ch$15,995,857	Ch$3,114,237	US$ 3,686.8
Financial investments[4]	6,150,266	17,175,945	20,334.0
Loans and advances to banks and loans and account receivables from customers	27,344,432	29,061,269	34,404.7
Allowances for loan losses[5]	(903,238)	(884,661)	(1,048.0)
Financial derivative contracts (assets)[6]	1,722,258	2,238,110	2,649.6
Miscellaneous assets[7]	2,809,642	2,881,103	3,410.8
Total assets	53,119,190	53,586,003	63,438.7
Total Deposits[8]	33,157,313	32,278,607	38,213.6
Other interest-bearing liabilities[9]	13,549,996	13,205,086	15,633.1
Financial derivative contracts (liabilities)[6]	1,777,361	1,844,592	2,183.8
Total equity[10]	2,019,095	2,237,907	2,649.4
Attributable to equity holders of the Bank[11]	Ch$ 2,011,964	Ch$2,232,922	US$ 2,643.5

	As of and for the year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages, ratios and operating data)		(in millions of US$)[1]
Ratios:			
Profitability and performance:			
Net interest margin[12]	2.77%	2.71%	–
Return on average total assets[13] ...	0.33%	0.72%	–
Return on average equity[14]	7.67%	17.77%	–
Capital:			
Average equity as a percentage of average total assets[15]	4.26%	4.06%	–
Credit Quality:			
Allowances for loan losses as percentage of total loans[16]	3.30%	3.04%	–
Past due loans as a percentage of total loans[17]	1.19%	0.76%	–
Operating Ratios:			
Total operating expenses / total operating income[18]	57.93%	50.93%	–
Total operating expenses /average total assets[19]	1.99%	1.85%	–
Other Data:			–
Inflation rate[20]	3.0%	7.2%	–
Appreciation (depreciation) (Ch$/US$) at period end[20]	5.0%	(18.8)%	–
Number of employees at period end.	14,983	15,489	–
Number of branches and other non-ATM facilities at period end[21]	31,921	33,522	–

(1) U.S. dollar amounts have been translated into Chilean pesos, and Chilean peso amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars, at the Observed Exchange Rate of Ch$844.69 = US$1.00 as of December 31, 2021, published by the Central Bank on January 3, 2022.

(2) Total operating expenses is the sum of personnel salaries and expenses, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, impairment and other operating expenses.

(3) Net income attributable to non-controlling shareholders in our consolidated subsidiaries. BNP Paribas Asset Management owns 49.99% of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos and a Chilean subsidiary of MetLife Inc. owns 49.9% of BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.

(4) Includes financial assets held for trading, liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending, financial investments available for sale and financial investments held to maturity.

(5) Includes allowances with regards to loans and advances to banks and loans and receivables from customers.

(6) Derivative contracts are valued at fair value and classified as a separate line item on our consolidated statement of financial position. See "Note 1—Valuation criteria of assets and liabilities" to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(7) Includes transactions in the course of collection, investments in associates, intangible assets, property plant and equipment, current taxes, deferred taxes, right-of-use assets and other assets.

(8) Includes current accounts and other demand deposits and time deposits and savings accounts.

(9) Includes liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending, bank borrowings, debt financial instruments issued and other financial liabilities.

(10) Total equity includes equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank plus non-controlling interest. Equity is calculated according to the guidelines established in Circular No. 3,410 issued by the CMF (formerly, the Superintendency of Banks). According to this format, equity must include non-controlling interest. In the Bank's case, its provision for dividends are determined in accordance with the Bank's Accounting Policy. See "Note 1—Distribution of net income to the Government" to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(11) Equity attributable to the Bank is calculated according to the guidelines established in Circular No. 3,410 issued by the CMF (formerly, the Superintendency of Banks). The main difference between "equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank" and "total equity" is that

"equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank" does not include the provision for mandatory dividends for non-controlling interests, nor the portion of equity attributable to non-controlling interests, while "total equity" does.

(12) Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets. Average interest-earning assets are calculated as follows: first, average interest-earning assets is calculated for each month of the relevant calendar year as the average of the month-end balance of interest-earning assets for such month and the immediately preceding month; second, the twelve monthly averages are summed and divided by twelve.

(13) Net income divided by average total assets. Average total assets is calculated as follows: first, average total assets is calculated for each month of the relevant calendar year as the average of the month-end balance of total assets for such month and the immediately preceding month; second the twelve monthly averages are summed and divided by twelve.

(14) Net income divided by average equity. Average equity is calculated as follows: first, average equity is calculated for each month of the relevant calendar year as the average of the month-end balance of equity for such month and the immediately preceding month; second, the twelve monthly averages are summed and divided by twelve.

(15) Calculated using total equity including non-controlling interest.

(16) Total loans exclude contingent loans.

(17) Past due loans are loans with principal or interest overdue for 90 or more days, and do not include the installments of such loans that are not overdue or that are overdue for less than 90 days, unless legal proceedings have been commenced for the entire outstanding balance of the loan, in which case the entire loan is considered past due within 90 days of the beginning of the proceedings. Total loans exclude contingent loans.

(18) Equal to total operating expenses divided by total operating income. Total operating expenses is the sum of personnel salaries and expenses, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, impairment and other operating expenses. Total operating income is the sum of net interest income, fees and income from services, net foreign exchange gain (loss), net income (expense) from financial operations and other operating income.

(19) Total operating expenses is the sum of personnel salaries and expenses, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, impairment and other operating expenses.

(20) Based on information published by the Central Bank. Annual inflation rates are calculated based on change in the *Índice de Precios al Consumidor* (Consumer Price Index, or "CPI") at December 31 of each year.

(21) Includes branches, *BancoEstado Express* (service points) and *CajaVecina* (remote service points).

The table below presents summary consolidated financial information derived from our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and operating information as of and for the years ended December 31 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium.

	As of and for the year ended December 31,		
	2021	2022	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages, ratios and operating data)		(in millions of US$)(1)
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:			
Net interest income	Ch$836,146	Ch$1,316,190	US$1,540.6
Net inflation indexation income	393,137	851,155	996.3
Net commission income	472,118	446,349	522.5
Other income, net	183,880	264,624	309.8
Credit loss expenses	(256,336)	(702,135)	(821.9)
Operating expenses(2)	(947,146)	(997,900)	(1,168.1)
Operating income	681,799	1,178,283	1,378.0
Income tax	(303,070)	(466,155)	(545.0)
Consolidated profit for the year	378,729	712,128	833.0
Attributable to equity holders of the bank	366,010	694,056	812.4
Attributable to non-controlling interest(3)	Ch$12,719	Ch$18,072	US$21.2
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data:			
Cash and due from banks	Ch$3,114,237	Ch$4,961,287	US$5,807.4
Financial investments(4)	17,163,120	15,001,889	17,560.2
Loans and advances to banks and loans and account receivables from customers	29,061,272	32,118,155	37,595.4
Allowances for loan losses(5)	(884,661)	(1,059,685)	(1,240.4)
Financial derivative contracts (assets)(6)	2,238,110	2,604,971	3,049.2
Miscellaneous assets(7)	2,890,096	3,464,167	4,055.0
Total assets	53,582,171	57,090,784	66,826.8
Total Deposits(8)	32,280,331	32,882,716	38,490.4
Other interest-bearing liabilities(9)	14,416,324	15,568,185	18,223.1
Financial derivative contracts (liabilities)(6)	1,844,592	3,036,476	3,554.3
Total equity(10)	2,234,075	2,958,493	3,463.0
Attributable to equity holders of the Bank(11)	Ch$2,229,090	Ch$2,951,653	US$ 3,455
Ratios:			
Profitability and performance:			
Net interest margin(12)	1.72%	2.71%	-
Adjustment	0.81%	1.75%	-
Return on average total assets(13)	0.71%	1.30%	-

	As of and for the year ended December 31,		
	2021	2022	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages, ratios and operating data)		(in millions of US$)[1]
Return on average equity[14]	17.46%	28.74%	-
Return on average total assets before taxes...	1.27%	2.15%	-
Capital:			
Average equity as a percentage of average total assets[15]...................	4.05%	4.51%	-
Credit Quality:			
Allowances for loan losses as percentage of total loans[16]...........	3.04%	3.30%	-
Past due loans as a percentage of total loans[17]	0.76%	1.02%	-
Operating Ratios:			
Total operating expenses / total operating income[18]...................	50.24%	34.67%	-
Total operating expenses /average total assets[19]	1.77%	1.82%	-
Other Data:			
Inflation rate[20].................................	7.2%	12.8%	-
Appreciation (depreciation) (Ch$/US$) at period end[20]...........	(18.8)%	(1.3)%	-
Number of employees at period end.	15,489	15,352	-
Number of branches and other non-ATM facilities at period end[21]	33,522	36,451	-

(1) U.S. dollar amounts have been translated into Chilean pesos, and Chilean peso amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars, at the Exchange Rate for Accounting Purposes of Ch$854.31= US$1.00 as of December 30, 2022, as estimated by BancoEstado on January 3, 2023.

(2) Operating expenses is the sum of expenses for employee benefit obligations, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, impairment and other operating expenses.

(3) Consolidated profit attributable to non-controlling shareholders in our consolidated subsidiaries. BNP Paribas Asset Management owns 49.99% of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos and a Chilean subsidiary of MetLife Inc. owns 49.9% of BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.

(4) Includes financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss, liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost.

(5) Includes allowances with regards to loans and advances to banks and loans and receivables from customers.

(6) Represents the sum of financial derivative contracts held for trading at fair value through profit or loss and financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge, which are presented as separate line items on our consolidated statement of financial position, in line with the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium. See "Note 2—Assets and liabilities measurement criteria" to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(7) Includes transactions in the course of collection, investments in associates, intangible assets, property plant and equipment, current taxes, deferred taxes, right-of-use assets, non-current assets and disposable groups for sale and other assets.

(8) Includes deposits and other on-demand liabilities and deposits and other time deposits.

(9) Includes liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending, bank borrowings, debt financial instruments issued, regulatory capital financial instruments issued, lease liabilities and other financial liabilities.

(10) Total equity includes equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank plus non-controlling interest. Equity is calculated according to the guidelines established in Circular No. 3,410 issued by the CMF (formerly, the Superintendency of Banks). According to this format, equity must include non-controlling interest. In the Bank's case, its provision for dividends are determined in accordance with the Bank's Accounting Policy. See "Note 2—Distribution of net income as tax benefit" to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

(11) Equity attributable to the Bank is calculated according to the guidelines established in Circular No. 3,410 issued by the CMF (formerly, the Superintendency of Banks). The main difference between "equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank" and "total equity" is that "equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank" does not include the provision for mandatory dividends for non-controlling interests, nor the portion of equity attributable to non-controlling interests, while "total equity" does.

(12) Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets. Average interest-earning assets are calculated as follows: first, average interest-earning assets is calculated for each month of the relevant calendar year as the average of the month-end balance of interest-earning assets for such month and the immediately preceding month; second, the twelve monthly averages are summed and divided by twelve.

(13) Consolidated profit for the year divided by average total assets. Average total assets is calculated as follows: first, average total assets is calculated for each month of the relevant calendar year as the average of the month-end balance of total assets for such month and the immediately preceding month; second the twelve monthly averages are summed and divided by twelve.

(14) Consolidated profit for the year divided by average equity. Average equity is calculated as follows: first, average equity is calculated for each month of the relevant calendar year as the average of the month-end balance of equity for such month and the immediately preceding month; second, the twelve monthly averages are summed and divided by twelve.

(15) Calculated using total equity including non-controlling interest.

(16) Total loans exclude contingent loans.

(17) Past due loans are loans with principal or interest overdue for 90 or more days, and do not include the installments of such loans that are not overdue or that are overdue for less than 90 days, unless legal proceedings have been commenced for the entire outstanding balance of the loan, in which case the entire loan is considered past due within 90 days of the beginning of the proceedings. Total loans exclude contingent loans.

(18) Equal to total operating expenses divided by total operating income. Total operating expenses is the sum of expenses for employee benefit obligations, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, impairment and other operating expenses. Total operating income is the sum of net interest income, fees and income from services, net foreign exchange gain (loss), net income (expense) from financial operations and other operating income.

(19) Total operating expenses is the sum of expenses for employee benefit obligations, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, impairment and other operating expenses.

(20) Based on information published by the Central Bank. Annual inflation rates are calculated based on change in the *Índice de Precios al Consumidor* (Consumer Price Index, or "CPI") at December 31 of each year.

(21) Includes branches, BancoEstado Express (service points) and CajaVecina (remote service points).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Introduction

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the sections entitled "Overview of Consolidated Financial Information," "Selected Statistical Information" and "Presentation of Financial Information" included elsewhere herein. Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP. Certain amounts (including percentage amounts) that appear herein have been rounded for ease of presentation. Percentage figures included herein have not in all cases been calculated on the basis of such rounded figures but on the basis of such amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, certain percentage amounts may vary from those obtained by performing the same calculations using the figures in our Financial Statements. Certain other amounts may not sum due to rounding.

Overview

As described below, changes in interest rates and the rates of inflation as well as economic and political factors affecting Chile have an important impact on our financial performance. See "Selected Statistical Information—Loan Portfolio" for a description of risk characteristics associated with each type of loan in our loan portfolio.

Chilean Economy

Overview

Substantially all of our operations and customers are located in Chile. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations are substantially dependent upon economic conditions prevailing in Chile.

In 2020, the Chilean economy contracted at a real rate of 5.8%, with the sharpest contraction in the first half of 2020 driven by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the confinement measures imposed by the Chilean government to reduce the number of infections. In the second half of 2020, the Chilean economy experienced a gradual recovery driven by an ease of such confinement measures, which led to an increase in mobility and the reopening of several economic activities, and by the withdrawal of pension savings pursuant to Law No. 21,248 and Law No. 21,295, as described below. For the three month period ended December 31, 2020, the unemployment rate was 10.3%, mainly due to a decrease in employed workers during the year, especially in the most affected sectors of the economy, such as commerce, construction and several services. In addition, in 2020, the annual inflation rate reached 3.0%, consistent with the Central Bank's target. The Chilean banking system's loan supply contracted 0.4% in real terms in 2020. This relatively low contraction in the loan supply when compared to the contraction in the Chilean economy reflects the effect of the Chilean government's and Central Bank's measures to support commercial loans (see "—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments"), while consumer loans decreased and mortgage loans remain relatively stable.

In 2021, the Chilean economy grew at a real rate of 11.7%, mainly driven by measures implemented by the Chilean government to support individuals and enterprises amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, including pension fund withdrawals, which injected liquidity in the Chilean economy. In the second half of 2021, the Chilean economy experienced a strong recovery driven by an easing of confinement measures, which led to an increase in mobility and the reopening of several economic activities, and by the third withdrawal of pension savings pursuant to Law No. 21,330. For the three month period ended December 31, 2021, the unemployment rate was 7.2%, mainly due to an increase in employed workers during the year, especially in the sectors of the economy that reopened their activities, such as construction, commerce and accommodation and food services. In addition, in 2021, the annual inflation rate reached 7.2%, above the Central Bank's target of 3.0%. The Chilean banking system's loan supply grew 4.1% in real terms in 2021. This expansion in the loan supply when compared to the increase in the Chilean economy reflects the effect of the rise in domestic demand and excess of liquidity, as consumer loans remained stable and mortgage loan increased in real terms. In addition, an increase in commercial loans was mainly driven by government support to enterprises.

In 2022, the Chilean economy grew at a real rate of 2.4%, mainly driven by an expansion of domestic demand, which slowed down during the second half of 2022 as a result of a decrease in liquidity in connection with the phasing out of the government aid programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the three month period ended December 31, 2022, the unemployment rate was 7.9%. In addition, in 2021, the annual inflation rate reached 12.8%, above the Central Bank's target of 3.0%. The Chilean banking system's loan supply contracted 2.3% in real terms in 2022. This contraction in the loan supply when compared to the increase in the Chilean economy reflects the effect of the slowdown in domestic demand during the second half of 2022 and a decrease in liquidity, which resulted in a decrease in commercial loans and a slight increase in real terms in consumer and mortgage loans.

The following table sets forth annualized real GDP growth on a quarterly basis and quarterly inflation rates and average real interest rates in Chile for the last three years.

	2020					2021					2022				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year
Real GDP growth[(1)]	0.2%	(14.2)%	(9.0)%	–	5.8%	–	18.9%	17.2%	12.0%	11.7%	7.5%	5.2%	0.2%	(2.3)%	2.4%
Inflation rate	5.5%	(0.6)%	3.5%	3.6%	3.0%	5.2%	3.0%	9.8%	11.0%	7.2%	14.2%	15.1%	14.7%	7.4%	12.8%
Average 30-day Interbank Loan Rate	1.66%	0.40%	0.26%	0.28%	0.65%	0.33%	0.35%	0.93%	2.8%	0.28%	5.1%	7.8%	9.8%	11.0%	8.5%

(1) Preliminary estimation for the year 2022.
Source: Central Bank and Chilean National Institute of Statistics.

The Central Bank's monthly indicator of economic activity (IMACEC) showed a 12.0% decrease from December 2022 to January 2023 and a 4.7% decrease from January to February 2023.

Presidential and Congressional Elections

General elections were held on November 21, 2021, including congressional, regional and presidential elections. The presidential election was led by Jose Antonio Kast the conservative right-wing candidate, and the left-wing candidate Gabriel Boric. On December 19, 2021, these two candidates participated in the runoff elections and Gabriel Boric, the left-wing candidate, was elected president with approximately 55.87% of the votes. Mr. Boric took office on March 11, 2022, succeeding president Sebastián Piñera.

President Gabriel Boric has stated that he intends to make significant changes to the current political, social and economic schemes, with emphasis on social policies, greater state intervention in the economy, and less participation by the private sector in health, pension and education systems, which would be financed with tax increases. However, it is unclear whether such changes will be approved as envisaged or at all, as President Boric took office without a majority in Congress and during the drafting process of the new Constitution, which process and conclusion thereof remain uncertain.

Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments

Beginning in October 2019, Chile experienced a wave of protests and social unrest. These protests were initially sparked by the Chilean government's announcement of an increase in subway fares in Santiago but have since evolved to express broader concerns over inequality. During the course of the demonstrations, several of our branches and ATMs suffered damages caused by vandalism, with 15 of our branches and 210 of our ATMs becoming inoperative.

Following consultations in the Chilean Congress with members of the opposition, on October 22, 2019, the President announced a series of measures to address social demands (the "Social Agenda"), including the 2020 Tax Reform. See "Regulation and Supervision—Chilean Tax Reforms."

On November 15, 2019, representatives of Chile's leading political parties entered into an agreement to hold a referendum on whether the Chilean Constitution should be replaced. On October 25, 2020, Chile held a referendum whereby nearly 80% of voters opted to replace the Constitution and to have a new constitution drafted by a special constitutional convention. On July 4, 2021, a constitutional convention was established following a public vote to select its members (the "2021 Constitutional Convention"). On September 4, 2022, the 2021 Constitutional Convention submitted a draft constitution to a public referendum. 62% of the voters elected to reject such draft.

On December 12, 2022, almost all political parties represented in Congress reached an agreement regarding the principles for the drafting and approval of a new Constitution. On January 17, 2023, Law No. 21,533 was published in the Official Gazette, setting forth the bases and procedures for the drafting and approval of a new Constitution, including the creation of a Commission of Experts, a Constitutional Council and an Admissibility Technical Committee. The Commission of Experts will be in charge of a preliminary draft of the new Constitution, which will be used by the Constitutional Council as basis for the final proposal. Pursuant to Law No. 21,533, any draft new constitution must include certain "essential institutional principles" in connection with Chile's form of government, the state's institutions and certain fundamental rights. The Admissibility Technical Committee will be tasked with determining whether any proposed provision is inadmissible because it contradicts any essential institutional principle and whether a proposed draft reflects all such principles. Upon its approval by three-fifths of the members of the Constitutional Council, the final draft of the new constitution will be submitted to approval in a public referendum. The Commission of Experts and the Admissibility Technical Committee were constituted on March 6, 2023, and the Constitutional Council is scheduled to be constituted on June 7, 2023.

In December 2019, the Minister of Finance announced the Employment Protection and Economic Recovery Plan (the "Recovery Plan"), aimed at supporting economic recovery by strengthening employment protection, boosting public investment, supporting small- and medium- sized companies and the reconstruction of urban infrastructure following widespread demonstrations that took place in Chile from October to December 2019. The total cost of the Recovery Plan was estimated at US$5.5 billion.

Within this context, in November 2019, the Bank launched its *Estamos Contigo* (We are with you) program, which provided support to micro- and small- entrepreneurs by deferring payment of fees and funding at a preferential rate. During 2021, Ch$1.3 trillion credit facilities were granted to 140,837 micro- and small-companies under the *Estamos Contigo* program. In addition, under this program, BancoEstado provided deferrals of loans repayments at no additional interest to approximately 4,075 customers of micro- and small-companies. During 2022, the Bank did not grant any credit or defer any loan payments under this program.

On March 13, 2020, due to the rapid escalation in the spread of COVID-19, the CMF imposed permanent monitoring measures on the financial markets, such as (i) requiring audited entities to adopt and report contingency plans necessary to ensure operational continuity in accordance with their regulatory obligations; and (ii) requiring financial entities to adopt measures necessary to ensure an adequate attention to their customers and users, reinforcing alternative channels of customer support such as web platforms and cell phone applications, among others.

On March 19, 2020, the Chilean government announced a series of extraordinary economic relief measures aimed at protecting health, salaries and employment in light of the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on the global economy (the "Coronavirus Plan"), which are subject to Congressional approval. The total cost of the Coronavirus Plan was estimated at US$11.75 billion and includes a US$500 million capital contribution to BancoEstado to expand its lending operations. Following such capitalization announcement, the Bank introduced a series of extraordinary measures based on the extension of the *Estamos Conti*go (We are with you) program, including (i) a deferral of up to six installments on UF denominated mortgage loans with no additional interest for individuals and micro- and small- enterprises, (ii) a deferral of three installments at a 0% interest rate for consumer credits (extending their original maturities), and the refinancing of consumer loans, credit cards and home credit lines at preferential rates for individuals, (iii) the refinancing of commercial loans with up to a six-month grace period at a preferential rate for micro- and small- enterprises, (iv) a deferral of up to six monthly installments on commercial credits at costs of fund for micro- and small- enterprises (extending their original maturities), (v) working capital financing for businesses (both clients and non-clients) at a preferential rate and, in the case of micro- and small- enterprises, with up to a six-month grace period, and (vi) access to deferred payments and refinancing on a needs basis for medium- and large- enterprises.

On March 23, 2020, the CMF adopted additional measures to ensure greater flexibility for the financial system in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including: (i) an authorization for banks to reschedule the payment of up to three mortgage loans' installments without additional credit provisions; (ii) an authorization for banks to extend up to six months the maturity of consumer and small and medium-sized enterprises loans, which shall not be considered as a renegotiation for provisioning purposes; (iii) an authorization for banks to use mortgage guarantees' surpluses to secure credits for small- and medium- sized enterprises; (iv) an 18-month extension on the period in which banks may sell goods received as payment in kind; and (v) a modification to the treatment of the cash amount that banks must post as collateral for the variation margin of bilaterally cleared derivative transactions, allowing for the value of the derivative to be offset against the amount pledged as collateral.

On March 23, 2020, the Central Bank announced a series of measures aimed at providing liquidity to the Chilean economy and support credit, including a credit facility (Conditional Credit Facility for Incremental Placements) for banking entities to continue financing and refinancing loans to households and companies, especially those that do not have access to the capital market. To access this credit facility, banking entities have to pledge: (i) their holdings of Central Bank or Chilean Treasury bonds; (ii) fixed interest notes held (except for subordinated or non-maturing securities); or (iii) other securities registered with the CMF that meet the Central Banks' risk conditions. Additionally, the Central Bank announced the relaxation of liquidity requirements for banking entities. For this purpose, the Compendium of Financial Rules was temporarily modified to expressly consider that in situations of national emergency or other serious exceptional circumstances, the Council of the Central Bank may, at its sole discretion, relax or suspend the application of the existing liquidity limits. On June 17, 2020, the Central Bank announced a second stage of the Conditional Credit Facility for Incremental Placements, for a total amount of US$16.0 billion, to deepen and extend commercial credit to respond to the extension of the health emergency caused by COVID-19. Banking entities' access to this second stage of the Conditional Credit Facility for Incremental Placements funds will be linked to increased commercial lending and its use must be supported by eligible collateral. In addition, the Central Bank announced the implementation of an asset purchase program for up to US$8.0 billion during a six-month period, which will include securities issued by the Central Bank and by banking entities. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank had received US$4.7 billion pursuant to these financings.

On April 8, 2020, the Chilean government announced a second stage of the Coronavirus Plan. The total cost of the Coronavirus Plan (including this second stage) was estimated at US$24.0 billion and includes the following measures: (i) the creation of a US$2.0 billion fund to provide greater benefits and create more jobs for vulnerable individuals, especially aimed to benefit 2.6 million informal workers without unemployment insurance; and (ii) support to small and medium-sized enterprises and business in financial distress through lines of credit guaranteed by the Chilean government, covering 85% of the loan and in an aggregate amount of up to US$24 billion. These financing will be for a period of up to 48 months, with a grace period of up to six more months, and may equal as much as three months of a company's sales.

On April 8, 2020, the Central Bank announced a series of complementary measures aimed at providing liquidity to the Chilean economy and support credit, particularly to companies that have seen their cash flows severely affected as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. In addition, the Central Bank announced an extension of financial services offered by the Central Bank to non-banking entities, aimed at ensuring the continuity of their payment obligations. Further, an additional line of credit will be available under the Conditional Credit Facility for Incremental Placements for a total aggregate amount of US$24 billion, providing loans at the monetary policy rate (0.50%) to those banking entities that provide lines of credit guaranteed by the Chilean government pursuant to the measures announced by the President (as described above). On November 2, 2022, the Central Bank announced that, with the aim of contributing to the orderly expiration of the Conditional Credit Facility for Incremental Placements, it would implement a standardization program for eligible guarantees pursuant to which the secured loan portfolio stock will be substituted by instruments that qualify as eligible under the Central Bank's ordinary liquidity facilities at a rate of one-eighteenth per month, starting on January 26, 2023. On November 11, 2021, the Central Bank authorized the extension of the maturity date of the lines of credit granted under the Conditional Credit Facility for Incremental Placements until August 30, 2022, for those banking entities that so request it.

Following the announcement on April 8, 2020, on April 12, 2020, the President announced the framework of terms and conditions for the management of credit lines guaranteed by the Chilean government aimed at facilitating companies' access to working capital loans. In April 2020, Congress enacted legislation approving this framework and the capitalization of the Bank announced on March 19, 2020. This framework allows guarantees for new loans of up to US$24 billion and complements the capitalization of the small businesses guarantee fund ("FOGAPE Fund"), for an amount of US$3 billion. This framework has been coordinated with complementary actions by the Central Bank and the CMF. The main elements of this framework are: (i) credit lines for working capital for an amount equal to as much as three months of a company's sales for companies with annual sales of up to 1 million UF; (ii) financings will be for a period of up to 48 months, with a grace period of up to six more months; (iii) loans will have a maximum interest rate of the monetary policy rate *plus* 3% (as of the date of this Prospectus, the current real interest rate is equivalent to 0%); (iv) banks shall offer this credit line in a massive, expeditious and standardized way to reach the expected 1.3 million potential beneficiaries with weekly reports from the Banks on applications and approvals to monitor compliance with this commitment and the transparency of the process; (v) for entities requesting these credit lines, banks will postpone any repayments of other pre-existing loans for at least 6 months, in order to relieve the financial burden; (vi) basic eligibility criteria the client has not filed for insolvency proceedings, and is not delinquent on loan payments for more than 30 days as of March 30, 2020, or as of October 30, 2019 for companies with sales below UF25,000. In addition, on January 4, 2021, Law No. 21,299 was published in the Official Gazette, allowing financial institutions to grant postponement loans (*créditos de postergación*) to mortgage loans debtors with the sole purpose of refinancing up to six monthly installments of mortgage secured loans. The postponement loans will be guaranteed by the FOGAPE Fund and will be exclusively used to pay the deferred installments of mortgage secured loans. In addition, postponement loans will not be subject to stamp taxes and their interest rate will not exceed the rate of the related original mortgage secured loans. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank had granted a total of 81,859 credits with FOGAPE guarantee under this program, which are equivalent to Ch$798.9 billion and mostly relate to customers with annual sales below UF2,400.

On January 27, 2021, Congress enacted legislation to amend the FOGAPE Fund, and to create a new FOGAPE program focused on investment and economic reactivation, relaxing the current conditions for the financing of small, medium and large enterprises. The purpose of the bill includes (i) allowing the proceeds of financings guaranteed by the FOGAPE Fund to be used in debt refinancing; (ii) extending the availability period of financings guaranteed by the FOGAPE Fund under Law No. 21,229 (the "FOGAPE COVID-19 Program") until December 31, 2021; (iii) eliminating the maximum interest rate applicable to financings guaranteed by the FOGAPE Fund and authorizing the President to set a different rate pursuant to a Supreme Decree issued by the President of Chile; (iv) authorizing the Ministry of Finance to increase the FOGAPE Fund guarantees' limits for those economic sectors most affected by the financial crisis; (v) authorizing the Ministry of Finance acting via Supreme Decree issued by the President of Chile to regulate the conditions and requirements for different regimes of FOGAPE Fund guarantees that could fit the enterprises' requirements and the current national economic context; and (vi) allowing for an extension of the repayment dates in the loans and guarantees granted under the FOGAPE COVID-19 program, to up to 60 months after the disbursement.

On December 3, 2022, Congress enacted Law No. 21,514, which expands the scope of the FOGAPE Fund by creating a new program focused on supporting micro enterprises and small and medium-sized businesses that: (i) develop one or more activities listed as "priority economic activities"; (ii) have not previously had access to any financial support guaranteed by the FOGAPE Fund in accordance with Law No. 21,229, as amended; (iii) have not received any governmental financial support guaranteed by other reactivation or reconstruction funds; and/or (iv) are registered as businesses affected by rural violence. The central elements of Law No. 21,514 are: (i) the establishment of credit lines guaranteed by the FOGAPE Fund for the purposes of financing investment, working capital, expenses, or re-financing debt; (ii) the guaranteed loans cannot exceed the equivalent of US$176,850, US$276,328, and US$1,105,313, for micro, small and medium enterprises, respectively; (iii) guaranteed loans must at least include a 12-months grace period for the payment of the first installment; (iii) the FOGAPE Fund guarantee only covers the principal amount of the loan, but not accrued interest; (iv) the guarantee covers up to 95%, 90% and 85% of the unpaid balance for micro, small and medium enterprises, respectively; (iv) the maximum interest rate for loans granted in Chilean pesos will be the monetary policy rate plus 500 basis points; and (v) the guarantee will remain valid for a maximum of 12 years, regardless of the financing period. In addition, Law No. 21,514 allows for an extension of the guarantee period, up to a total of 12 years, for loans granted before April 25, 2020 that were guaranteed by the FOGAPE Fund in accordance with Law No. 21,229, as amended.

On December 13, 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued Supreme Decree No. 435, establishing the rules for the administration of the FOGAPE Fund. The first round of adjudications of guarantee rights in connection with the FOGAPE Fund took place on December 27, 2022, in the form of a competitive bidding process. As a result of such process, BancoEstado was adjudicated guarantee rights amounting to UF5,383,542.

On July 23, 2020, Congress enacted Law No. 21,248, allowing pension fund account holders to exceptionally withdraw in advance of up to a 10% of their private pension funds, within a one-year period, in order to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. On December 10, 2020, Congress enacted Law No. 21,295, allowing pension fund account holders to make a second withdrawal in advance of up to a 10% of their private pension funds, within a one-year period. On December 21, 2020, the Constitutional Court of Chile ruled that the second withdrawal was unconstitutional, on the grounds that the right to initiate bills relating to social security matters is a Presidential prerogative; however, this decision will not affect the withdrawals made prior to such decision. On April 28, 2021, Law No. 21,330 was published in the Official Gazette to allow for pension fund account holders to make a third withdrawal of funds from their individual accounts of up to 10% of the existing balances subject to a maximum withdrawal of 150 unidades de fomento. The Bank made over 11.1 million and 0.6 million payments related to such withdrawals by its clients, for a total amount of Ch$10.6 trillion (US$12.6 billion) and Ch$0.525 trillion (US$0.614 billion) during 2021 and 2022, respectively.

On February 2, 2023, Congress enacted Law No. 21,543, to create the Special Guarantee Fund, which is aimed at providing guarantees for loans and other financing mechanisms in connection with specific economic activities or sectors under transitory programs. The Fund, which will be administered by BancoEstado and under the regulatory oversight of the CMF, will be initially funded through a US$50 million contribution from the Chilean government, which can be supplemented with a further US$20 million contribution if needed on the basis of the relationship between the Fund's guaranteed amounts and net assets. The first two programs in connection with the Fund are for first-time housing and construction and real estate sector loans.

Inflation

Chile has experienced high levels of inflation in the past, which have significantly affected our financial condition and results of operations. During 2020, the annual headline and core inflation rates increased to 3.0% and 2.6%, respectively, driven by an increase in the prices of several high-demand goods, while services inflation remained low. During 2021, the annual headline and core inflation rates increased to 7.2% and 5.2%, respectively, driven by an increase in the prices of several high-demand goods and services. During 2022, the annual headline and core inflation rates increased to 12.8% and 8.6%, respectively, driven by an increase in the prices of several high-demand goods and services resulting in part from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. In January and February 2023, the rate of inflation stood at 12.3% and 11.9%, respectively. See "—Overview."

The annual base for calculating the CPI and the goods and services that comprise the CPI basket is updated every five years. The most recent update took place in February 2019, whereby the *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas* (the National Statistics Institute) amended the annual base to 2018 and made minor adjustments to the list of goods and services comprising the CPI basket to take into account prevailing digital trends.

Our results of operations reflect the effect of inflation in the following ways:

- a substantial portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in UF. The UF is a unit of account, the peso value of which is indexed daily to reflect inflation recorded in the previous month. The net increase or decrease in the nominal peso value of our UF-denominated assets and liabilities is reflected as income or loss in our income statement, and

- the rates of interest earned and paid on peso-denominated assets and liabilities reflect to a certain degree inflation and expectations regarding inflation.

The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the statistical information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 set forth in "Selected Statistical Information," are stated in nominal pesos. See "Presentation of Financial Information."

UF-denominated Assets and Liabilities. The UF is revalued in monthly cycles. On every day in the period beginning on the tenth day of the current month through the ninth day of the succeeding month, the nominal peso value of the UF is indexed up (or down in the event of deflation) to reflect that day's pro rata amount of the prior calendar month's change in the CPI. One UF was equal to Ch$29,070.33, Ch$30,991.74 and Ch$35,110.98 as of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The effect of any changes in the nominal peso value of our UF-denominated assets and liabilities is reflected in our results of operations as income (or a loss, in the event of deflation) in net interest and indexation revenue. See Note 27 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Our net interest and indexation revenue will be positively affected by an inflationary environment to the extent that our UF-denominated assets exceed our UF-denominated liabilities. Our net interest and indexation revenue will be negatively affected by inflation in any period in which our UF-denominated liabilities exceed our UF-denominated assets. Our UF-denominated assets exceeded our UF-denominated liabilities by Ch$6,539.7 billion, Ch$5,942.5 billion and Ch$6,478.0 billion during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. See "Selected Statistical Information."

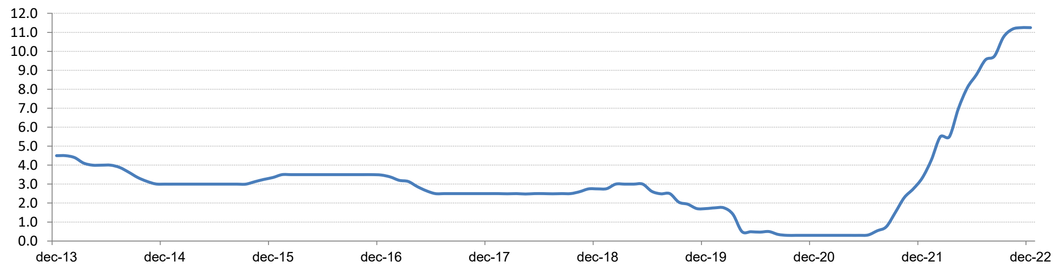
Financial Accounting in Hyperinflationary Economies. Accounting for hyperinflation is applied only for entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy (defined as an economy experiencing 100 percentage points of inflation for three years). Since our functional currency is the Chilean peso and Chile did not meet the criteria for the hyperinflation in 2020, 2021 and 2022 we were not required to apply hyperinflationary accounting.

Peso-denominated Assets and Liabilities. Rates of interest prevailing in Chile during any period reflect, in significant part, the rate of inflation during the period and expectations of future inflation. The responsiveness to such prevailing rates on our peso-denominated interest-earning assets and interest bearing liabilities varies. See "—Interest Rates." We maintain a substantial amount of non-interest bearing peso-denominated demand deposits. The ratio of such deposits to average interest-bearing liabilities was 38.2%, 57.0% and 30.3% during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Because such deposits are not sensitive to inflation any decline in the rate of inflation adversely affects our net interest margin on assets funded with such deposits and any increase in the rate of inflation increases the net interest margin on such assets.

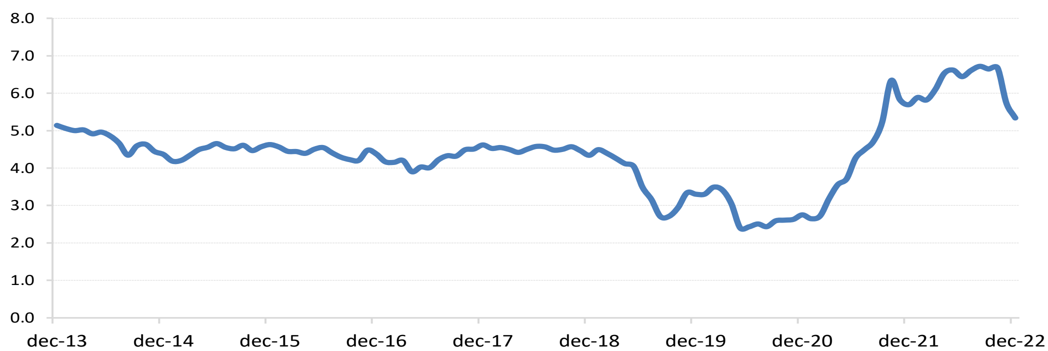
Interest Rates

The following graphs set forth trends in representative short- and long-term Chilean interest rates from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2022. Short-term interest rates are represented by the interbank interest rate. Given that, as of August 2022, the Central Bank no longer reports the rate for five-year Central Bank peso bonds, long-term rates are represented by the rate for ten-year Central Bank peso bonds.

Interbank interest rate
(annual rate, percent)



Ten-year Central Bank Ch$ Bonds
(yearly rate, in %)



On March 16 and March 31, 2020, following the outbreak of the COVID-19 and its potential impact on sales and cash flows of affected companies, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises, the Central Bank reduced the monetary policy rate by 75 basis points to reach 1.00% and by 50 basis points to reach 0.50%, respectively. In addition, in 2020 the Central Bank implemented a set of additional measures to ensure the normal functioning of credit markets and the effective transmission of the increased monetary stimulus. In order to maintain the inflation rate within inflation targets, the Central Bank has increased the monetary policy rate by 25, 75, 125 and 125 basis points in July, August, October and December 2021, respectively, reaching 4.00%. On January 26, March 29, May 5, June 7, July 13, September 6 and October 12, 2022, the Central Bank increased the monetary policy rate by 150, 150, 125, 75, 75, 100, and 50 basis points, respectively, to reach 11.25%, where it remains as of the date of this Prospectus. See "—Foreign Exchange Rates."

To mitigate the effect of fluctuations in interest rates on our investment portfolio, we have attempted to match interest-earning assets and interest bearing liabilities. Higher interest rates, lower growth in GDP and the continued effects of the global crisis may adversely affect the growth and quality of our investment portfolio.

Interest rates earned and paid on our assets and liabilities reflect, to a certain degree, inflation and expectations regarding inflation as well as shifts in short-term rates related to the Central Bank's monetary policies. The Central Bank manages overnight interbank interest rates based on its objective of keeping the annual inflation rate within the range of 2% and 4% during any 24-month period. Because our liabilities generally reprice faster than our assets, changes in the rate of inflation or short-term rates in the economy are reflected in the rates of interest we pay on our liabilities before such changes are reflected in the rates of interest we earn on our assets. Accordingly, our net interest margin on assets and liabilities tends to be adversely affected in the short term by increases in inflation or short-term rates and to benefit in the short term from decreases in inflation or short-term rates, although the existence of non-interest bearing peso-denominated demand deposits tends to mitigate both effects. In addition, because our peso-denominated liabilities have relatively short repricing periods, they are generally more responsive to changes in inflation or short-term rates than our UF-denominated liabilities. As a result, during periods of rising and volatile inflation, customers may switch funds from UF-denominated deposits to more expensive peso-denominated deposits, thereby adversely affecting our net interest margin.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Changes in the value of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The Chilean peso has been subject to significant fluctuation in the past and may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. In 2020, the Chilean peso appreciated 5.0% to Ch$710.95 per US$1.00, mainly due to the increase in both spot and future copper prices. In 2021, the Chilean Peso depreciated 18.8% to Ch$844.69 per US$1.00, mainly due to the continuous increase in both spot and future copper prices. In 2022, the Chilean Peso depreciated 1.3% to Ch$855.86 per US$1.00, mainly due to a global appreciation of the dollar, a decrease in the international price of copper and an increase in economic uncertainty at the domestic level. On July 14, 2022, due to the higher volatility of the Chilean peso, the Central Bank implemented a foreign exchange intervention program in order to curb the distortions in the financial market. On December 27, 2022, the Central Bank announced that the foreign exchange intervention program would be extended until June 2, 2023. See "—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments."

On June 30, 2021, the Central Bank enacted a regulatory framework applicable to Clearing House for High Value Payments (*Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor,* or "CCPAV") with the objective of (i) channeling the local foreign exchange market through infrastructures that follow international best practices; (ii) coordinating a payment system following the "payment versus payment" international standard both at the clearing and settlement levels; (iii) improving banking entities' liquidity management, reducing operational and financial risk, and (iv) developing a robust payment system for local foreign exchange operations. This framework authorizes private entities to implement and operate CCPAVs to clear payments originated in international exchange transactions carried out in the spot market and corresponding to purchases and sales of U.S. dollars vis-à-vis Chilean pesos. In addition, the framework strengthens the prudential requirements applicable to the CCPAVs' clearing payments in Chilean pesos.

A portion of our assets and liabilities is denominated in foreign currencies, principally the U.S. dollar. In the year ended December 31, 2020, average foreign currency-denominated liabilities exceeded average foreign currency-denominated assets by Ch$3,925.9 billion. In the year ended December 31, 2021, average foreign currency-denominated liabilities exceeded average foreign currency-denominated assets by Ch$1,336.7 billion. In the year ended December 31, 2022, average foreign currency-denominated liabilities exceeded average foreign currency-denominated assets by Ch$1,668.8 billion. Because such assets and liabilities, as well as interest earned or paid on such assets and liabilities, and gains (losses) realized upon the sale of such assets, are translated to pesos in preparing our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, our income may be affected by changes in the value of the peso with respect to foreign currencies (principally the U.S. dollar). See "Exchange Rates" and "—Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)." Our policy is to maintain the balances of our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities matched and for that purpose we use derivatives to hedge our foreign exchange positions. See "—Asset and Liability Management—Exchange Rate Sensitivity."

Contingent Loans

Contingent loans are off-balance sheet assets that consist of unfunded letters of credit, guarantees, performance bonds and other unfunded commitments. Chilean banks charge their customers a fee for contingent loans as well as interest for the periods of the contingent loans. Accordingly, we treat contingent loans as interest-earning assets. As a result of this treatment, the comparatively low rates of interest earned on these assets have a distorting effect on the average interest rate earned on total interest-earning assets. See "Selected Statistical Information—Average Consolidated Statement of Financial Positions, Income Earned from Interest-Earning Assets and Interest Paid and Accrued on Interest Bearing Liabilities." As of December 31, 2020, we had Ch$4,666.1 billion in contingent loans (gross) and Ch$4,627.7 billion in contingent loans (net). As of December 31, 2021, we had Ch$5,390.6 billion in contingent loans (gross) and Ch$5,342.8 billion in contingent loans (net). As of December 31, 2022, we had Ch$6,481.0 billion in contingent loans (gross) and Ch$6,415.7 billion in contingent loans (net).

Critical Accounting Policies

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we use estimates and assumptions to account for certain assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and other transactions. The consolidated financial statements include various estimates and assumptions, including but not limited to the adequacy of allowances for loan losses, estimates of the fair value of certain financial instruments, the selection of useful lives of certain assets and the valuation and recoverability of deferred tax assets. We evaluate these estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in future periods could differ from those estimates and assumptions, and if these differences were significant enough, our reported results of operations would be affected materially.

Note 2 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements contains a summary of our significant accounting policies. We believe that the following policies involve the most critical judgments by management or the highest degree of complexity that currently affect our financial condition and results of operations:

Financial Assets

Pursuant to IFRS 9, BancoEstado classifies its financial instruments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost. The definition of the components of a portfolio is made based on the business model with which the Bank and its subsidiaries manage the assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows, commonly known as the principle of Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ("SPPI"). The business model reflects the way in which a group of financial instruments is jointly managed to achieve the objective of a specific business. Therefore, the classification is made on an aggregate basis and not with respect to a particular instrument.

Additionally, the business model represents the way in which financial assets are managed to generate cash flows, that is, through the receipt of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial instruments or both sources.

Conceptually, the SPPI test consists of analyzing the cash flows of the assets, observing if these correspond solely to the payment of principal, which corresponds to the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition (this amount may change throughout the life of the financial asset), and interest on the principal, pending at the beginning of the transaction. The interests consist of the consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal pending payment during a given period, for the financing costs, plus a profit margin.

In any case, the contractual conditions that, at the time of initial recognition, have a minimal effect on cash flows or depend on the occurrence of exceptional and highly unlikely events, do not prevent non-compliance with the conditions of the SPPI test.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. BancoEstado manages a portfolio of financial instruments (non-derivatives) for trading purposes, which may be denominated in both domestic and foreign currency, intended to generate return from the difference between the purchase price and the sales price of the liquid debt securities or through arbitration. The Bank may receive contractual cash flows during the period in which it holds the financial instruments in its portfolio, however, obtaining such flows is not essential to meet the objective of the business model.

Financial assets held for trading are measured at fair value based on market prices at the closing date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

A debt financial asset will be classified for trading at fair value through profit or loss provided that the Bank considers it for its management, as a business model, or that due to the characteristics of its contractual cash flows it is not appropriate to classify it at fair value through other comprehensive income or at amortized cost.

Gains or losses from adjustments for their measurement at fair value, as well as gains or losses from trading activities (sale of instruments), are included in the caption "Financial result for financial assets and liabilities held for trading" of the Consolidated Statements of Income. Accrued interest and inflation indexation are also reported as "Financial result for financial assets and liabilities held for trading" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

All purchases and sales of financial assets for trading that must be delivered within the term established by market regulations or conventions are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed. These instruments are not subject to the IFRS 9 impairment model indicated in Note 2.i to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial assets that are recorded through profit or loss also include "Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss" and "Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss." Financial assets not held for trading mandatory valued at fair value through profit or loss are assigned to a business model whose objective is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or selling the financial assets, but cash flows have not met the SPPI test. The portfolio of instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, records those instruments that, at the time of initial recognition, are irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss, if this eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring or recognizing the assets on a different basis.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The purpose of this portfolio is to obtain contractual cash flows from financial assets, as well as returns from the sale of instruments. Under the terms of the contract, cash flows are received on specific dates that are payments of principal plus interest on such principal amount.

Unrealized gains or losses originating from the change in their fair value are recognized with a debit or credit to equity accounts. When these investments are disposed of, the amount of adjustments to fair value accumulated in equity is transferred to profit or loss and reported under the caption "Financial result for income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income, while the amounts for expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss accounts under the caption "Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income", as described in Note 2.i to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

In general, sales of these financial assets are lower in frequency and amount compared to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost. This portfolio is intended to maintain a financial asset to collect its contractual cash flows, which correspond solely to payments of principal and interest of principal amounts. Although the Bank has the capacity and intention to maintain the instruments until their expiration dates, it may sell them, but such sales are low in terms of both frequency and amount.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortized cost, as indicated in Note 2.g to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and their impairment is recognized based on Note 2.i to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest and inflation-indexation of investments are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Investment financial instruments that are subject to accounting hedges are adjusted according to the hedge accounting rules.

Purchases and sales of investment financial instruments that must be delivered within the term established by regulations or market conventions, are recognized on the trade date, on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed.

Financial Derivative Contracts

Financial derivative contracts, which include foreign currencies and U.F. forwards, interest rate forwards, currency and interest rate swaps, currency options and other financial derivative instruments are initially recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at their fair value (including the transaction costs) and subsequently measured also at their fair value. Fair value is obtained from market quotes, discounted cash flow models and measurements models for options, as appropriate. Derivative contracts are stated as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when it is negative.

Certain derivatives embedded in other instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and it is recorded at fair value with the related unrealized gains or losses included in profit or loss.

At the time of subscription of a derivative contract, it must be measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless it is designated for accounting hedge and meets the requirements indicated by the standard.

Those derivatives designated for trading are recorded under "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss" or "Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss." For derivatives for accounting hedging purposes, these are recorded in "Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge," as applicable to assets or liabilities.

Changes in the fair value of financial derivative contracts held for trading are included in the lines financial result for financial assets or liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

In accordance with the number 11 of Chapter A-2 of the CNCB, BancoEstado decided to continue applying the hedge accounting requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 instead of Chapter 6 of IFRS 9.

If the derivative instrument is classified for hedge accounting purposes, it may be: (1) a fair value hedge of existing assets or liabilities or firm commitments, (2) a cash flow hedge related to existing assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions, or (2) hedge of a net investment in a foreign business.

A hedging relationship for hedge accounting must meet all the following conditions: (a) at the start of the hedging relationship, the hedging relationship has been formally documented; (b) the hedge is expected to be highly effective; (c) the effectiveness of the hedge may be measured fairly (d) the hedge is highly effective with respect to the risk hedged on a continuous basis throughout the hedging relationship.

When a derivative hedges the exposure to changes in the fair value of an existing asset or liability, such asset or liability is recorded at its fair value with respect to the specific risk hedged. Gains or losses from measuring the fair value of both the hedged item and the hedging derivative are recognized with an effect on profit or loss for the year.

If the hedged item in a fair value hedge is a firm commitment, the changes in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk are recognized as an asset or liability with an effect on profit or loss for the year. Gains or losses from the changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative are recognized in profit or loss for the year. When an asset is acquired or a liability assumed as a result of the commitment, the initial recognition of the asset acquired or liability assumed is adjusted to include the accumulated effect of the measurement at fair value of the firm commitment that was recognized.

When a derivative hedges exposure to changes in cash flows from existing assets or liabilities or expected transactions, the effective portion of changes in the fair value with respect to the risk hedged is recognized in equity. Any ineffective portion is directly recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Amounts recorded directly in equity for the effective portion of cash flow hedges are recorded in profit or loss in the same years in which the assets or liabilities hedged have an effect on profit or loss for the year.

The hedge on a net investment in a foreign business is accounted for in a manner similar to cash flow hedges.

Allowances for Loan Losses

We have established allowances to cover expected loan losses in accordance with regulations issued by the CMF. Under these regulations, allowances for loans losses are established based on (1) an individual assessment of the loan –depending on its amount, complexity or exposure level, and (2) a collective assessment of the loan –used to analyze a large number of operations whose individual amounts are low, generally involving small businesses or individuals.

Loans are divided into: (1) consumer loans (including loans granted to individuals for the purpose of financing the acquisition of consumer goods or payment of services); (2) residential mortgage loans (including loans granted to individuals for the acquisition, construction or repair of residential real estate, in which the value of the property covers at least 100% of the amount of the loan); and (3) commercial loans (includes all loans other than consumer loans and residential mortgage loans). Under the regulations, each Chilean bank is permitted to develop its own internal model for determining the appropriate level of allowances for consumer loans, although the CMF reviews this model and the adequacy of provisions periodically. Regarding residential mortgage and commercial loans, the CMF established standard models, effective as of January 1, 2016 and July 1, 2019, respectively. As a consequence, allowances for loan losses are not fully comparable among banks who internally modeled their allowances for loan losses before that date and those who used the standard model from January 1, 2016 onwards. We record our assets net of allowances. See Note 13 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. In the case of contingent credits, we record provisions under liabilities as "Special allowances for credit risk." See Note 26 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

On December 30, 2014, the CMF issued Circular No. 3,573 (which was modified by Circular No. 3,584, issued on June 22, 2015 Circular No. 3,588, issued on September 25, 2015, Circular No. 3,621, issued on March 15, 2017, Circular 3,638, issued on July 6, 2018, Circular 3,645, issued on January 11, 2019 and Circular 3,647, issued on January 31, 2019) establishing amendments to the norms regulating the interpretation of the Provisions for Credit Risk found in Chapters B-1, B-2 and E of the regulation of Accounting Standards, which became effective as of January 2016. Circular No. 3,638, which became effective on July 1, 2019, establishes the standard method to determine allowances for loan losses in the collective assessment of the commercial portfolio. The amendments seek to ensure the adequacy of the provisions requiring banks to present credit risk in their loan portfolios, and guidelines encouraging best practices in evaluation and risk management. The application of Circular No. 3,573 and its amendments did not have a material impact on our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

The most relevant amendments introduced under the circulars discussed above are the following:

- *Standard method for residential mortgage loans provisions*. Circular No. 3,573 provides that the standard method for residential mortgage provisions established in Section 3.1 of Chapter B-1 of the regulation of Accounting Standards were to be effective as of January 1, 2016. Such standardized method clarifies both the procedure for overdue payments and the loan guarantee relationship (loan-to-value) for debtors. Moreover, in case a debtor has more than one housing loan with the same bank and a breach is verified for any of such loans, all of such debtor's loans shall be assigned to the default portfolio;

- *Defaulted portfolios*. Circular No. 3,573 also introduced certain conditions to supplement the guidelines relating to defaulted portfolios for loans subject to individual assessment, including those procedures to be followed to remove a specific debtor from said portfolio. Similar provisions were introduced to group portfolios;

- *Substitution of a debtor's credit rating for the credit rating of its guarantor*. Circular No. 3,621 introduced modifications to the guidelines to determine provisions relating to credits secured by a *Fondo de Garantía de Infraestructura Escolar* (Guarantee Fund for School Infrastructure), created by Law No. 20,845, by which the credit risk of a debtor borrowing for purposes of acquiring infrastructure for an educational institution is substituted for that of the Guarantee Fund for School Infrastructure (A1 category).

- *Standard method in the collective assessment of the commercial portfolio provisions.* Circular No. 3,638 introduced modifications to determine allowances for loan losses in the collective assessment of the commercial portfolio. Banks shall consider one of the three standard methods provided for in such circular, which differ based on the nature of the loan: commercial leasing, student loans or other commercial loans.

    - in the method applicable to commercial leasing, the relevant risk factors to be considered are the delay in payment, the type of assets leased, and the difference at the close of each month between the current value of each transaction and the value of the leased assets.

    - in the method applicable to student loans, the relevant risk factors to be considered are the delay in payment, the loan type and its enforceability. If the loan was granted pursuant to Law No. 20,027, the Chilean government may be considered as guarantor of 90% of the outstanding amount under such loan.

    - in the method applicable to other commercial loans, the relevant risk factors to be considered are delay in payment, the existence of guarantees and the ratio of the amounts loaned (including stand-by loans) over amounts guaranteed. Guarantees must meet certain requirements regarding preference and valuation.

  Further, Circular No. 3,638 provides that the use of these models in no case exempts banks of their obligation to have their own methodologies of provisions for loan losses. Provisions should be made based on the higher value between the respective standard method described above and each bank's internal method.

For additional information on changes to accounting standards, see Note 2 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chapter B-1 of the Compendium requires that allowances for loan losses on commercial loans set on an individual risk assessment basis be classified in three different portfolios, as follows:

The **Portfolio with Normal Risk** includes those debtors whose creditworthiness allows them to fulfill their obligations and commitments and this condition, according to the assessment of their economic-financial position, is not perceived to change. Therefore, it corresponds to debtors without substantial risk, whose creditworthiness allows them to cover obligations under the terms and conditions agreed and which will continue being satisfactory in dealing with unfavorable business, economic and financial situations. The credit risk categories comprised by this portfolio, with its corresponding level of required allowances, are the following:

Type of Portfolio	Debtor's category	Probability of Default (%)	Loss Given Default (%)	Expected Loss (% allowance)
Normal Portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.21875
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.00	9.00000

The **Substandard Portfolio** includes those debtors with financial difficulties or significant worsening in their creditworthiness and over which there are reasonable doubts about the total reimbursement of principal and interests in the terms contractually agreed, evidencing reduced capacity to fulfill their financial obligations in the short term. This portfolio also includes those debtors which, in the last twelve months, have shown delinquencies or a poor payment performance with the Bank or with third parties for a period of 30 to 90 days for significant amounts outstanding. The risk categories and required allowances under each of them are the following:

Type of Portfolio	Debtor's category	Probability of Default (%)	Loss Given Default (%)	Expected Loss (%)
Substandard Portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.87500

The **Non-Performing Portfolio** includes those debtors with a deteriorated or non-existent creditworthiness, those likely to be declared in bankruptcy, those requiring a mandatory debt breach of their financial obligations and those with loans overdue for more than 90 days or which are under collection procedures and whose repayment is secured by a guarantee or collateral. The risk categories and allowances required under this portfolio are:

Type of Portfolio	Classification	Estimated Range of Loss	Allowance
Non-Performing Portfolio	C1	Up to 3%	2%
	C2	More than 3% and up to 20%	10%
	C3	More than 20% and up to 30%	25%
	C4	More than 30% and up to 50%	40%
	C5	More than 50% and up to 80%	65%
	C6	More than 80%	90%

In addition to the above, the Bank must keep a minimum provision percentage of 0.5% over allocations and contingent credits of the normal portfolio, which is accounted for as a "minimum provision adjustment" within the item Provisions for Contingent Loans (net). Circular No. 3,638 clarifies that this requirement has to be met for banks considered (i) individually, (ii) on a consolidated basis with their Chilean subsidiaries, and (iii) on a consolidated basis with all of their subsidiaries and foreign branches.

Allowances for loan losses under the regulations issued by the CMF are deducted from outstanding loans on our consolidated statement of financial position in calculating "Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net" and are deducted in the income statement under "Provisions for loan losses." As of December 31, 2020 and 2021, when calculated based on the Old Compendium, our aggregate allowances for loan losses of consumer, commercial (excluding loans and advances to banks) and mortgage loans was Ch$900.5 billion and Ch$882.4 billion, respectively, our allowances for loan losses and advances to banks losses was Ch$2.8 billion and Ch$2.2 billion, respectively, and we recognized in our consolidated statement of income Ch$369.6 billion and Ch$257.6 billion in provisions for loan losses. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, when calculated based on the Revised Compendium, our aggregate allowances for loan losses of consumer, commercial (excluding loans and advances to banks) and mortgage loans were Ch$882.4 billion and Ch$1,058.0 billion, respectively, our allowances for loan losses and advances to banks losses were Ch$2.2 billion and Ch$1.7 billion, respectively, and we recognized Ch$257.6 billion and Ch$651.9 billion in provisions for loan losses, respectively, in our Consolidated Statement of Income.

In addition to allowances for loan losses under the regulations issued by the CMF, which are calculated based on the application of portfolio assessment models, we may establish additional provisions for the purpose of safeguarding against unpredictable economic fluctuations that might affect the macroeconomic environment or the situation of a specific economic sector, in accordance with our policies. See Note 26 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022. Within these additional provisions we contemplate a countercyclical mechanism of accumulation of provisions in the commercial, consumer and mortgage portfolio in order to safeguard against recessionary periods. We also consider additional provisions in our mortgage loan portfolio due to its relevance in terms of portfolio concentration.

As of December 31, 2022, we maintained additional provisions for an aggregate amount equal to Ch$262.6 million, equivalent to 0.85% of credit risk-weighted assets. The effect of these additional provisions is recorded under "Special allowances for credit risk" in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022. The regulations applicable to allowances for loan losses have changed over time. Therefore, we apply the regulations applicable to the period covered by a set of financial statements. Although the level of detail in the statutory loan category schedules limits management's discretion regarding the category to which a given loan should correspond, our management is required to make estimates and judgments about inherently subjective matters in determining the classification of individual loans and such classification affects the determination of allowances for loan losses. The allowance for loan losses requires us to make estimates and, consequently, we regularly evaluate our allowance for loan losses by taking into consideration factors such as changes in the nature and volume of our loan portfolio, trends in forecasted portfolio credit quality and economic conditions that may affect our borrowers' ability to pay. Increases in our allowances for loan losses are recognized in the line item "Allowances for loan losses" in our income statement. Loans are charged off when management determines that the loan or a portion thereof is uncollectible or as CMF regulations require.

We nevertheless consider the accounting estimates related to allowances for loan losses to be "critical accounting estimates" because: (1) they are highly susceptible to change from period to period because our assumptions about the risk of loss used to classify our loans are updated for recent performance experience which may increase or decrease the risk index that is used to determine our global allowance, (2) our specific allowances are also updated to reflect recent performance which may result in an increase or decrease in our specific allowances, (3) it requires management to make estimates and assumptions about loan classification and the related estimated probable loss, if any, and (4) any significant difference between our estimated losses (as reflected in the specific and general allowances) as of the consolidated statement of financial position date and our actual losses will require us to adjust our allowances for loan losses that may result in additional provisions for loan losses in future periods, which could have a significant impact on our future net income and/or financial condition.

Chilean banks are required to provide to the CMF detailed information regarding their loan portfolio on a monthly basis. The CMF examines and evaluates each financial institution taking into account its (i) credit risk management processes and global management of the credit processes; (ii) financial risk management and operations of its treasury; (iii) administration of operational risk; (iv) administration of risks and foreign exposure and control over investments in corporations; (v) prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing; (vi) business strategy and capital management; (vii) customer service quality management and information transparency; and (viii) internal auditing management and the role of the auditing committee. Pursuant to this evaluation, banks are classified as falling into one of the following four categories:

i. <u>In compliance</u>: Banks that are in full compliance with best management practices and sound management principles.

ii. In material compliance: Banks that are in material compliance with best management practices and sound management principles, with limited weaknesses in specific procedures having been identified by the CMF.

iii. Unsatisfactory compliance: Banks that are not in reasonable compliance with best management practices and sound management principles. The CMF identifies weaknesses in specific procedures, some of which are relevant weaknesses which ought to be remedied as soon as practicable.

iv. Non-compliance. Banks that are not in material compliance with best management practices and sound management principles and are mandatorily required to remedy identified weaknesses.

Impairment

The Bank and its subsidiaries use the following criteria to assess the impairment of their assets, if any:

Financial assets. At each reporting date, the Bank will recognize and measure the allowance for losses of financial assets measured at amortized cost (which is not applicable to loans and accounts receivable from customers and loans and advances to banks, nor to contingent loans, which are governed by the allowances of Chapter B-1 to B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. All financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are excluded from the impairment model. The allowance for losses of a financial asset is represented by the expected credit losses of the asset from its initial recognition.

The impairment model is based on classifying the aforementioned financial assets into three categories, which depend on the existence or evolution of their credit risk from initial recognition. The first category includes financial assets whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, and for this category, 12-month expected credit risk losses (*Stage 1*) are recognized. The second category includes operations whose credit risk increased significantly from initial recognition (*Stage 2*). The third category includes impaired transactions, when a default event occurs from initial recognition (*Stage 3*). For transactions at Stages 2 and 3, expected credit risk losses are recognized for the entire remaining expected life of the instrument. *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments* defines "days past due" as a parameter to define the significant increase in credit risk (a financial asset has significantly increased credit risk when contractual payments are overdue for more than 30 days). Additionally, consideration of reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort that indicates increases in credit risk from initial recognition is proposed.

The expected credit loss estimate should reflect:

- A weighted and unbiased amount, determined by assessing a number of possible results;

- The time value of money; and

- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that reflects past events, current conditions and future forecasts.

Expected credit losses of financial assets will be recognized in profit or loss under "Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income". For "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income", the loss allowance will be recognized with an effect on the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Non-financial assets. The carrying amounts of non-financial assets, are reviewed regularly to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Should such indications exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated as the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed when and only when, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable value of the asset, since the last impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount of an asset, increased after the reversal of an impairment loss, shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization), had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Impairment of assets is recorded in the caption "Impairment of non-financial assets", in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Interest and inflation indexation income and expenses

Interest and inflation indexation income and expense are recognized based on their accrual period at the effective rate. As indicated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the CMF, the criterion of suspending the accrual of interest, when the loan or one of its installments is 90 days overdue, being recognized for accounting purposes when they are received.

The suspension of the recognition of income on an accrual basis implies that, from the date on which it must be suspended and until these credits are no longer in the impaired portfolio, the related assets will not be increased through interest, inflation indexation or commissions in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and no income will be recognized for these concepts in the Consolidated Statements of Income, unless they are actually received.

Income and expenses from commissions

Income and expenses from commissions are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income based on different criteria, depending on their nature. The most significant categories of income and expenses from commissions and their related criteria for recognition are:

- Those originating from specific actions, which are recognized when the action that generates them is fulfilled.

- Those originating from transactions or services that are rendered over a period of time, which are recognized over the life, maturity or term covering such transactions or services.

- Those related to financial assets or liabilities' collection or settlement, which are recognized at the time of their collection or settlement.

Income tax and deferred taxes

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize a corporate income tax expense at each reporting date, in conformity with the current tax dispositions.

Additionally, as the Bank is treated as a state-owned company, it is subject to a tax in accordance with Article No. 2 of Decree Law No. 2,398 dated 1978, that corresponds to an additional rate of 40%.

The effects of deferred taxes due to temporary differences between the tax amounts established by the Chilean Income Tax Law and the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are recorded in accordance with *IAS 12*, *Income Taxes*.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize, when appropriate, deferred tax assets/liabilities from future estimates of tax effects from differences between the carrying value and tax basis of assets and/or liabilities. Deferred tax assets/liabilities are measured, in accordance with current Chilean tax legislation, at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the year in which the asset and/or liability are realized or settle. Future effects from changes in tax legislation or income tax rate are recognized in deferred tax starting from the date in which the law approving such changes is enacted or substantially enacted.

Accordingly, as an autonomous state-owned company in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law that governs it, BancoEstado is a taxpayer under letter G) of Article No. 14 of the Chilean Income Tax Law. Notwithstanding, in future years it may opt for the options set forth in the aforementioned Article, to the extent that requirements included therein are met. As a result, the tax rates of 25% for the Corporate Income Tax and of 40% for Article No. 2 of Decree Law No. 2,398 continue to be applied.

Our subsidiaries qualify as taxpayers subject to the regime established in letter A) of Article No. 14 of the Chilean Income Tax Law by operation of law, and are thus subject to a Corporate Income Tax rate of 27%.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022

This section presents consolidated and other financial and operating information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022. This information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the section "Selected Statistical Information" appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.

The table below presents consolidated and other financial and operating information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		(in millions of US$)[1]
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:			
Net interest income	1,116,506	1,250,808	1,480.8
Net fee and commission income	341,037	451,669	534.7
Net income (expense) from financial operations	72,604	(143,607)	(170.0)
Net foreign exchange (loss) gain	69,798	289,507	342.7
Other operating income	25,181	58,393	69.1
Total operating income	1,625,126	1,906,770	2,257.3
Provisions for loan losses	(369,601)	(257,640)	(305.0)
Operating income, net	1,255,525	1,649,130	1,953.0
Total operating expenses	(941,419)	(971,097)	(1,149.6)
Net operating income	314,106	678,033	802.7
Income from investment in associates	(2,093)	135	0.2
Income before income taxes	312,013	678,168	802.9
Income tax expense	(157,735)	(300,710)	(356.0)
Net income for the year	154,278	377,458	446.9
Attributable to equity holders of the Bank	141,714	364,739	431.8
Attributable to non-controlling interest	12,564	12,719	15.1

(1) U.S. dollar amounts have been translated into Chilean pesos, and Chilean peso amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars, at the Observed Exchange Rate of Ch$844.69 = US$1.00 as of December 31, 2021, published by the Central Bank on January 3, 2022.

The table below presents consolidated and other financial and operating information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2022	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		(in millions of US$)[1]
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:			
Net interest income	836,146	1,316,190	1,540.6
Net inflation indexation income	393,137	851,155	996.3
Net commission income	472,118	446,349	522.0
Net financial income	144,798	178,125	208.5
Profit or loss from investments in companies	271	3,836	4.0
Gain or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible as discontinued operations	(1,599)	200	0.2
Other operating income	40,410	82,463	96.5
Total operating income	1,885,281	2,878,318	3,369.1
Total operating expenses	(947,146)	(997,900)	(1,169.0)
Operating income before credit losses	938,135	1,880,418	2,200.0
Expense for credit losses	(256,336)	(702,135)	(821.9)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	681,799	1,178,283	1,378.0
Income tax	(303,070)	(466,155)	(545.0)
Consolidated profit for the year	378,729	712,128	833.0
Attributable to equity holders of the Bank	366,010	694,056	812.4
Attributable to non-controlling interest	12,719	18,072	21.2

(1) U.S. dollar amounts have been translated into Chilean pesos, and Chilean peso amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars, at the Exchange Rate for Accounting Purposes of Ch$854.31 = US$1.00 as of December 30, 2022, published by the Central Bank on January 3, 2023.

Net interest income

The largest component of operating revenue is income from our lending activities, which is recorded in our statements of income as net interest income. Net interest income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 includes both income and expenses from the payment and accrual of interest on our assets and liabilities and, for the year ended December 31, 2021, it also includes income and expenses from the indexation of our UF-denominated assets and liabilities. Under Chilean law, banks are authorized to earn interest income on loans that are adjustable for the effects of inflation. Most banks, including us, charge an interest rate that includes an estimate of future inflation. In addition, the peso-denominated value of our assets and liabilities that are denominated in UF fluctuates as the UF is adjusted based on inflation. In the case of assets, these fluctuations are recorded as income (for increases in the peso-denominated value) and losses (for decreases in the peso-denominated value). In the case of liabilities, these fluctuations are recorded as losses (for increases in the peso-denominated value) and income (for decreases in the peso-denominated value).

The table below presents our net interest income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	2021	2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Total interest and indexation income	1,821,546	2,375,034	30.4%
Interest expense	(705,040)	(1,124,226)	59.5%
Net interest income..	**1,116,506**	**1,250,808**	**12.0%**

Net interest income increased by 12.0% in 2021, from Ch$1,116.5 billion in 2020 to Ch$1,250.8 billion in 2021, mainly due to an increase in inflation and interest-earning assets held by the Bank.

The table below presents our net interest income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	2022	2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Interest income	1,338,594	2,818,445	110.6%
Interest expense	(502,448)	(1,502,255)	199.0%
Net interest income..........................	**836,146**	**1,316,190**	**57.4%**
Inflation indexation income................	1,016,609	2,198,679	116.3%
Inflation indexation expenses.............	(623,472)	(1,347,524)	116.1%
Net inflation indexation income	**393,137**	**851,155**	**116.5%**

Net interest income increased by 57.4% in 2022, from Ch$836.1 billion in 2021 to Ch$1,316.2 billion in 2022, mainly due to an increase in interest rates.

Net fee and commission income

We earn commissions primarily from collection and payment services provided to third parties, insurance premiums, savings and checking accounts and credit card fees.

The table below presents our net fee and commission income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	2021	2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Fees and commissions for collections and payments	Ch$ 186,198	Ch$ 229,72	23.4%
Checking accounts and lines of credit	101,805	124,911	22.7%
Credit, debit and ATM cards	102,898	178,985	73.9%
Remuneration for administration of mutual funds, investment funds or others	16,349	17,240	5.4%
Commissions for guarantees and letter of credits	11,353	15,024	32.3%
Insurance intermediation and advisory fees	36,698	36,448	(0.7)%
Custody and brokerage services	(7,202)	2,568	(135.7)%
Office banking	(50,874)	(60,621)	19.2%
Other fees	(56,188)	(92,608)	64.8%
Net fee and commission income	**Ch$ 341,037**	**Ch$ 451,66**	**32.4%**

Net fee and commission income increased by 32.4% in 2021 as compared to 2020, from Ch$341.0 billion to Ch$451.7 billion, primarily due to an increase in fees earned from an increase in our clients' use of checking accounts and internet banking, as well as an increase in the number of transactions made by our clients during 2021.

The table below presents our net fee and commission income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	2022	2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Fees and commissions for collections and payments	Ch$ 229,722	Ch$ 257,534	12.1%
Checking accounts and lines of credit	124,911	116,695	(6.6)%
Credit, debit and ATM cards	178,985	121,453	(32.1)%
Remuneration for administration of mutual funds, investment funds or others	17,240	25,419	47.4%
Commissions for guarantees and letter of credits	15,024	16,872	12.3%
Insurance intermediation and advisory fees	36,448	44,098	21.0%
Custody and brokerage services	(28,136)	(18,168)	(35.4)%
Office banking	(60,621)	(57,492)	(5.2)%
Other fees	(41,455)	(60,062)	44.9%
Net fee and commission income	**Ch$ 472,118**	**Ch$ 446,349**	**(5.5)%**

Net fee and commission income decreased by 5.5% in 2022 as compared to 2021, from Ch$472.1 billion to Ch$446.3 billion, primarily due to a decrease in fees earned from our clients' use of checking accounts and debit cards.

Net income (expense) from financial operations

We record gains and losses from adjustments in the fair value of, as well as gains and losses on the sale of, our investments in instruments held for trading. In addition, we record income or losses from changes in the fair value of our derivative contracts portfolio. We also record proceeds from the sale of assets held in our "available for sale" portfolio. See "—Critical Accounting Policies—Financial Investments" and "—Critical Accounting Policies—Derivative Contracts."

The table below presents our net income (expense) from financial operations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	2021	2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Trading portfolio	41,548	5,422	(87.0)%
Derivative contracts.........................	(63,783)	(176,069)	176.0%
Gain on portfolio available for sale.	41,294	(12,138)	(129.4)%
Other	53,545	39,178	(26.8)%
Net income (expense) from financial operations	**Ch$ 72,604**	**Ch$(143,607)**	**(297.8)%**

Net income (expense) from financial operations decreased by 297.8% from a gain of Ch$72.6 billion in 2020 to a loss of Ch$143.6 billion in 2021, primarily due to a decrease in the mark-to-market of the trading portfolio and the portfolio available for sale, driven by higher interest rates for local currency instruments, as well as a decrease in the fair value of our portfolio of financial derivatives as a result of the depreciation of the Chilean peso vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar, which was partially offset by an increase in gains from exchange differences.

The table below presents our net financial income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	2022	2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit and loss	(171,749)	122,190	(171.1)%
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss................................	–	–	–
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income..	19,985	45,818	129.3%
Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies....................................	296,562	10,117	(96.6)%
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model .	–	–	–
Other financial income...................	–	–	–
Net financial income	**Ch$ 144,798**	**Ch$178,125**	**23.0%**

Net financial income increased by 23.0% from a gain of Ch$144.8 billion in 2021 to a gain of Ch$178.1 billion in 2022, primarily due to an increase in the mark-to-market of the fixed income trading portfolio and the derivative trading portfolio, driven by lower interest rates for local currency instruments, as well as a decrease in the fair value of our portfolio of financial derivatives, which was partially offset by lower income from foreign exchange driven by currency hedging.

Net foreign exchange gain (loss)

Net foreign exchange gain (loss) is the result of exchange rate differences and foreign currency adjustments. Exchange rate differences occur when our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are mismatched and the exchange rate fluctuates. Because such assets and liabilities, as well as interest earned or paid on such assets and liabilities, and gains and losses realized upon the sale of such assets, are translated to Chilean pesos in preparing our financial statements, our reported income is affected by fluctuations in the value of the Chilean peso relative to foreign currencies. Foreign currency adjustments occur when our assets or liabilities, while denominated in Chilean pesos, are indexed to exchange rates. An appreciation of the currency to which these assets and liabilities are indexed results in gains in the case of assets and losses in the case of liabilities, whereas a depreciation of the currency to which these assets and liabilities are indexed results in losses in the case of assets and gains in the case of liabilities. In addition, derivative contracts with a foreign exchange component serve as hedges of foreign exchange positions. Therefore, net foreign exchange gain (loss) should be analyzed in conjunction with "Derivatives contracts" included in the net income (expense) from financial operations above.

The table below presents our net foreign exchange gain (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		**% Change**
	2020	**2021**	**2020/2021**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Exchange differences:			
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange differences	(502)	(77,113)	15,261.2%
Gain (loss) on exchange differences	149,368	9,630	(93.6)%
Subtotal	148,866	(67,483)	(145.3)%
Foreign currency indexing	–	–	
Gain (loss) on assets indexed in foreign currency	(4,773)	14,367	(401.0)%
Gain (loss) on liabilities indexed in foreign currency	–	–	–
Subtotal	(4,773)	14,367	(401.0)%
Net hedging income	(74,295)	342,623	(561.2)%
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	**Ch$ 69,798**	**Ch$ 289,507**	**314.8%**

Net foreign exchange gains reached Ch$289.5 billion in 2021, as compared to net foreign exchange gains of Ch$69.7 billion in 2020. This increase was primarily due to gains resulting from the effect of the depreciation of the Chilean peso vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar and long positions in foreign currency.

The table below presents our net foreign exchange gain (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	2022	2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(67,483)	113,827	(268.7)%
Results from foreign exchange indexations			
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Commercial loans	21,422	16,522	(22.9)%
Net result of derivatives in accounting hedges of foreign currency risk	342,623	(120,232)	(135.1)%
Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	**Ch$ 296,562**	**Ch$ 10,117**	**(96.6)%**

Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies reached Ch$10.1 billion in 2022, as compared to Ch$296.6 billion in 2021. This decrease was primarily due to a lower result in the foreign exchange risk hedging of the derivative trading portfolio.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes revenues from the sale of fixed assets, investments in subsidiaries, the release of additional provisions for loan losses, and other miscellaneous forms of revenue.

The table below presents our other operating income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	2021	2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Income from assets received in lieu of payment.................................	397	331	(16.6)%
Release of provisions for contingencies.............................	198	–	(100.0)%
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	–	44	100.0%
Gain on sale from participation in company	–	–	–
Income other than interest and fees for lease agreements	2,170	2,447	12.8%
Income from sales over foreclosed assets..	3,380	1,888	(44.1)%
Other revenues	19,036	53,683	182.0%
Other operating income	**Ch$25,181**	**Ch$ 58,393**	**131.9%**

Other operating income increased by 131.9% in 2021 as compared to 2020, from Ch$25.2 billion to Ch$58.4 billion, mainly as a result of revenues derived of an increase in BancoEstado-branded Visa cards driven by transfers of *CuentaRut* cards to Visa cards.

The table below presents our other operating income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	**2022**	**2021/2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Release of provisions for contingencies	–	13,900	–
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	44	2	(95.5)%
Gain on sale from participation in company	–	–	–
Income other than interest and commissions from leasing contracts	2,442	736	(69.9)%
Other revenues	37,924	67,825	78.8%
Other operating income	**Ch$ 40,410**	**Ch$ 82,463**	**104.1%**

Other operating income increased by 104.1% in 2022 as compared to 2021, from Ch$40.4 billion to Ch$82.5 billion, mainly as a result of an increase in revenues from the sale of insurance driven by our business partnership with HDI Seguros.

Provisions for loan losses

Chilean Banks are required to maintain allowances to cover possible credit losses based on regulations issued by the CMF. See "—Critical Accounting Policies—Allowances for Loan Losses." The allowances we record are derived from management's classification of our portfolio according to our model for expected losses or, in the case of commercial loans to certain clients, management's estimate of the probability of default. See "—Critical Accounting Policies—Allowances for Loan Losses." The amount of provisions for loan losses recognized in income in any period consists of net provisions for loan losses established for expected loan losses, net provisions made with respect to real estate acquired upon foreclosure and charge-offs against income (equal to the portion of loans charged off that is not allocated to a maintained reserve at the time of charge-off).

The table below presents our provisions for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	2021	2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Loans and advances to banks .	Ch$ 1,003	Ch$ 645	(35.7)%
Loans and account receivables from customers			
Commercial loans...............	(288,028)	(129,019)	(55.2)%
Mortgage loans	7,605	12,366	62.6%
Consumer loans	(77,980)	(108,409)	39.0%
Contingent loans.................	10,231	(9,375)	(191.6)%
Provisions related to financing with FOGAPE COVID-19 guarantee.............	(22,432)	(23,848)	6.3%
Provisions for loan losses......	**Ch$ (369,601)**	**Ch$ (257,640)**	**(30.3)%**

Our provisions for loan losses decreased by 30.3% to Ch$257.6 billion in 2021, compared to Ch$369.6 billion in 2020, mainly due to the overperformance of our commercial and mortgage loan portfolios.

The table below presents our allowances for credit risk loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	2022	2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Loans and advances to banks .	Ch$ 645	Ch$ 664	2.9%
Loans and account receivables from customers			
Commercial loans...............	(126,504)	(236,446)	86.9%
Mortgage loans	(1,813)	(27,680)	1,426.8%
Consumer loans	(70,000)	(201,515)	187.9%
Provisions related to financing with FOGAPE COVID-19 guarantee.............	(23,848)	16,324	(168.5)%
Allowances for credit risk loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers.	**Ch$ (221,520)**	**Ch$ (448,653)**	**102.5%**

Our allowances for credit risk loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers increased by 102.5% to Ch$448.7 billion in 2022, compared to Ch$221.5 billion in 2021, mainly due to an increase in the risk associated to reduced liquidity in the market driven by the phasing out of government aid programs in connection with COVID-19.

Total operating expenses

The table below presents our total operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	**2021**	**2020/2021**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Personnel salaries and expenses..	Ch$(458,668)	Ch$ (487,324)	6.2%
Administrative expenses	(266,948)	(292,510)	9.6%
Depreciation and amortization.....	(134,421)	(90,807)	(32.4)%
Subtotal personnel, administrative, and depreciation and amortization expenses.....	(860,037)	(870,641)	1.2%
Other operating expenses............	(81,382)	(100,456)	23.4%
Total operating expenses..........	**Ch$ (941,419)**	**Ch$ (971,097)**	**3.2%**
Efficiency Ratio[(1)]........................	52.92%	45.66%	

(1) Ratio of personnel salaries and expenses, administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization expenses over total operating income. Total operating income is the sum of net interest income, fees and income from services, net foreign exchange gain (loss), net income (expense) from financial operations and other operating income.

Total operating expenses increased by 3.2% to Ch$971.1 billion in 2021 from Ch$941.4 billion in 2020. In particular:

- Personnel salaries and expenses increased by 6.2% to Ch$487.3 billion in 2021 from Ch$458.7 billion in 2020, mainly due to an increase in provisions for performance incentives and salary inflation adjustments.

- Administrative expenses increased by 9.6% to Ch$292.5 billion in 2021 from Ch$266.9 billion in 2020, mainly as a result of an increase in computer software services, which are recorded as administrative expenses, in turn driven by a decrease in the purchase of intangible assets.

- Depreciation and amortization expenses decreased by 32.4% to Ch$90.8 billion in 2021 from Ch$134.42 billion in 2020, mainly due to the abovementioned reduction in the Bank's investments in intangibles assets.

- Our other operating expenses increased by 23.4% to Ch$100.5 billion in 2021, from Ch$81.4 billion in 2020, primarily due to the recognition as expenses of certain fixed assets that no longer met the conditions to be considered as such pursuant to IFRS.

The table below presents our total operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	2022	2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Expenses for employee benefits obligations	Ch$ (487,325)	Ch$ (539,156)	10.6%
Administrative expenses	(292,860)	(320,056)	9.3%
Depreciation and amortization	(90,807)	(77,292)	(14.9)%
Subtotal personnel, administrative, and depreciation and amortization expenses	(870,992)	(936,504)	7.5%
Other operating expenses	(76,154)	(61,396)	(19.4)%
Total operating expenses	**Ch$ (947,146)**	**Ch$ (997,900)**	**5.4%**
Efficiency Ratio[(1)]	50.24%	34.67%	

(1) Ratio of expenses for employee benefits obligations, administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization expenses over total operating income. Total operating income is the sum of net interest income, fees and income from services, net foreign exchange gain (loss), net income (expense) from financial operations and other operating income.

Total operating expenses increased by 5.4% to Ch$997.9 billion in 2022 from Ch$947.1 billion in 2021. In particular:

- Expenses for employee benefits obligations increased by 10.6% to Ch$539.2 billion in 2022 from Ch$487.3 billion in 2021, mainly due to an increase in provisions for performance incentives and salary inflation adjustments.

- Administrative expenses increased by 9.3% to Ch$320.1 billion in 2022 from Ch$292.9 billion in 2021, mainly as a result of an increase in computer software services, which are recorded as administrative expenses, in turn driven by a decrease in the purchase of intangible assets.

- Depreciation and amortization expenses decreased by 14.9% to Ch$77.3 billion in 2022 from Ch$90.8 billion in 2021, mainly due to the abovementioned reduction in the Bank's investments in intangibles assets.

- Our other operating expenses decreased by 19.4% to Ch$61.4 billion in 2022, from Ch$76.2 billion in 2021, primarily due to other provisions for contingencies.

The table below presents our other operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	2021	2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Provisions and expenses from assets received in lieu of payment............................	Ch$ (3,018)	Ch$ (3,818)	26.5%
Provisions for contingencies	(4,850)	(29,587)	510.0%
Other expenses....................	(73,514)	(67,051)	(8.8)%
Other operating expenses .	**Ch$(81,382)**	**Ch$(100,456)**	**23.4%**

The table below presents our other operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	2022	2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Provisions for contingencies	Ch$ (14,323)	Ch$ (1,874)	(86.9)%
Other expenses	(61,831)	(59,522)	(3.7)%
Other operating expenses..	**Ch$(76,154)**	**Ch$(61,396)**	**(19.4)%**

Income from investment in associates

The table below presents our income from investment in associates for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	2021	2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Income (loss) from investment in other companies...............	**Ch$ (2,093)**	**Ch$ 135**	**(93.5)%**

Our income (loss) from investment in associates increased to an income of Ch$0.14 billion in the year ended December 31, 2021, from a loss of Ch$2.1 million in 2020, primarily due to an increase in earnings generated from our investments in Operadora de Tarjetas de Créditos Nexus S.A. ("Nexus"). This increase was partially offset by a decrease in the net income of Transbank S.A. ("Transbank"), which was driven by increased competition and a tariffs freeze implemented by the Chilean government from April 2020 through September 2021.

The table below presents our income from investment in associates for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	% Change 2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Profit or loss from investments in companies	**Ch$ 271**	**Ch$ 3,836**	**1,315.5%**

Our profit or loss from investments in companies increased to an income of Ch$3.8 billion in the year ended December 31, 2022, from an income of Ch$0.27 billion in 2021, primarily due to an increase in earnings generated from our investments in Transbank and Transantiago. This increase was partially offset by the loss generated by the sale of Nexus on September 30, 2022.

Income tax expense

As of the date of this Prospectus, we pay the following types of income taxes:

- Income tax, which is regularly assessed on net taxable profits; the Chilean income tax rate was 25% for income earned from 2017 onwards;
- Article 2, Decree Law No. 2,398 of 1978 tax, which is applicable to us and other Chilean state-owned enterprises and is assessed on net taxable profits at a rate of 40%; and
- Article 21 of Decree Law 824 of 1974 unitary tax (*Impuesto Único Articulo 21*), which is a penalty tax assessed on disbursements claimed as tax deductible expenses but rejected by the Chilean IRS, at a rate of 40%.

The table below presents our income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	% Change 2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Income taxes, tax rate (25%)	Ch$123,271	Ch$ 202,445	64.2%
Article No. 2, D.L. No. 2,398 tax (40%)	213,727	314,961	47.4%
First category sole tax	–	–	–
Credit (Charge) for deferred taxes:			
Generation and reversal of temporary differences	(184,487)	(224,297)	21.6%
Tax (loss) benefit from prior years	1,825	2,881	57.9%
Taxes from disallowed expenses article No. 21	6	6	–
Others	3,393	4,714	38.9%
Income tax expenses	**Ch$157,735**	**Ch$300,710**	**90.6%**

The table below presents our income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	2022	% Change 2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Income taxes, tax rate (25%)	Ch$202,445	Ch$ 310,077	53.2%
Article No. 2, D.L. No. 2,398 tax (40%)	314,961	477,212	51.5%
First category sole tax	-	-	-
Credit (Charge) for deferred taxes:			
Generation and reversal of temporary differences..............	(221,937)	(364,197)	64.1%
Tax (loss) benefit from prior years..	2,881	39,125	1,258.0%
Taxes from disallowed expenses article No. 21	6	10	66.7%
Others...	4,714	3,928	(16.7)%
Income tax expenses.....................	**Ch$ 303,070**	**Ch$466,155**	**53.8%**

Our income tax expenses increased by 53.8% to Ch$466.2 billion in 2022, from Ch$303.1 billion in 2021, mainly due to an increase in income before taxes.

Our income tax expenses increased by 90.6% to Ch$300.7 billion in 2021, from Ch$157.7 billion in 2020, mainly due to an increase in income before taxes.

The table below shows the reconciliation of our income tax charges to our effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020		2021	
	Effective tax rate[(1)]	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	Effective tax rate[(1)]	(in millions of nominal Ch$)
Effective tax rate and income tax expense[(2)]	50.6%	157,735	44.3%	300,710

(1) Income tax expense or benefit as a percentage of income before income taxes.
(2) See Note 15.c) to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The table below shows the reconciliation of our income tax charges to our effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	Effective tax rate(1)	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	Effective tax rate(1)	(in millions of nominal Ch$)
Income before income taxes	65.0%	443,169	65,0%	765,884
Effect of rate	–	–	–	–
Permanent Differences	(19.2)%	(140,093)	(25,4)%	(299,739)
Additions or deductions:				
Sole tax (disallowed expenses)	–	(6)	–	10
Non-deducible expenses (financial and non-taxable expenses)	–	–	–	–
Investment company´s	–	–	–	–
Effective tax rate and income tax expense(2)	45.8%	303,070	39.6%	466,155

(1) Income tax expense or benefit as a percentage of income before income taxes.
(2) See Note 18.c) to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated profit for the year

The table below presents our net income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2020	2021	2020/2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Consolidated profit for the year	Ch$ 154,278	Ch$ 377,458	144.7%

Our consolidated profit increased by 144.7% to Ch$377.5 billion in 2021, from Ch$154.3 billion in 2020, mainly as a result of an increase in income derived from interests and commissions.

The table below presents our consolidated profit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		% Change
	2021	2022	2021/2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Consolidated profit for the year	Ch$378,729	Ch$712,128	88.0%

Our consolidated profit increased by 88.0% to Ch$712.1 billion in 2022, from Ch$378.7 billion in 2021, mainly as a result of an increase in income derived from interests and adjustments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

Our liquidity depends primarily upon our permanent policy of maintaining a relatively high ratio of liquid assets over total assets, which is reflected in our large portfolio of financial investments (with a maturity of no longer than one year and accounted for at their market value) issued by the Central Bank and in the high proportion of deposits that we have historically maintained in our portfolio relative to our total loan portfolio.

The following table sets forth our consolidated and risk-weighted assets and regulatory capital as of December 31, 2021 and 2022:

	Local Consolidation		Global Consolidated	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Total assets according to the Statements of Financial Position	Ch$ 53,586,003	Ch$ 57,090,784	Ch$53,586,003	Ch$57,090,784
Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Assets discounted from regulatory capital, other than item 2[(1)]	-	-	-	-
Credit equivalents	(1,068,321)	(1,351,764)	(1,068,321)	(1,351,764)
Contingent loans	2,612,150	3,101,162	2,612,150	3,101,162
Assets generated by the intermediation of financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Total assets for regulatory purposes	**55,129,832**	**58,840,182**	**55,129,832**	**58,840,182**
Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to standard methodology (APRC)	22,318,477	24,357,049	22,318,477	24,357,049
Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to internal methodologies (APRC)	-	-	-	-
Market-risk-weighted assets (MRA)	1,292,244	1,548,886	1,292,244	1,548,886
Operational risk-weighted assets (APRO)	3,802,581	4,936,685	3,802,581	4,936,685
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**27,413,302**	**30,842,620**	**27,413,302**	**30,842,620**
Risk-weighted assets, after application of the output floor (RWA)	**27,413,302**	**30,842,620**	**27,413,302**	**30,842,620**
Equity of the owners	2,232,922	2,951,653	2,232,922	2,951,653
Non-controlling interest	4,985	6,840	4,985	6,840
Goodwill	–	–	–	–
Excess of minority investments	–	–	–	–
Common equity common equity tier 1 equivalent (CET1)	**2,237,907**	**2,958,493**	**2,237,907**	**2,958,493**
Additional deductions to common equity tier 1, other than item 2[(1)]	-	93,599	-	93,599
Common equity tier 1 (CET1)	**2,237,907**	**2,864,894**	**2,237,907**	**2,864,894**
Voluntary (additional) allowances imputed as Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	14,534	153,000	14,534	153,000
Subordinated debentures imputed as additional tier 1 capital (AT1)	241,361	–	241,361	–
Preferred shares imputed to additional tier 1 capital (AT1)	–	–	–	–
Bonds with no fixed maturity imputed to additional tier 1 capital	–	–	–	–

(AT1)				
Discounts applied to AT1	–	–	–	–
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	**255,895**	**153,000**	**255,895**	**153,000**
Tier 1 capital	**2,493,802**	**3,017,894**	**2,493,802**	**3,017,894**
Voluntary (additional) allowances imputed as tier 2 capital (T2)	278,466	292,000	278,466	292,000
Subordinated debentures imputed as Tier 2 capital (T2)	638,979	995,252	638,979	995,252
Equivalent Tier 2 capital (T2)	**917,445**	**1,287,252**	**917,445**	**1,287,252**
Discounts applied to T2		-		-
Tier 2 capital (T2)	**917,445**	**1,287,252**	**917,445**	**1,287,252**
Effective equity	**3,411,247**	**4,305,146**	**3,411,247**	**4,305,146**
Additional core capital required to build up the conservation buffer	–	–	–	–
Additional core capital required for the constitution of the cyclical buffer	–	–	–	–
Additional core capital required for banks rated as systemic banks	–	–	–	–
Additional capital required for the assessment of the adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2)	–	–	–	–

(1) "Item 2" includes investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries.

For the purposes of calculating basic capital and effective equity, total consolidated assets amounted to Ch$55,129.8 billion and Ch$58,840.1 billion as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

	Local Consolidation		Global Consolidated	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022
Leverage indicator[1]	**4.06%**	**4.87%**	**4.06%**	**4.87%**
Leverage indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Basic capital indicator[2]	**8.16%**	**9.29%**	**8.16%**	**9.29%**
Capital indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements	4.50%	4.81%	4.50%	4.81%
Capital buffer deficit	-	-	-	-
Tier 1 capital indicator[2]	**9.10%**	**9.78%**	**9.10%**	**9.78%**
Tier 1 capital indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Effective net worth indicator[2]	**12.44%**	**13.96%**	**12.44%**	**13.96%**
Effective net worth indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Effective net worth indicator to be met by the bank, considering the charge for article 35 bis, if applicable	–	–	–	–
Effective equity indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements, conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer	8.63%	9.25%	8.63%	9.25%
Solvency rating (Level A, B or C)	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
Regulatory compliance indicators for solvency				
Voluntary (additional) provisions imputed to Tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to RWAs[3]	**1.25%**	**1.20%**	**1.25%**	**1.20%**
Subordinated debentures imputed to Tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to core capital	**28.55%**	**34.74%**	**28.55%**	**34.74%**
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) in relation to core capital	**11.43%**	**5.34%**	**11.43%**	**5.34%**
Voluntary (additional) provisions and subordinated debentures that are imputed to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital in relation to RWAs	**0.93%**	**0.50%**	**0.93%**	**0.50%**

(1) In percent of total assets for regulatory purposes.
(2) In percent of risk weighted assets after application of the output floor.
(3) In percent of risk weighted assets calculated on the basis of the standard or internal methodology, as applicable.

Capital and Reserves. As of the date of this Prospectus, we had regulatory capital in excess of the minimum requirement under the current Chilean regulations. According to the General Banking Law, a bank must have effective equity of at least 8% of its risk weighted assets, net of required loan loss allowances, and paid in capital and reserves, net of investments in subsidiaries of at least 3% of its total assets, net of required loan loss allowances. For these purposes, the effective equity of a bank is the sum of (1) its basic capital, (2) the sum of the bonds issued by such bank with no maturity date and its preferred shares, valued at their placement price, up to a third of the bank's basic capital (3) subordinated bonds issued by such bank valued at their issue price for an amount of up to 50% of its basic capital; provided that the value of the subordinated bonds shall decrease by 20% for each year that elapses during the period commencing six years prior to their maturity, and (4) its voluntary allowances for loan losses, for an amount of up to 1.25% of its risk weighted assets, net of required loan loss allowances. The sum of a bank's basic capital, the bonds issued by such bank with no maturity date and its preferred shares cannot be less than 6% of its risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances for loan losses. We do not have goodwill, but if we did, this value must be deducted from effective equity. When calculating risk-weighted assets, we also include off-balance sheet contingent loans. For purposes of weighing the risk of a bank's assets, the General Banking Law considers five different categories of assets, based on the type of borrower, the availability of funds, the nature of the assets and the existence of collateral securing such assets. As of December 31, 2022, our effective net worth was 13.96% of our risk-weighted assets and our basic capital was 9.29% of total consolidated assets, net of required allowances for loan loss.

Further, pursuant to the Amendment to the General Banking Law, we will also be required to maintain basic capital requirements at or above 4.5% of our risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances for loan losses, and an additional basic capital (*capital básico adicional*) equivalent to 2.5% of our risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances for loan losses, over the required effective net equity (*patrimonio efectivo*). We shall gradually comply with these new basic capital requirements within a four- or five- year period, as per the applicable requirement, from the date of the issuance of CMF regulation establishing the methods to weigh banks' assets. See "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law."

On November 19, 2019, the Chilean Congress enacted legislation authorizing a US$500 million capital contribution to the Bank. We received a first tranche of such capital contribution equal to US$250 million on November 29, 2019, and the remaining amount on January 27, 2020. In each of 2019 and 2020, we were required to pay a dividend equal to 100.0% of our net income earned in 2018 and 2019, respectively. In 2021 and 2022, we were allowed to retain 50.0% of our net income earned in 2020 and 2021, respectively.

On October 21, 2021, Law No. 21,384 was published in the Official Gazette authorizing a capitalization of BancoEstado to comply with the requirements of Basel III. The capitalization is authorized for an amount of up to US$1.5 billion and will be implemented through December 31, 2025 in line with Basel III capital requirements. The bill provides for the obligation of BancoEstado to report annually its return on capital to the Finance Commissions of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. In addition, the bill authorizes BancoEstado to issue bonds with no maturity date (*i.e.*, perpetual bonds) under the same conditions as the other licensed banks that operate in Chile.

On October 28, 2022, the Chilean government disbursed the first installment of such capital contribution in the amount of US$500 million.

As of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, we had reserves of Ch$1,069.5 billion, Ch$1,147.4 billion and Ch$1,329.2 billion, respectively, as measured and disclosed under Chilean Banking GAAP.

For information on our capital and reserves requirements and expected modifications in connection therewith, see "Regulation and Supervision—Reserve Requirements" and "Regulation and Supervision—Minimum Capital."

Financial Investments. The following table sets forth our financial assets held for trading as of December 31, 2021 and 2022:

	December 31,	
	2021	**2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Instruments of the State and the Central Bank:		
Instruments of the Central Bank	28,113	90,394
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	127,925	74,062
Other financial instruments for tax liabilities	–	–
Subtotal	156,038	164,456
Instruments from other local institutions:		
Instruments from other local banks	906,744	1,189,827
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	–	–
Other instruments issued locally	–	–
Subtotal	906,744	1,189,827
Investments in mutual funds:		
Funds managed by related companies	8,053	18,720
Funds managed by third parties	–	–
Subtotal	8,053	18,720
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**1,070,835**	**1,373,003**

Our financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss increased by 28.2% during 2022, from Ch$1,071 billion as of December 31, 2021 to Ch$1,373 billion as of December 31, 2022, mainly as a result of the purchase of instruments with lower rate sensitivity.

The following table sets forth our financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	December 31,	
	2021	**2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
From the Chilean Government and the Central Bank:		
Instruments of the Central Bank	11,909,868	9,053,870
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	1,126,806	67,797
Other tax debt financial instruments	–	–
Subtotal	13,036,674	9,121,667
Other instruments issued locally:		
Instruments from other local banks	2,041,934	1,087,282
Bonds and bills of exchange from companies	17,508	76
Other instruments issued locally	–	–
Subtotal	2,059,442	1,087,358
Other instruments issued abroad:		
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks	–	–
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad	–	–
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	741,900	116,858
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	31,140	16,092
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	–	–
Subtotal	773,040	132,950
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**15,869,156**	**10,341,975**

The following table sets forth our financial assets at amortized cost-debt financial as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
From the Chilean Government and the Central Bank and other instruments issued locally:		
Instruments of the Central Bank	–	750
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	10,463	1,166,378
Other tax debt financial instruments	–	–
Subtotal	10,463	1,167,128
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country:		
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	–	2,013,248
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	–	19,519
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	35,207	13,870
Subtotal	35,207	2,046,637
Other instruments issued abroad:		
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	–	–
Financial debt instruments of the Central Bank abroad	–	–
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	–	–
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	–	–
Other instruments issued abroad	–	–
Subtotal	–	–
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - debt instruments:		
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	–	(13,053)
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (Stage 2)	–	(8,497)
Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3)	–	–
Subtotal	–	(21,550)
Financial assets at amortized cost-debt financial	**45,670**	**3,192,215**

Sources of Funding

As a financial institution, our principal obligations and future commitments to make payments under contracts derive from our sources of funding. Our sources of funding consist primarily of current accounts and other demand deposit, transactions in the course of payment, liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending, savings accounts and time deposits, derivative contracts, bank borrowings and debt issued instruments. We use these sources of funding, as well as other sources of liquidity, to fund our commercial, consumer, and to a lesser extent, mortgage loans.

We also issue letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds), which are UF-denominated general unsecured obligations with payment terms matched to the related mortgage loans, bearing interest at a spread below the interest rate applicable to such mortgage loans. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, 2.54% and 1.87%, respectively, of our residential mortgage loans were funded through letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds). Letters of credit bonds (mortgage finance bonds) are traditionally placed with institutions that seek long-term fixed-income investments, such as pension funds, mutual funds and insurance companies. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, we had Ch$435.2 billion and Ch383.9 billion, respectively, of letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds) outstanding.

In addition, we have also issued ordinary and subordinated bonds in the Chilean market. As of December 31, 2021, we had Ch$7,260.5 billion of bonds outstanding and Ch$1,082 billion of subordinated bonds outstanding. As of December 31, 2022, we had Ch$7,932.8 billion of bonds outstanding and Ch$1,215.4 billion of subordinated bonds outstanding. These bonds are denominated in UF and they accrue a fixed-rate of interest based on a spread over the interest rate offered on Central Bank securities of a similar tenor.

In July 2021, we issued and placed notes in the international markets for an aggregate principal amount of JPY10,000,000,000. These notes will mature on July 29, 2031, and accrue interest at a rate of 0.5% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis.

As of December 31, 2022, savings and time deposits accounted for 34.7% of our funding, current accounts and other demand deposits accounted for 29.3% of our funding and letters of credit (mortgage finance notes) accounted for 0.7% of our funding, with the balance made up primarily of bank financing, repurchase agreements and capital. For additional information concerning the principal categories of our funding sources, see "Selected Statistical Information—Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Equity." For a description of our liquidity policy and how we manage liquidity risk, see "—Assets and Liability Management."

Deposits. The following table sets forth our deposits as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	December 31,	
	2021	**2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities		
Current accounts	8,439,766	8,186,783
Other	8,825,498	6,850,829
Subtotal	17,265,264	15,037,612
Deposits and other time deposits:		
Time deposits	4,383,583	7,863,339
Savings accounts	10,615,605	9,969,142
Other	15,880	12,623
Subtotal	15,015,067	17,845,104
Total Deposits	**32,280,331**	**32,882,716**

Debt financial instruments issued. The following table sets forth our obligations under debt financial instruments issued as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	December 31,	
	2021	**2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds)	435,179	383,946
Bonds	7,257,610	7,932,807
Subordinated bonds	1,082,186	1,215,437
Debt financial instruments issued	**8,774,975**	**9,532,190**

Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities. The following table sets forth our liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Transactions with local Banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	–	–
Reverse repurchase agreements with the Central Bank	–	–
Securities lending fees	–	–
Subtotal	–	–
Transactions with foreign Banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign central banks	–	–
Securities lending fees	–	–
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	–	–
Subtotal	–	–
Transactions with other entities in the country	–	–
Contracts of resale	1,112,794	1,182,342
Securities lending fees	–	–
Subtotal	1,112,794	1,182,342
Transactions with other entities abroad		
Contracts of resale	–	–
Securities lending fees	–	–
Subtotal	–	–
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities	**1,112,794**	**1,182,342**

Derivative contracts. The following table sets forth the fair value of our derivative contracts as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Hedging derivatives for investment abroad		
Forwards	0	0
Swaps	72,386	469,302
Subtotal	72,386	469,302
Trading derivatives:		
Forwards	834,040	774,600
Swaps	938,136	1,791,836
Call options	22	265
Put options	8	473
Subtotal	1,772,206	2,567,174
Financial derivative contracts	**1,844,592**	**3,036,476**

Our derivative contracts (liabilities) increased by 64.6% during 2022, from Ch$1,844.6 billion as of December 31, 2021 to Ch$3,036.5 billion as of December 31, 2022, mainly due to an increase in the mark-to-market of the derivative trading portfolio.

Bank borrowings. The following table sets forth our bank debt and other obligations to banks as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Central Bank	3,989,726	3,986,826
Chilean financial institutions	580	-
Foreign financial institutions	334,773	626,095
Bank borrowings	**4,325,079**	**4,612,921**

Other financial liabilities. The following table sets forth our other financial liabilities as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Other financial liabilities	**120,180**	**160,407**

Our other financial liabilities consist primarily of transactions in the course of collection with the Central Bank or foreign banks, other financial liabilities and other liabilities.

Cash Flow

The table below presents our cash flow for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2020		2021	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Net cash flow (used in) provided by operating activities	Ch$	8,473,330	Ch$	(1,010,79
Net cash flow (used in) provided by investing activities		(78,054)		(45,181)
Net cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities		442,287		(954,920)
Net variation for the period of cash and cash equivalents	**Ch$**	**8,837,563**	**Ch$**	**(2,010,90**

In 2021, our net cash flow used in operating activities amounted to Ch$1,010.8 billion, compared to a net cash flow provided by operating activities of Ch$8,473.3 billion in 2020, mainly due to a decrease in cash flows provided by deposits, issuance of securities, bilateral loans, loans obtained from the Central Bank, and by financial investments held-to-maturity and available-for-sale. Furthermore, our net cash flow used in investing activities decreased from Ch$78.1 billion in 2020 to Ch$45.2 billion in 2021, primarily due to a decrease in purchases of investments in associates and sales of assets received in lieu of payment. Our net cash flow used in financing activities amounted to Ch$954.9 billion in 2021, compared to a net cash flow provided by financing activities of Ch$442.3 billion in 2020, mainly attributable to the repayment of bonds and fewer bond issuances compared to 2020. Our cash position decreased from Ch$16,131.0 billion as of December 31, 2020 to Ch$14,199.8 billion as of December 31, 2021.

The table below presents our cash flow for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Net cash flow (used in) provided by operating activities.....	Ch$	(677,992)	Ch$	(3,227,03
Net cash flow (used in) provided by investing activities		(49,645)		(62,925)
Net cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities.....		(1,283,263)		308,654
Net variation for the period of cash and cash equivalents	**Ch$**	**(2,010,900)**	**Ch$**	**(2,981,30**

In 2022, our net cash flow used in operating activities increased to Ch$3,227.0 billion, mainly due to a decrease in cash flows provided by loans, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments, interest and indexation paid, current account payables, and by other assets and other liabilities. Furthermore, our net cash flow used in investing activities increased from Ch$49.6 billion in 2021 to Ch$62.9 billion in 2022, primarily due to a decrease in the net cash flow corresponding to property, plant and equipment acquisitions. Our net cash flow provided by financing activities amounted to Ch$308.7 billion in 2022, compared to net cash flow used in financing activities of Ch$1,283.3 billion in 2021, mainly attributable to senior bond issuances. Our cash position decreased from Ch$14,199.8 billion as of December 31, 2021 to Ch$11,218.6 billion as of December 31, 2022.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2021 and 2022 we had Ch$5,390.6 billion and Ch$6,481.0 billion of contingent loans, respectively. These assets were not included in our consolidated statement of financial position on these dates. We did not have any off balance sheet arrangements other than those disclosed in our consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

Asset and Liability Management

The purpose of asset and liability management is to maximize our net income, margin and return on assets in the medium to long term and to position our consolidated statement of financial position in light of interest rate, liquidity and, to a lesser extent, foreign exchange risks and our competitive advantage in the local markets and within the limitations of Chilean banking regulations that generally prohibit banks from maintaining substantial asset/liability mismatches and our own policies. We have a high degree of liquidity due to our large deposit base relative to our loan portfolio. Therefore our overall goal is to deploy unused cash at all times, which results in exposure to interest rate, liquidity and, to a lesser extent, foreign exchange risk.

The policies of the Bank related to the administration of assets and liabilities are developed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (CAPA). This committee has ten members. Two of the members are part of the Executive Committee of the Bank (the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Executive committee of the Bank.) The other members of CAPA are the Chief Financial Officer who serves as Chairman of CAPA, the General Credit Manager, the Manager of Corporate Risk Management, the Planning and Studies Manager, the Retail Banking Division Manager, the International Business Manager, the Financial Business and Markets Manager and the Assets and

Liabilities Manager. This committee is responsible for the global management of our assets and liabilities, with a special emphasis on financial policies. This committee has an advisory role in determining policies related to consolidated statement of financial position and capital management, liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. The committee is also in charge of determining strategies, monitoring, and analysis with respect to profitability and objective risk.

The Financial Business Committee is responsible for supervising our finance business, including credit approval and approval for financial institutions and operations, up to a specific level, under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, the funding of business lines under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and the approval of new financial products that we use. This committee includes the following members: the Chief Financial Officer, the Assets and Liabilities Manager, the Financial Business and Markets Manager, the International Business Manager, the Market and International Risk Manager, and a Legal Counselor (without voting right).

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We seek to manage our assets and liabilities to reduce the potential adverse impact on net interest income that might result from changes in interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity is the relationship between market interest rates and net interest income due to the repricing of assets and liabilities. Our investment decision-making for any given period takes into account not only the rates of return and their underlying degree of risk, but also liquidity requirements, including minimum cash reserves, mandatory liquidity ratios, withdrawal and maturity of deposits and additional demand for funds. The pricing structure is matched when an equal amount of assets and liabilities reprice at a given date. A positive gap (an excess of assets over liabilities maturing or repricing in a given period) denotes asset sensitivity and normally means that a decline in interest rates would have a negative effect on net interest income while an increase in interest rates would have a positive effect on interest income. For a discussion of recent movements in interest rates, see "—Chilean Economy—Interest Rates." The Bank has both assets and liabilities that bear interest at a rate that is a spread over the rate of change in the UF. Demand deposit liabilities neither carry interest nor are adjusted for the change in the UF. Therefore, although the Bank has a positive gap, it is substantially protected from changes in interest rates.

Interest earned on assets and interest paid and accrued on liabilities reflects, to a certain extent, actual and expected inflation and the current and expected short- and long-term interest rates. The Central Bank manages overnight interbank interest rates based on its objective of keeping the annual inflation rate within the range of 2% and 4% during any 24-month period. Given that liabilities are repriced sooner than assets, changes in short-term interest rates and inflation are reflected in the interest paid and accrued on liabilities before they are reflected in interest earned on assets. Therefore, decreases in the short-term interest rate generally result in increased net interest margins, and increases in the short-term interest rate generally result in decreased net interest margins. On the other hand, increases in long-term interest rates generally result in increased net interest margins, whereas decreases in long-term interest rates generally result in decreased net interest margins.

The following tables show the maturity of our assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	As of December 31, 2022 (in millions of nominal Ch$)							
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 and up to 3 months	More than 3 and up to 12 months	More than 1 and up to 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest-earning assets:								
Financial assets held for trading	-	-	81,585	1,000,358	70,908	98,423	103,009	1,354,283
Financial investments available for sale	-	6,745,540	1,415,867	2,030,289	100,685	49,160	434	10,341,975
Financial investments held to maturity	-	97,374	931,823	1,336,531	720,725	105,076	686	3,192,215
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	94,696	-	-	-	-	-	94,696
Loans and advances to banks	-	255,485	287,904	167,136	37,180	-	-	747,705
Loan and account receivables from customers	816,815	1,254,685	1,813,797	4,220,719	5,912,271	3,592,725	12,699,753	30,310,765
Total interest-earning assets	**816,815**	**8,447,780**	**4,530,976**	**8,755,033**	**6,841,769**	**3,845,384**	**12,803,882**	**46,041,639**
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Total Deposits	24,631,494	4,330,987	2,268,239	750,648	595,813	268,140	37,395	32,882,716
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities	-	1,181,472	430	440	-	-	-	1,182,342
Bank borrowings	-	138,638	209,088	156,357	4,054,609	18,076	36,153	4,612,921
Debt financial instruments issued	-	289,542	355,867	611,101	1,964,273	1,271,087	5,040,320	9,532,190
Other financial liabilities	-	9,601	1,289	4,221	10,362	7,222	127,712	160,407
Lease liabilities	60	910	2,077	8,743	21,394	15,132	32,009	80,325
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**24,631,554**	**5,951,150**	**2,836,990**	**1,531,510**	**6,646,451**	**1,579,657**	**5,273,589**	**48,450,901**
Asset/liability gap	(23,814,739)	2,496,630	1,693,986	7,223,523	195,318	2,265,727	7,530,293	(2,409,262)
Cumulative gap	(23,814,739)	(21,318,109)	(19,624,123)	(12,400,600)	(12,205,282)	(9,939,555)	(2,409,262)	

	As of December 31, 2021 (in millions of nominal Ch$)							
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 and up to 3 months	More than 3 and up to 12 months	More than 1 and up to 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest-earning assets:								
Financial assets held for trading	-	291,128	32,834	529,897	114,144	31,330	63,449	1,062,782
Financial investments available for sale	-	12,180,422	725,935	1,536,912	1,263,781	159,027	3,079	15,869,156
Financial investments held to maturity	-	3,672	4,101	31,058	5,609	890	340	45,670
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	80,037	77,172	20,250	-	-	-	177,459
Loans and advances to banks	-	186,705	391,954	205,994	15,537	-	-	800,190
Loan and account receivables from customers	138,237	590,794	1,699,648	4,185,909	6,338,915	3,089,856	11,333,059	27,376,418
Total interest-earning assets	**138,237**	**13,353,596**	**2,910,806**	**6,510,020**	**7,737,986**	**3,281,103**	**11,399,927**	**45,331,675**
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Total Deposits	27,027,587	2,703,876	2,058,107	438,997	17,622	755	33,387	32,280,331
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities	-	1,112,067	477	250	-	-	-	1,112,794
Bank borrowings	41	76,859	877,340	73,366	3,231,666	18,802	47,005	4,325,079
Debt financial instruments issued	3,451	70,659	565,039	713,617	1,122,241	1,670,824	3,546,958	7,692,789
Other financial liabilities	2,587	36,180	81,413	-	-	-	-	120,180
Lease liabilities	-	803	1,735	7,623	19,507	17,230	36,397	83,295
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**27,033,666**	**4,000,444**	**3,584,111**	**1,233,853**	**4,421,462**	**1,728,651**	**4,694,467**	**46,696,654**
Asset/liability gap	(26,895,429)	9,353,152	(673,305)	5,276,167	3,316,524	1,552,452	6,705,460	(1,364,979)
Cumulative gap	(26,895,429)	(17,542,277)	(18,215,582)	(12,939,415)	(9,622,891)	(8,070,439)	(1,364,979)	

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

As a general matter, the Chilean peso floats freely against the U.S. dollar in the local market. However, in the face of the increased volatility of the Chilean peso, on July 14, 2022, the Central Bank implemented a foreign exchange intervention program, which has been extended until June 2, 2023. See "—Chilean Economy—Foreign Exchange Rates." As of December 31, 2022, 7.7% of our assets and 11.9% of our liabilities were denominated in foreign currency, principally the U.S. dollar. We manage this foreign currency exposure primarily through the use of financial derivatives, thereby avoiding the need to maintain significant positions in foreign currencies that could affect our financial results. Historically, we have maintained a policy of minimizing exchange rate risks, and we have established a consolidated Value-At-Risk (VAR) limit for these positions of Ch$0.5 billion and a "Stop-Loss" of Ch$300 million for a 15-day period and Ch$130 million for one day.

Given that our foreign currency-denominated assets, liabilities and income are denominated in foreign currency and converted into Chilean pesos for presentation in our financial statements, their values change based on exchange rate fluctuations (principally, the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar). Changes in the peso value of our foreign currency-denominated assets, liabilities and income (other than derivatives for trading) are reflected as exchange rate income or loss in our financial statements. Changes in the value of foreign exchange derivatives for trading are determined on a mark-to-market basis and the net change is reflected as Net income (expense) from financial operations. For a discussion of recent movements in exchange rates, see "—Chilean Economy—Foreign Exchange Rates."

The following table shows our assets and liabilities by currency as of December 31, 2022:

	As of December 31, 2022 (in millions of nominal Ch$)			
	Total	**CH$**	**UF[1]**	**Other**
Cash and deposits in banks	**4,961,287**	**3,739,678**	**-**	**1,221,609**
Transactions in the course of collection	**157,118**	**113,707**	**-**	**43,411**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**3,927,649**	**3,692,478**	**234,216**	**955**
Financial derivative contracts	2,554,646	2,554,646	-	-
Debt financial instruments	1,354,283	1,120,067	234,216	-
Other	18,720	17,765	-	955
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**10,341,975**	**10,049,409**	**155,224**	**137,342**
Debt financial instruments	10,341,975	10,049,409	155,224	137,342
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**50,325**	50,325	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	**34,345,381**	**12,602,030**	**19,521,774**	**2,221,577**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	94,696	94,696	-	-
Debt financial instruments	3,192,215	2,024,382	1,167,833	-
Loans and advances to banks	747,705	-	-	747,705
Loans and accounts receivable from customers – Commercial	15,201,481	8,445,374	5,289,245	1,466,862
Loans and accounts receivable from customers – Mortgage	13,064,696	-	13,064,696	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers – Consumer	2,044,588	2,037,578	-	7,010
Other assets	3,307,049	2,504,806	20,790	781,453
Total assets	**57,090,784**	**32,752,433**	**19,932,004**	**4,406,347**
Transactions in the course of payments	**133,718**	**16,854**	**-**	**116,864**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**2,567,174**	**2,567,174**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts	2,567,174	2,567,174	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**469,302**	**469,302**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**47,155,139**	**28,734,050**	**12,216,534**	**6,204,555**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	15,037,612	14,627,250	21	410,341
Deposits and other time deposits	17,845,104	9,178,746	6,973,585	1,692,773
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	1,182,342	800,692	-	381,650

	As of December 31, 2022 (in millions of nominal Ch$)			
	Total	**CH$**	**UF[1]**	**Other**
Bank borrowings	4,612,921	3,986,826	-	626,095
Debt financial instruments issued	8,316,753	-	5,242,928	3,073,825
Other financial liabilities	160,407	140,536	-	19,871
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,215,437**	**-**	**1,215,437**	**-**
Other liabilities	**2,591,521**	**2,438,740**	**22,001**	**130,780**
Total liabilities	**54,132,291**	**34,226,120**	**13,453,972**	**6,452,199**
Net assets (liabilities)	**2,958,493**	**(1,473,687)**	**6,478,032**	**(2,045,852)**
Contingent loans	6,480,952	4,721,120	1,109,706	650,126
Net asset (liability) position	**9,439,445**	**3,247,433**	**7,587,738**	**(1,395,726)**

(1) UF amounts have been converted into Chilean pesos at the conversion rate as of December 31, 2022 (Ch$35,110.98 per UF).

	As of December 31, 2021 (in millions of nominal Ch$)			
	Total	**CH$**	**UF[(1)]**	**Other**
Cash and deposits in banks	**3,114,237**	**1,667,199**	**-**	**1,447,038**
Transactions in the course of collection	**288,601**	**215,734**	**-**	**72,867**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**2,801,577**	**2,691,223**	**110,217**	**137**
Financial derivative contracts	1,730,742	1,730,742	-	-
Debt financial instruments	1,062,782	952,565	110,217	-
Other	8,053	7,916	-	137
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**15,869,156**	**14,277,629**	**819,132**	**772,395**
Debt financial instruments	15,869,156	14,277,629	819,132	772,395
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**507,368**	**507,368**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**28,399,737**	**9,899,610**	**16,122,553**	**2,377,574**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	177,459	177,459	-	-
Debt financial instruments	45,670	35,207	10,463	-
Loans and advances to banks	800,190	-	-	800,190
Loans and accounts receivable from customers – Commercial	14,170,037	7,910,448	4,689,551	1,570,038
Loans and accounts receivable from customers – Mortgage	11,422,539	-	11,422,539	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers – Consumer	1,783,842	1,776,496	-	7,346
Other assets	**2,601,495**	**2,267,428**	**12,870**	**321,197**
Total assets	**53,582,171**	**31,526,191**	**17,064,772**	**4,991,208**
Transactions in the course of payments	**274,437**	**88,218**	**-**	**186,219**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**1,772,206**	**1,772,206**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts	1,772,206	1,772,206	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**72,386**	**72,386**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**45,531,173**	**30,100,083**	**10,202,289**	**5,228,801**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	17,265,263	17,016,173	21	249,069
Deposits and other time deposits	15,015,068	8,290,148	6,180,473	544,447
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	1,112,794	545,423	-	567,371

	As of December 31, 2021 (in millions of nominal Ch$)			
	Total	**CH$**	**UF[(1)]**	**Other**
Bank borrowings	4,325,079	3,989,726	-	335,353
Debt financial instruments issued	7,692,789	142,703	4,021,795	3,528,291
Other financial liabilities	120,180	115,910	-	4,270
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,082,186**	**-**	**1,082,186**	**-**
Other liabilities	**2,615,708**	**2,235,531**	**20,296**	**359,881**
Total liabilities	**51,348,096**	**34,268,424**	**11,304,771**	**5,774,901**
Net assets (liabilities)	**2,234,075**	**(2,742,233)**	**5,760,001**	**(783,693)**
Contingent loans	5,390,645	3,549,494	1,031,452	809,699
Net asset (liability) position	**7,624,720**	**807,261**	**6,791,453**	**26,006**

(1) UF amounts have been converted into Chilean pesos at the conversion rate as of December 31, 2022 (Ch$35,110.98 per UF).

Consolidated Market Risk in Trading Portfolio (Value at Risk)

We have a policy of maintaining our trading portfolio within the Value-at-Risk (VAR) limits we have established. We have developed our own proprietary models for determining VAR. The table below presents our daily average VAR, and the high and low VAR, for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

Consolidated Trading Portfolio	**Year Ended December 31, 2021**	**Year Ended December 31, 2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
High	Ch$ 2,979	Ch$ 3,746
Low	732	1,069
Average	1,781	2,320

Consolidated Market Risk in Available-for-sale Portfolio (Value at Risk)

The General Financial Manager is responsible for the administration of the consolidated risk of the available-for-sale portfolio in accordance with the policies established by the Executive Committee and the limits established our market risk department. These limits are monitored and controlled on a daily basis by the market risk department, which manages interest rate and inflation-indexing risk generated by the maturing or repricing of, or other changes in our assets and liabilities. The market risk department creates models to determine the level of interest rate risk and potential loss that could result from adverse economic conditions. The results of these models are reported on a quarterly basis to the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

The Executive Committee has established a policy that limits the annual maximum potential loss in the market value of our available-for-sale portfolio which was increased from UF 160,000 in 2015 to UF 190,000 on January 26, 2016. In 2021, the limit amounted to Ch$5,887 million and was not exceeded. In 2022, the limit amounted to Ch$8,775 million and was not exceeded. On average, the potential loss equaled Ch$3,560 million in 2020, Ch$3,908 million in 2021 and Ch$3,039 million in 2022.

The following table presents the average, maximum and minimum "maximum potential loss" in the market value of our available-for-sale portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

Available for Sale Portfolio	**Year Ended December 31, 2021**		**Year Ended December 31, 2022**	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
High	Ch$	5,7	Ch$	7,101
Low		2,444		682
Average		3,908		3,040

Volume Limitations

To limit our exposure to inflation risk, we limit the gap between inflation-adjustable assets and liabilities. As of and effective December 31, 2021, this limit was Ch$4,200 billion (US$5.0 billion). As of and effective December 31, 2022, this limit was Ch$4,200 billion (US$4.9 billion). The following table sets forth the average, maximum and minimum gap between inflation-adjusted assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022:

Inflation-Adjusted Asset/Liability Gap	**Year Ended December 31, 2021**		**Year Ended December 31, 2022**	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
High	Ch$	3,239,568	Ch$	3,853,061
Low		2,452,338		2,138,194
Average		2,845,895		3,221,887

Liquidity Management

Our general policy is to manage our liquidity conservatively, maintaining a minimum level of liquidity adequate to meet our operational needs while complying with applicable laws and regulations. The minimum required amount of liquidity is determined by the reserve requirements established by the Central Bank. Under these regulations, the total amount of our liabilities due within 30 days cannot exceed the total amount of our assets maturing within 30 days by an amount that is more than our basic capital. In addition, the total amount of our liabilities due within 90 days cannot exceed the total amount of our assets maturing within 90 days by an amount that is more than two times our basic capital. These limits are applied to all liabilities and assets, regardless of currency.

The CMF has authorized us to manage our liquidity based on an adjusted model. Under this adjusted model, we adjust the maturity of the following assets and liabilities that, in practical terms, have a different term than as set forth contractually, or that are demand accounts for retail clients: savings accounts, checking accounts for public sector institutions, deposit accounts, credit cards, lines of credit, impaired loan portfolio, derivatives, renewable loans and our investment portfolio. Giving effect to the adjusted model, as of December 31, 2022, we were in compliance with the following consolidated liquidity limit:

	Liabilities minus Assets		
	Limit	Adjusted Base - % of Limit Used(1)	In Compliance?
Maturing within 30 days, foreign currency	1x Basic Capital	(5.87)%	Yes

(1) A negative percentage means that assets exceed liabilities.

On June 6, 2022, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,314, eliminating the consolidated liquidity limits for local currency assets and liabilities maturing within 30 days and for local and foreign currency assets and liabilities maturing within 90 days.

Derivatives

From time to time, we enter into foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts as part of our asset and liability management. We use derivatives primarily as a hedging tool. Derivatives are recognized initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost (including transaction costs) and are subsequently valued at their fair value, and unrealized losses or gains are recorded in our results of operations. Chilean banks generally record the market value of derivatives. A derivative instrument classified as a trading instrument is required to be marked-to-market on a daily basis and gains or losses from the mark-to-market are recognized on the income statement.

The CMF recognizes three types of hedge accounting: (i) cash flow hedges, (ii) fair value hedges and (iii) hedging of foreign investments.

When a derivative financial instrument hedges exposure to changes in the fair value of existing assets or liabilities, the asset or liability is recorded at its fair value with regard to the specific risk hedged. Earnings or losses from measuring the fair value are recognized in the income statement. If the item hedged in a fair value hedge is a firm commitment, the changes in the fair value of the commitment with regard to the risk hedged are recorded in the income statement. Earnings or losses from measuring the fair value of the hedging derivative are also recognized in the income statement. When a new asset or liability is acquired as a result of the firm commitment, the initial recognition of the acquired asset or liability is adjusted to incorporate the mark-to-market adjustment of the firm commitment recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. When a derivative financial instrument hedges exposure to the changes in cash flows (cash flow hedges) of existing assets or liabilities or from expected transactions, the effective portion of its changes in fair value is recorded in equity. Any ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement. The amounts recorded directly in equity are recorded in results in the same periods in which the assets or liabilities hedged affect the results. When a fair value interest rate hedge is entered into for a portfolio and the item hedged is a currency amount instead of one or more specific assets or liabilities, adjustment to the fair value of the portfolio is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position under “Derivative contracts” based on the position of the hedged portfolio at the given moment in time.

We classify the majority of our derivative instruments as trading instruments. Nevertheless, nearly all of our derivative instruments are intended to cover risks. We use derivatives to hedge our exposure to foreign currency, interest rate and inflation risk.

The following tables set forth our derivative portfolio as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

As of December 31, 2022	Notional amounts			Fair Value	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)				
	Within 3 months	After 3 months but within one year	After one year	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value hedge derivatives:					
Forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	–	31,235	2,305	–
Call options	–	–	–	–	–
Put options	–	–	–	–	–
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	–	31,235	2,305	–
Trading derivatives (assets):					
Forwards	7,809,555	4,576,047	2,103,029	773,010	–
Swaps	4,946,650	7,924,399	20,635,557	1,780,834	–
Call options	7,859	6,151	–	112	–
Put options	2,307	10,038	–	690	–
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	12,766,371	12,516,635	22,738,586	2,554,646	–
Trading derivatives (liabilities):					
Forwards	4,123,189	8,349,812	1,975,605	–	774,600
Swaps	2,234,669	8,928,860	21,168,947	–	1,791,836
Call options	0	9,611	–	–	265
Put options	427	7,219	–	–	473
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	6,358,285	17,295,502	23,144,552	–	2,567,174
Net investment in foreign operation hedging derivatives:					
Forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	–	–	–	–
Call options	–	–	–	–	–
Put options	–	–	–	–	–
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	–	–	–	–
Cash flow hedging derivatives:					
Forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	–	4,539,453	48,020	469,302
Call options	–	–	–	–	–
Put options	–	–	–	–	–
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	–	4,539,453	48,020	469,302
Total	**6,419,726**	**18,863,280**	**27,309,274**	**2,604,971**	**469,302**

As of December 31, 2021	Notional amounts			Fair Value	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)				
	Within 3 months	After 3 months but	After one year	Assets	Liabilities

		within one year			
Fair value hedge derivatives:					
Forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	126,704	130,131	1,517	6,584
Call options	–	–	–	–	–
Put options	–	–	–	–	–
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	126,704	130,131	1,517	6,584
Trading derivatives (assets):					
Forwards	4,210,225	10,058,537	1,586,531	748,625	–
Swaps	649,164	5,279,367	13,563,154	982,085	–
Call options	–	676	–	13	–
Put options	211	1,520	–	19	–
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	4,859,600	15,340,100	15,149,685	1,730,742	–
Trading derivatives (liabilities):					
Forwards	4,652,072	10,876,463	1,570,381	–	834,040
Swaps	719,024	5,004,903	12,683,717	–	938,136
Call options	–	676	–	–	22
Put options	75	2,318	–	–	8
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	5,371,171	15,884,360	14,254,098	–	1,772,206
Net investment in foreign operation hedging derivatives:					
Forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	–	–	–	–
Call options	–	–	–	–	–
Put options	–	–	–	–	–
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	–	–	–	–
Cash flow hedging derivatives:					
Forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Swaps	–	469,562	3,510,552	505,851	65,802
Call options	–	–	–	–	–
Put options	–	–	–	–	–
Futures	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	469,562	3,510,552	505,851	65,802
Total	4,859,600	15,936,366	18,790,368	2,238,110	72,386

Capital Expenditures

During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, we made gross investments mainly in purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets valued at Ch$85.6 billion, Ch$49.8 billion and Ch$64.9 billion, respectively.

Disclosure of Liabilities

The following table summarizes our financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022.

	Payments due by Period (in millions of nominal Ch$)				
	Total	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Deposits	22,913,574	22,012,226	595,813	268,140	37,395
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities	1,182,342	1,182,342	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	3,036,476	947,328	580,705	441,417	1,067,026
Bank borrowings	4,612,921	504,083	4,054,609	18,076	36,153
Debt financial instruments	9,532,190	1,256,510	1,964,273	1,271,087	5,040,320
Other financial liabilities	160,407	15,111	10,362	7,222	127,712
Total	**41,437,910**	**25,917,600**	**7,205,762**	**2,005,942**	**6,308,606**

In addition, we had Ch$12,694.4 billion of other liabilities as of December 31, 2022, which included savings accounts, transactions in the course of payment, accounts payable and various other liabilities.

BUSINESS

Introduction

We are one of the oldest financial institutions in Chile, with our predecessor starting operations in 1855, and we are wholly owned by the Republic of Chile. We are also the fifth largest financial institution in terms of aggregate loans granted in Chile and the largest in terms of the number of customers and geographic coverage (in terms of number of Chilean cities with a branch) as of December 31, 2022. Further, as of December 31, 2022, we had total assets, net of allowances for loan losses, of Ch$57,090.8 billion (US$66.8 billion), effective equity (which is a regulatory measure calculated in accordance with the prevailing CMF rules and includes basic capital, subordinated bonds and voluntary reserves) of Ch$4,305.1 billion (US$5.0 billion), deposits and other interest bearing liabilities of Ch$48,370.6 billion (US$56.6 billion) and loans outstanding (net of allowances for loan losses) of Ch$31,058.5 billion (US$36.4 billion). In 2020, we had net income for the year of Ch$154.3 billion (US$217.0 million), in 2021, we had net income for the year of Ch$377.5 billion (US$446.9 million) and, in 2022, we had net income for the year of Ch$712.1 billion (US$833.6 million). In 2022, our total loans (excluding loans to banks) net of allowances increased 10.7% when compared to 2021.

The Bank's purpose is to provide banking and financial services aimed at fostering the development of Chile's economic activities. Our goal is to be the bank for all Chileans, combining commercial success with our commitment to provide banking services to clients from all socioeconomic sectors, from the smallest micro-companies to the largest companies in Chile. In keeping with this objective, we have promoted economic development, encouraged saving among the general population and otherwise assisted Chile in its economic and social development.

According to information published by the CMF as of December 30, 2022, we were the market leader in Chile in residential mortgages (in terms of the number of loans made) and, as of December 31, 2022, we were the market leader in Chile in passbook savings (in terms of the total amount of deposits) and debit/ATM cards (in terms of transactions and number of cards). Further, according to our estimates, as of September 30, 2022, we were the market leader in higher-education loans. In addition, according to information published by the Santiago Stock Exchange, as of December 31, 2022, our brokerage subsidiary (BancoEstado Corredores de Bolsa S.A.) was the second largest broker of securities traded therein in terms of volume traded, and according to information published by the CMF, as of December 31, 2022, our insurance brokerage subsidiary (BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.) was the third largest bank broker of insurance policies in Chile in terms of commissions collected. We are also a provider of depositary services for a large number of Chilean public sector institutions, and maintain the Chilean Treasury's main operating accounts.

We are headquartered in Santiago, Chile and have the most extensive network in terms of geographical coverage, of any bank in Chile with 399 branches, 122 special service points, 35,930 remote service points (*CajaVecina*) and 2,374 ATMs located throughout the country as of December 31, 2022. In addition, we had 11,045,510 internet banking users as of December 31, 2022.

State Ownership

We are the successor to several state-owned financial institutions operating since 1855 and are wholly owned by the Republic of Chile. Our Organic Law entitles the President of Chile to appoint six of the seven members of our Board of Directors and all three members of our Executive Committee (which includes the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of our Board of Directors and our Executive General Manager). Pursuant to the Organic Law, we operate as an autonomous entity and, like privately-owned commercial banks in Chile, we are subject to the supervision of the CMF and the regulations of the Central Bank. See "Regulation and Supervision."

Our statutory mandate is to provide banking and financial services with the aim of developing national economic activity. In order to encourage the growth of personal savings, we operate branches and service points in many remote locations that are not currently served by our competitors. We have developed a series of products, such as the *CuentaRut* card (a card easily accessible by Chilean customers and with relatively few requirements), the *CajaVecina* (remote service points which serve some of the most underserved and remote locations in Chile) and other banking services to extend the reach of banking services to underserved populations. We also have a subsidiary, BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras, designed to serve the business needs of micro-companies.

While we can offer depositary and other banking services to the public sector, we are prohibited by the Chilean Constitution from lending to the Chilean government, any of its instrumentalities or any state-owned enterprises. We are, however, permitted to lend to employees of such instrumentalities or enterprises.

Recent History

- From 2003 to 2020, we consolidated the successes of the modernization project, increasing our economic and social effectiveness, improving customer services and expanding our branch network by 29.4%.
- In 2020, we maintained our position as leading supporters of Chilean public policies, assisting the Chilean government with the processing of over 38.8 million social benefits payments.
- In 2020, we launched the *Mundo Verde* (Green World) platform, which brings together investments and financing products aiming to reactivate the economy in a sustainable manner. This platform is aimed at individuals, micro-, small- and large- companies.
- In 2021, BancoEstado entered into a commercial agreement with HDI Seguros S.A. ("HDI") for the sale of property insurance products. The agreement is expected to allow BancoEstado to offer its customers insurance coverage products, including car, fire and household insurance, while enabling HDI to strengthen its presence in the insurance market in Latin America. The agreement became effective on January 1, 2022 and expires on December 31, 2034.
- In 2021, BancoEstado became the first public bank to join "Race to Zero," the United Nations-backed global campaign to rally leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions and investors for a healthy and resilient zero-carbon recovery initiative in the run-up to the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties. The campaign aims to drive a new growth and innovation agenda in support of a more inclusive and resilient economy following the COVID-19 pandemic. All "Race to Zero" members are committed to achieving net zero emissions on or prior to 2050.
- In 2022, we launched the *Vamos MiPyme* (Go MSME) program, which seeks to offer financing for working capital and investment for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises at a fixed rate of 0.99% per month. The program is open to individuals and legal entities, customers and non-customers, whose annual sales do not exceed UF100,000 (Ch$3,099 million as of December 31, 2022).

- In 2022, we entered into an agreement with the *Asociación de Bancos y Entidades Financieras* ("Association of Banks and Financial Institutions") and the *Asociación de Empresas Fintech de Chile* ("Association of Fintech Companies of Chile") providing for security and accountability standards, and mechanisms to process customer data.

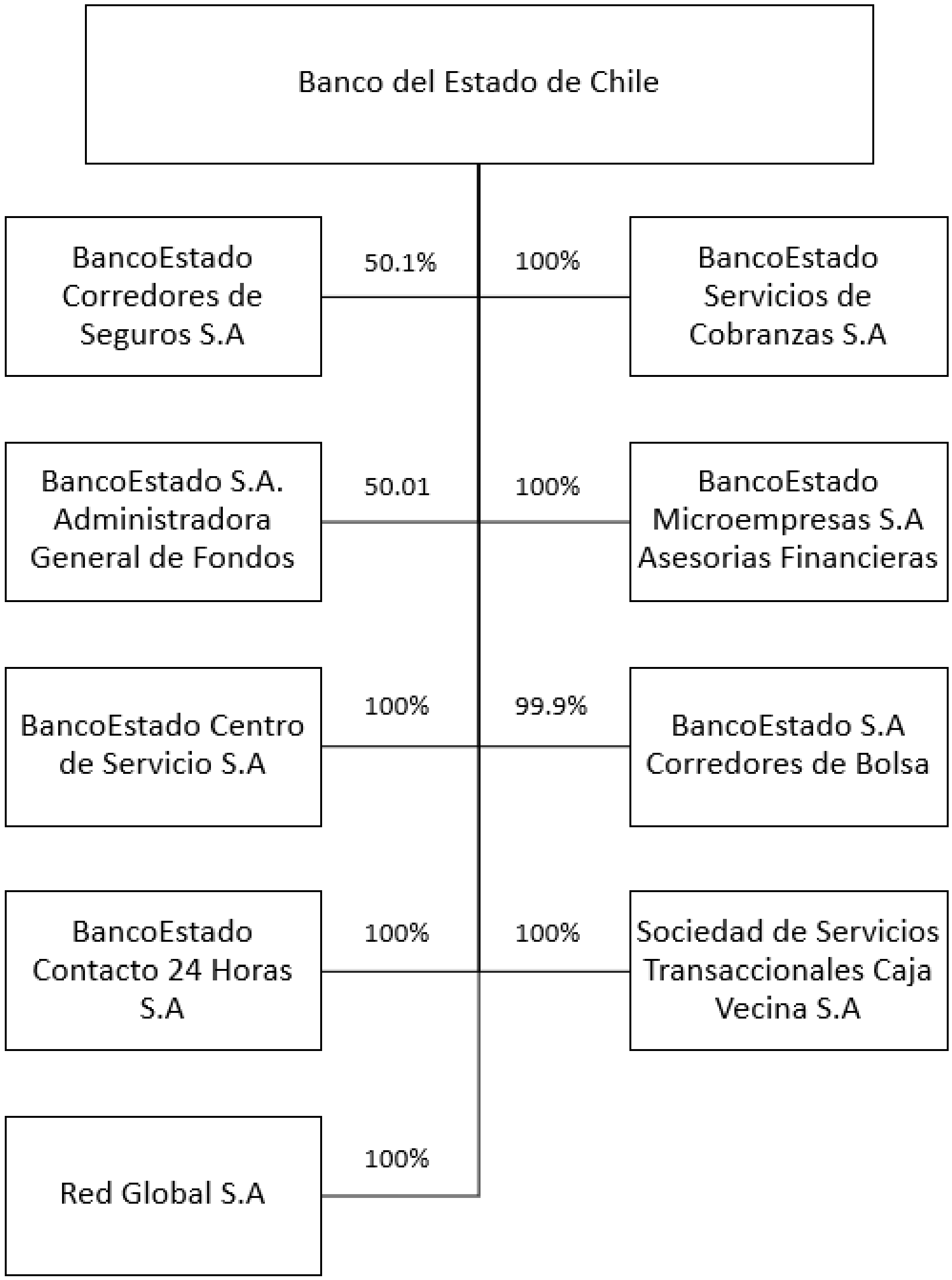
- In 2022, we launched the *Pasaje QR* (QR Ticket) service, a joint initiative with the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications that uses QR code technology to enable BancoEstado clients to pay for public transportation in the Santiago Metropolitan Region by direct debit.

- In 2022, BancoEstado Corredores de Bolsa S.A. joined ScaleX, as a sponsor. ScaleX is a venture exchange for start-ups with a substantial technological component, developed as a private-public initiative between the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Production Development Corporation. In our sponsorship role, we will advise start-ups as to listing requirements and compliance with post-listing disclosure requirements.

As of the date of this Prospectus, we are one of the best-known banking institutions in Chile, with over 14.8 million customers. We are a leader in a number of segments of the Chilean market, including mortgages, student loans, debit cards, deposit accounts and micro business lending. We have the largest branch and ATM network in terms of geographical coverage, with locations in every Chilean *comuna* (346 municipalities).

Organization

The following is our organizational chart as of the date of this Prospectus.



We have the following subsidiaries:

- BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, which is our fund administration business;
- BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A., which manages our BancoEstado Express (service points);

- BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A., which provides e-banking and telephone banking services to our customers;

- BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, which is our brokerage business;

- BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A., which is our insurance brokerage business;

- BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras, which is our micro-companies financial advisory business;

- BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranzas S.A., which provides collection services for our delinquent loans;

- Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales CajaVecina S.A., which manages our remote service points (*CajaVecina*); and

- Red Global S.A., which provides a network for portable electronic readers of debit and credit cards and operates through the "Compraquí" trademark.

We own 100% of each of our subsidiaries except for BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, in which we own more than a 99.9% stake, BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, in which we sold a 49.99% stake to BNP Paribas Asset Management in 2009 and BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A., in which we sold a 49.9% stake to MetLife Chile Inversiones Limitada in 2004.

On December 29, 2020, SumUp Limited assigned and transferred to the Bank and its subsidiary, BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras, all of its shares in Compraquí at a purchase price of Ch$711 billion. Following such transfer, the Bank indirectly owns 100% of Red Global S.A.

Segments

We divide our clients into the following segments:

Retail Banking, which includes the following:

- <u>Individuals:</u> We have approximately 14.8 million individual clients, of whom approximately 14.3 million are active clients (*i.e.*, who have an outstanding balance with us). We are the market leader in the individual banking sub-segment in terms of number of clients. We further divide this sub-segment into the following categories of customer groups: (i) Young (customers under 25 years old with less than Ch$600,000 in monthly income), (ii) Older Adult (customers more than 65 years old with less than Ch$600,000 in monthly income), (iii) Adult (customers between 25 and 65 years old with less than Ch$600,000 in monthly income), (iv) Classic (customers with more than Ch$600,000 but less than Ch$1.0 million in monthly income), and (v) Personal (customers with more than Ch$1.0 million in monthly income),

- <u>Micro-companies:</u> Consists of financial services to entrepreneurs with businesses that have less than UF5,000 (Ch$175.6 million as of December 31, 2022) in annual revenues. As of December 31, 2022, we had approximately 862,000 micro-companies clients. According to our estimates, our loans to these clients represented 61.8% of the total loans provided by Chilean banks to small companies as of December 31, 2022.

- Small companies: Consists of businesses with annual revenues ranging from UF5,000 to UF100,000 (Ch$175.6 million to Ch$3,511.1 million as of December 31, 2022). As of December 31, 2022, we had approximately 92,000 small business clients. According to our estimates, our loans to these clients represented 40.7% of the total loans provided by Chilean banks to small companies as of December 31, 2022.

Wholesale Banking, which includes the following:

- Large-sized companies: Consists of businesses with annual revenues ranging from UF100,000 to UF300,000 (Ch$3,511.1 million to Ch$10,533.3 million as of December 31, 2022). We had approximately 2,099 large-sized companies clients operating with credit as of December 31, 2022. According to our estimates, our loans to these clients represent 15.6% of the total loans provided by Chilean banks to large-sized companies as of December 31, 2022.

- Corporations: Consists of businesses with more than UF300,000 in annual revenues (Ch$10,533.3 million as of December 31, 2022). We had approximately 1,204 corporate clients as of December 31, 2022. According to our estimates, our loans to these clients represented 9.3% of the total loans provided by Chilean banks to corporate clients as of December 31, 2022.

- Institutions: Includes Chilean national, regional and municipal institutions. We provide banking services to a large number of Chilean public sector institutions, ranging from the National Treasury, which keeps its main operating accounts with us, to the armed forces, to small municipalities. BancoEstado regards itself as the market leader in the public sector institutions segment.

Treasury and International, which includes our proprietary trading operations.

Other, which includes our corporate operations or operations that cannot be attributed to any other segment or that affect the entire bank.

The following tables present our revenues, as well as other financial information, by segment for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022							
	Retail Banking		**Wholesale Banking**		**Treasury and International**		**Other**	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	**% of Total**	**(in millions of nominal Ch$)**	**% of Total**	**(in millions of nominal Ch$)**	**% of Total**	**(in millions of nominal Ch$)**	**% of Total**
Interest income	Ch$1,123,281	39.8%	Ch$ 508,994	18.1%	Ch$1,186,119	42.1%	Ch$ 51	0.0%
Interest expense	(749,484)	49.9%	(448,303)	29.8%	(304,394)	20.3%	(74)	0.0%
Net interest income	**373,797**	**28.4%**	**60,691**	**4.6%**	**881,725**	**67.0%**	**(23)**	**0.0%**
Inflation indexation income	1,699,714	77.3%	359,628	16.4%	139,101	6.3%	236	0.0%
Inflation indexation expenses	(694,286)	51.5%	(76,396)	5.7%	(575,210)	42.7%	(1,632)	0.1%
Net inflation indexation income	**1,005,428**	**118.1%**	**283,232**	**33.3%**	**(436,109)**	**(51.2)%**	**(1,396)**	**(0.2)%**
Commission income	610,984	81.7%	91,074	12.2%	25,525	3.4%	20,468	2.7%
Commission expenses	(228,368)	75.7%	(10,936)	3.6%	(66)	0.0%	(62,332)	20.7%
Net commission income	**382,616**	**85.7%**	**80,138**	**18.0%**	**25,459**	**5.7%**	**(41,864)**	**(9.4)%**
Financial result for:								
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	13	0.0%	4,316	3.5%	117,861	96.5%	-	0.0%
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,337	50.9%	1,881	4.1%	20,600	45.0%	-	0.0%
Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	13,477	133.2%	15,517	153.4%	(18,885)	(186.7)%	8	0.1%
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Other financial result	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Net financial income	**36,827**	**20.7%**	**21,714**	**12.2%**	**119,576**	**67.1%**	**8**	**0.0%**
Income (loss) from investments in companies	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3,836	100.0%
Results of non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible as discontinued operations	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	200	100.0%
Other operating income	1,425	1.7%	195	0.2%	13,902	16.9%	66,941	81.2%
Total operating income	**1,800,093**	**62.5%**	**445,970**	**15.5%**	**604,553**	**21.0%**	**27,702**	**1.0%**
Expenses for employee benefits obligations	(130,978)	24.3%	(23,193)	4.3%	(7,480)	1.4%	(377,505)	70.0%
Administrative expenses	(23,525)	7.4%	(356)	0.1%	(2,009)	0.6%	(294,166)	91.9%
Depreciation and amortization	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	(77,292)	100.0%
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%

Other operating expenses	(4,207)	6.9%	(5)	0.0%	-	0.0%	(57,184)	93.1%
Total operating expenses	**(158,710)**	**15.9%**	**(23,554)**	**2.4%**	**(9,489)**	**1.0%**	**(806,147)**	**80.7%**
Operating income before credit losses	**1,641,383**	**87.3%**	**422,416**	**22.5%**	**595,064**	**31.6%**	**(778,445)**	**(41.4)%**
Credit loss expenses for:								
Allowances for credit risk loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	(384,650)	85.7%	(47,126)	10.5%	275	0.0%	(17,152)	3.8%
Special allowances for credit risk	(93,647)	33.8%	(170,364)	61.4%	(13,321)	4.8%	-	0.0%
Recovery of written-off loans	71,764	94.8%	2,945	3.9%	-	0.0%	998	1.3%
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	(51,857)	100.0%	-	0.0%
Expense for credit losses	**(406,533)**	**57.9%**	**(214,545)**	**30.6%**	**(64,903)**	**9.2%**	**(16,154)**	**2.3%**
Operating income	**1,234,850**	**104.8%**	**207,871**	**17.6%**	**530,161**	**45.0%**	**(794,599)**	**(67.4)%**

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021							
	Retail Banking		Wholesale Banking		Treasury and International		Other	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total
Interest income	Ch$ 892,208	66.6%	Ch$ 283,493	21.2%	Ch$160,560	12.0%	Ch$ 2,333	0.2%
Interest expense	(205,654)	41.0%	(107,232)	21.3%	(189,006)	37.6%	(556)	0.1%
Net interest income	**686,554**	**82.1%**	**176,261**	**21.1%**	**(28,446)**	**(3.4)%**	**1,777**	**0.2%**
Inflation indexation income	770,402	75.8%	184,907	18.2%	58,030	5.7%	3,270	0.3%
Inflation indexation expenses	(377,561)	60.5%	(47,703)	7.7%	(198,015)	31.8%	(193)	0.0%
Net inflation indexation income	**392,841**	**99.9%**	**137,204**	**34.9%**	**(139,985)**	**(35.6)%**	**3,077**	**0.8%**
Commission income	581,782	78.9%	104,193	14.1%	27,578	3.7%	24,342	3.3%
Commission expenses	(196,203)	73.8%	(13,850)	5.2%	(254)	0.1%	(55,470)	20.9%
Net commission income	**385,579**	**81.7%**	**90,343**	**19.1%**	**27,324**	**5.8%**	**(31,128)**	**(6.6)%**
Financial result for:								
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	12	0.0%	15,858	(9.2)%	(127,096)	74.0%	(60,523)	35.2%
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	27,990	140.1%	(237)	(1.2)%	(7,768)	(38.9)%	-	0.0%
Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	14,464	4.9%	6,606	2.2%	190,430	64.2%	85,062	28.7%
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Other financial result	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Net financial income	**42,466**	**29.3%**	**22,227**	**15.4%**	**55,566**	**38.4%**	**24,539**	**16.9%**
Income (loss) from investments in companies	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	271	100.0%
Results of non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible as discontinued operations	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	(1,599)	100.0%
Other operating income	(11,225)	(27.8)%	148	0.4%	2	0.0%	51,485	127.4%
Total operating income	**1,496,215**	**79.3%**	**426,183**	**22.6%**	**(85,539)**	**(4.5)%**	**48,422**	**2.6%**
Expenses for employee benefits obligations	(123,307)	25.3%	(21,447)	4.4%	(6,875)	1.4%	(335,696)	68.9%
Administrative expenses	(23,137)	7.9%	(312)	0.1%	(1,906)	0.7%	(267,505)	91.3%
Depreciation and amortization	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	(90,807)	100.0%
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Other operating expenses	(20,470)	26.9%	(6)	0.0%	-	0.0%	(55,678)	73.1%
Total operating expenses	**(166,914)**	**17.6%**	**(21,765)**	**2.3%**	**(8,781)**	**0.9%**	**(749,686)**	**79.2%**
Operating income before credit losses	**1,329,301**	**141.8%**	**404,418**	**43.1%**	**(94,320)**	**(10.1)%**	**(701,264)**	**(74.8)%**

Credit loss expenses for:								
Allowances for credit risk loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	(171,033)	77.2%	(51,425)	23.2%	952	(0.4)%	(14)	0.0%
Special allowances for credit risk	(120,316)	93.8%	(5,477)	4.3%	(2,409)	1.9%	-	0.0%
Recovery of written-off loans	86,530	96.4%	2,669	3.0%	-	0.0%	556	0.6%
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3,631	100.0%	-	0.0%
Expense for credit losses	**(204,819)**	**79.8%**	**(54,233)**	**21.2%**	**2,174**	**(0.8)%**	**542**	**(0.2)%**
Operating income	**1,124,482**	**164.9%**	**350,185**	**51.4%**	**(92,146)**	**(13.5)%**	**(700,722)**	**(102.8)%**

The following tables present our revenues, as well as other financial information, by segment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021							
	Retail Banking		**Wholesale Banking**		**Treasury and International**		**Other**	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	**% of Total**	**(in millions of nominal Ch$)**	**% of Total**	**(in millions of nominal Ch$)**	**% of Total**	**(in millions of nominal Ch$)**	**% of Total**
Net interest income	Ch$ 714,390	57.1%	Ch$ 204,623	16.4%	Ch$274,783	22.0%	Ch$ 57,012	4.6%
Net fees and commissions income	405,329	89.7%	84,109	18.6%	1,612	0.4%	(39,381)	(8.7)%
Net income (expense) from financial operations	31,458	(21.9)%	15,067	(10.5)%	(131,613)	91.6%	(58,519)	40.8%
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	14,120	4.9%	6,449	2.2%	185,900	64.2%	83,038	28.7%
Other operating income	(11,225)	(19.2)%	148	0.3%	2	0.0%	69,468	119.0%
Total operating income	1,154,072	60.5%	310,396	16.3%	330,684	17.3%	111,618	5.9%
Provisions for loan losses(1)	(92,997)	36.1%	(58,101)	22.6%	(1,386)	0.5%	(105,156)	40.8%
Operating income, net	**Ch$1,061,075**	**64.3%**	**Ch$ 252,295**	**15.3%**	**Ch$329,298**	**20.0%**	**Ch$ 6,462**	**0.4%**

(1) As of December 31, 2021, provision for loan losses included Ch$105,156 million of "Additional and other contingency provisions" as permitted by the Chilean regulation, which are related to individuals, micro-, small- and large-sized companies, corporations and institutions, but has not been allocated to those segments. These are reflected in the "Others" column.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020							
	Retail Banking		Wholesale Banking		Treasury and International		Other	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total
Net interest income	Ch$630,094	56.4%	Ch$217,034	19.4%	Ch$218,320	19.6%	Ch$ 51,058	4.5%
Net fees and commissions income	275,700	80.8%	62,652	18.4%	2,251	0.7%	434	0.1%
Net income (expense) from financial operations	21,835	30.1%	10,796	14.9%	39,973	55.1%	–	–
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	9,846	14.1%	4,403	6.3%	55,547	79.6%	2	–
Other operating income	(6,811)	(27.0)%	7,332	29.1%	3	–	24,657	97.9%
Total operating income	930,664	57.3%	302,217	18.6%	316,094	19.5%	76,151	4.7%
Provisions for loan losses(1)	(221,337)	59.9%	(83,005)	22.5%	781	(0.2)%	(66,040)	17.9%
Operating income, net	**Ch$709,327**	**56.5%**	**Ch$219,212**	**17.5%**	**Ch$316,875**	**25.2%**	**Ch$ 10,111**	**0.8%**

(1) As of December 31, 2020, provision for loan losses included Ch$66,040 million of "Additional and other contingency provisions" as permitted by the Chilean regulation, which are related to individuals, micro-, small- and large-sized companies, corporations and institutions, but has not been allocated to those segments. These are reflected in the "Others" column.

Products & Services

Loans

We classify our loans and receivables from customers into three categories: consumer loans (such as personal loans, credit cards, auto loans and education loans), mortgage loans (including both home purchase and home equity loans secured by a mortgage on a residence) and commercial loans (including business loans, foreign trade loans and other business credit products).

The following table analyzes our total loans by type of loan. All loan amounts stated below are before deduction of allowances for loan losses. Total loans reflect our loan portfolio, including past due principal and interest amounts.

	December 31, 2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Loans
Commercial loans	Ch$ 15,860,352	49.4%
Mortgage loans	13,196,071	41.1%
Consumer loans	2,312,336	7.2%
Loans and advances to banks	749,396	2.3%
Total	**Ch$ 32,118,155**	**100.0%**

The following table presents our loans and receivables from customers (net of allowances for loan losses) by segment as of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 which excludes loans and advances to banks.

	As of December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans
Segment:						
Retail banking.............	Ch$16,226,984	62.8%	Ch$17,923,662	65.5%	Ch$20,149,667	66.5%
Wholesale banking	9,546,917	37.0%	9,451,163	34.5%	10,158,614	33.5%
Treasury and International	43,954	0.2%	4	–	10	0.0%
Other...........................	872	–	1,589	–	2,474	0.0%
Total........................	**Ch$25,818,727**	**100.0%**	**Ch$27,376,418**	**100.0%**	**Ch$30,310,765**	**100.0%**

The following tables present our loans and receivables from customers (net of allowances for loan losses) by type of loan; including by the principal economic sector of the borrower's business for commercial loans; as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium.

	As of December 31,			
	2020		2021	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans
Commercial Loans:				
Manufacturing	Ch$826,775	3.0%	Ch$1,043,817	3.6%
Mining	323,275	1.2%	158,045	0.5%
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	798,466	2.9%	641,508	2.2%
Agriculture and cattle-rising.........	854,154	3.1%	1,086,047	3.7%
Forestry	183,179	0.7%	73,084	0.3%
Fishing..	191,198	0.7%	190,571	0.7%
Transport	1,701,855	6.2%	1,751,978	6.0%
Telecommunications	93,073	0.3%	140,498	0.5%
Construction	1,779,861	6.5%	1,952,248	6.7%
Commerce[1]	3,388,836	12.4%	4,845,884	16.7%
Services	3,579,605	13.1%	3,637,038	12.5%
Others	1,144,314	4.2%	12,342	0.0%
Commercial Loans	14,864,591	54.4%	15,533,060	53.4%
Mortgage Loans...........................	10,536,406	38.5%	11,560,267	39.8%
Consumer Loans..........................	1,943,435	7.1%	1,967,942	6.8%
Total Loans	**Ch$27,344,432**	**100.0%**	**Ch$29,061,269**	**100.0%**

(1) Includes loans and advances to banks, which represented 18.4% and 16.6% of "Commerce" as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

The following table presents our loans and receivables from customers (net of allowances for loan losses) by type of loan; including by the principal economic sector of the borrower's business for commercial loans; as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium.

	As of December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans
Loans and advances to banks	**Ch$802,410**	**2.8%**	**Ch$749,396**	**2.3%**
Commercial Loans:				
Agriculture and livestock	755,757	2.6%	633,151	2.0%
Fruit growing	183,976	0.6%	202,970	0.6%
Forestry	48,660	0.2%	54,630	0.2%
Fishing	190,518	0.7%	195,277	0.6%
Mining	123,206	0.4%	89,449	0.3%
Oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-
Product manufacturing industry:				
Food, beverages and tobacco	402,872	1.4%	426,377	1.3%
Textile, leather and footwear.	42,824	0.1%	53,920	0.2%
Wood and furniture	46,710	0.2%	46,440	0.1%
Pulp, paper and printing	27,086	0.1%	26,230	0.1%
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	149,170	0.5%	200,826	0.6%
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery or others	398,062	1.4%	328,267	1.0%
Electricity, gas and water	641,482	2.2%	731,347	2.3%
Housing construction	1,596,394	5.5%	1,782,016	5.5%
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	355,585	1.2%	276,088	0.9%
Wholesale trade	1,275,244	4.4%	1,373,483	4.3%
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,989,343	6.8%	2,378,084	7.4%
Transportation and storage	1,753,467	6.0%	1,944,726	6.1%
Telecommunications	140,431	0.5%	137,322	0.4%
Financial Services	1,353,878	4.7%	1,510,274	4.7%
Business Services	572,490	2.0%	588,495	1.8%
Real estate services	399,074	1.4%	622,551	1.9%
Student loans	941,110	3.2%	1,090,039	3.4%
Public administration, defense and police	345,999	1.2%	262,964	0.8%
Social and other community services	941,471	3.2%	853,852	2.7%
Personal Services	55,841	0.2%	51,574	0.2%
Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Commercial Loans	**14,730,650**	**50.7%**	**15,860,352**	**49.4%**
Mortgage Loans	**11,560,267**	**39.7%**	**13,196,071**	**41.1%**
Consumer Loans	**1,967,942**	**6.8%**	**2,312,336**	**7.2%**
Total Loans	**Ch$29,061,269**	**100.0%**	**Ch$32,118,155**	**100.0%**

Commercial Loans. We engage in diverse commercial lending activities that encompass all sizes of business and sectors of the Chilean economy other than public sector institutions. We offer commercial loans in Chilean pesos, UF or foreign currencies (principally the U.S. dollar) depending on the needs of our clients, and we offer loans from our Chilean branches. We offer traditional secured and unsecured loans, factoring programs, financial leasing, foreign trade credit and other credit products to our commercial customers. We have sought to compete effectively, in terms of rates and customer service, with private commercial banks in the area of lending to large companies. According to information published by the CMF, as of December 31, 2022, we were ranked fourth in Chile in commercial loans in terms of loan balances outstanding. We have focused on capturing the lending market directed toward micro enterprises. In 2022, our loans to micro-companies clients amounted to Ch1,530 billion. According to our estimates, our loans to micro business clients represent 61.8% of the total number of loans (per volume, not value) provided by Chilean banks to all small business clients as of December 31, 2022. We are also the administrator of the *Fondo de Garantía Para Pequeños Empresarios* (Guarantee Fund for Small companies, or "FOGAPE"), which is a state fund that provides loan guarantees to businesses with annual sales during the preceding year of up to UF25,000 in the case of micro- and small- enterprises and UF100,000 in the case of medium enterprises, or up to US$16.7 million on average during the two preceding years in the case of exporters. Commercial loans constituted 49.4% of our loan portfolio before allowances as of December 31, 2022.

The following table presents our loan portfolio in commercial loans (before allowances) by type of loan as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium.

	As of December 31,			
	2020		2021	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans
Type of Loan:				
Commercial Loans[1]	Ch$12,085,468	81.4%	Ch$12,314,603	79.3%
Foreign Trade Loans	670,761	4.5%	984,331	6.3%
Amounts receivable, checking accounts	43,375	0.3%	76,240	0.5%
Factoring operations	392,873	2.6%	342,514	2.2%
Leasing operations	783,574	5.3%	865,905	5.6%
Student Loans	881,969	5.9%	943,881	6.1%
Other credits and account receivables	6,571	–	5,586	–
Total	**Ch$14,864,591**	**100.0%**	**Ch$15,533,060**	**100.0%**

(1) Includes loans and advances to banks.

The following table presents our loan portfolio in commercial loans (before allowances) by type of loan as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium.

	As of December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans
Type of Loan:				
Commercial Loans	Ch$11,512,193	78.2%	Ch$12,465,388	78.6%
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	724,770	4.9%	558,732	3.5%
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	259,477	1.8%	361,419	2.3%
Foreign trade credits between third countries	84	0.0%	416	0.0%
Accounts receivable in current accounts	76,240	0.5%	167,713	1.1%
Credit card debtors	1,996	0.0%	5,626	0.0%
Factoring operations	342,514	2.3%	263,530	1.7%
Commercial leasing transactions	865,905	5.9%	936,375	5.9%
Student loans	943,881	6.4%	1,092,565	6.9%
Other loans and receivables	3,590	0.0%	8,588	0.0%
Total	**Ch$14,730,650**	**100.0%**	**Ch$15,860,352**	**100.0%**

The following table sets forth the commercial loan portfolio by economic activity as of December 31, 2022:

	December 31, 2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Loans
Agriculture and livestock	633,151	4.0%
Fruit growing	202,970	1.3%
Forestry	54,630	0.3%
Fishing	195,277	1.2%
Mining	89,449	0.6%
Oil and natural gas	-	-
Product manufacturing industry:		
Food, beverages and tobacco	426,377	2.7%
Textile, leather and footwear	53,920	0.3%
Wood and furniture	46,440	0.3%
Pulp, paper and printing	26,230	0.2%
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	200,826	1.3%
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery or others	328,267	2.1%
Electricity, gas and water	731,347	4.6%
Housing construction	1,782,016	11.2%
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	276,088	1.7%
Wholesale trade	1,373,483	8.7%
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,378,084	15.0%
Transportation and storage	1,944,726	12.3%
Telecommunications	137,322	0.9%
Financial Services	1,510,274	9.5%
Business Services	588,495	3.7%
Real estate services	622,551	3.9%
Student loans	1,090,039	6.9%
Public administration, defense and police	262,964	1.7%
Social and other community services	853,852	5.4%
Personal Services	51,574	0.3%
Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	-	0.0%
Total	**Ch$15,860,352**	**100%**

Mortgage Loans. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank's mortgage loan portfolio was comprised of approximately 415,000 clients. As of December 31, 2022, we were the market leader in number of mortgage loans granted, accounting for 30.4% of the mortgage loans granted by the Chilean financial system, of which 23.98% were guaranteed by the Chilean government. Further, we were the third largest financial entity in terms of amounts granted, accounting for 17.6% of the mortgage loans granted by the Chilean financial system as of December 31, 2022. Almost all of our mortgage loans are denominated in UF and are therefore adjusted based on inflation.

As of December 31, 2022, 23.98% of our mortgage loans were obtained by customers through a program subsidized by the Chilean government to provide guarantees for mortgages. Pursuant to law, all of our mortgage borrowers are required to have life and fire insurance, and, in addition, we require mortgage borrowers to have insurance against earthquake damage unless they opt out of it, which has resulted in 99.5% of the homes in our loan portfolio as of December 31, 2022 being insured against this type of damage. We fund 1.9% of our mortgage loans by issuing letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds), which have payment terms that are matched with respect to maturity and payments of principal and interest to the terms of the related mortgage loans. The letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds) are structured to reduce our exposure to interest rate fluctuations and inflation on our mortgage loan portfolio. Mortgage loans constituted 38.5% as of December 31, 2020, 39.8% as of December 31, 2021 and 41.1% as of December 31, 2022.

On May 19, 2022, we began offering mortgage loans with a fixed interest rate of UF + 3.85% per annum, for a 20-year term and with financing of up to 80%, with the objective of reigniting the market in the midst of higher costs and uncertainty due to high rate volatility. The credit has a grace period of up to six months for the payment of the first installment and up to two non-consecutive months of non-payment per year. In December 2022, we extended the offering of these mortgage loans to January 31, 2023.

Consumer Loans. We offer loans to consumers to finance the purchase of consumer goods for personal use, such as automobiles and household appliances, as well as educational activities. Our consumer loans are made in both nominal and inflation-adjusted Chilean pesos, are generally unsecured, and have maturities ranging from four to eight years. Consumer loans constituted 7.1% as of December 31, 2020, 6.8% as of December 31, 2021 and 7.2% as of December 31, 2022.

On December 29, 2022, we announced a six-month postponement for the payment of consumer loans, mortgage loans or other installments for customers impacted by the fires that affected the Valparaiso region in December 2022.

Credit and Debit Cards

We offer BancoEstado-branded Visa and Mastercards to consumers. We also offer BancoEstado branded corporate Mastercards to businesses. Our credit cards are subject to financing charges and semi-annual and monthly fees. As of December 3, 2022, we had 745,214 credit card accounts open, representing 5.2% of the market by number of clients, ranking us eighth in the Chilean market. Between December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022, our credit card business increased by 3.4% by number of clients. This increase was mainly due to an over-performance as compared to our commercial plan and several successful marketing campaigns, including additional benefits tied to our credit cards and partnerships with stores and businesses.

We also offer the *CuentaRut* card to our customers. The *CuentaRut* card is a debit card available to all Chileans who have a valid Chilean identity card and that are at least 12 years old in the case of women or 14 years old in the case of men. Holders of the *CuentaRut* can have their salaries, benefits paid by the government and other amounts, deposited directly into an account linked to the card. The holder can then use the card to make purchases at stores or pay bills on-line.

On September 30, 2022, BancoEstado sold 100% of its shares in Nexus, a banking support company, to Minsaint Payments Systems Chile S.A.

In July 2022, we increased the monthly maximum operational limits of CuentaRut from Ch$2 million to Ch$4 million, to encourage and facilitate holders' use of the card.

On January 23, 2023, the Chilean Association of Banks announced that all bank shareholders of Transbank would be selling their respective shares of the credit card management company. As of the date of this Prospectus, we owned 8.7188% of Transbank's shares, and there is no scheduled date for the sale of such shares.

Deposits

We have traditionally been a leader in deposit taking in Chile, ranked first in terms of number of clients and first in terms of volume of deposits.

As of December 31, 2022, individual deposits represented 55.39% of total deposits, a substantial portion of which are in the form of savings accounts. Traditionally these accounts, as a percentage of total deposits, have been very stable. We also have significant amounts of time deposits from private sector clients, from micro-companies to corporate clients.

As of December 31, 2022, deposit accounts for public sector institution customers had an aggregate balance of Ch$1,565.7 billion, which represented 20.52% of our total deposits at that date. We are entitled to utilize these funds in the same manner as funds held in our other demand accounts.

According to the General Banking Law and the regulations issued by the CMF and the Central Bank, we must hold, in a special technical reserve, 100% of the amount by which all deposits and obligations payable on demand, except for obligations with other banks, exceed 2.5 times our effective net equity. This technical reserve must be calculated daily, and may be kept in local or foreign currency in Chile, in deposits held in a special account with the Central Bank, in foreign currency deposits with the Central Bank, in overnight deposits with the Central Bank, and other documents issued by the Central Bank or the Chilean Treasury.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our deposits by type as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information.

	As of December 31,			
	2020		2021	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Deposits	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Deposits
Current accounts and other demand deposits	Ch$ 16,938,302	51.2%	Ch$17,266,431	53.5%
Savings accounts	7,508,752	22.6%	10,615,605	32.9%
Time deposits	8,700,085	26.2%	4,380,691	13.6%
Other time liabilities	10,174	–	15,880	–
Total Deposits	**Ch$33,157,313**	**100.0%**	**Ch$32,278,607**	**100.0%**

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our deposits by type as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively.

	As of December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Deposits	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Deposits
Current accounts and other demand deposits	Ch$ 17,265,263	53.5%	Ch$ 15,037,612	45.7%
Savings accounts	10,615,605	32.9%	9,969,142	30.3%
Time deposits	4,383,583	13.6%	7,863,339	23.9%
Other time liabilities	15,880	–	12,623	0.1%
Total Deposits	**Ch$32,280,331**	**100.0%**	**Ch$32,882,716**	**100.0%**

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our deposits by segment as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information.

	As of December 31,			
	2020		2021	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Deposits	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Deposits
Segment:				
Retail Banking	Ch$ 20,531,574	61.9%	Ch$ 24,172,144	74.9%
Wholesale Banking	8,608,652	26.0%	7,482,958	23.2%
Treasury and International	3,074,160	9.3%	163,849	0.5%
Other	942,927	2.8%	459,656	1.4%
Total Deposits	**Ch$ 33,157,313**	**100.0%**	**Ch$ 32,278,607**	**100.0%**

The following table sets forth a breakdown of our deposits by segment as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively.

	As of December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Deposits	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Deposits
Segment:				
Retail Banking	Ch$ 24,172,144	74.9%	Ch$ 21,868,087	66.5%
Wholesale Banking	7,482,958	23.2%	10,135,547	30.8%
Treasury and International	165,573	0.5%	180,961	0.6%
Other	459,656	1.4%	698,121	2.1%
Total Deposits	**Ch$ 32,280,331**	**100.0%**	**Ch$ 32,882,716**	**100.0%**

Mutual Funds

We sell mutual funds and provide fund management services through our subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos ("BAGF"). We own 50.01% of BAGF and the other 49.99% is owned by BNP Paribas Asset Management, which purchased the stake in 2009. BAGF offers customers short-, medium- and long-term investment options. BAGF, acting through our branches has broad access to the individual client segment, and through its partnership with BNP Paribas Asset Management, allows Chileans to own local or international financial investment products. We reach a large portion of our mutual fund clients through cross selling efforts in our branches. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, BAGF generated Ch$14.9 billion (US$21.0 million), Ch$15.3 billion (US$18.1 million) and Ch$23.0 billion (US$26.9 million) in net operational revenues, respectively.

Brokerage

We offer brokerage and custody services to our deposit and lending clients through our subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa ("BCB"). BCB has become one of the three most important participants in the Chilean financial intermediation market, and is the largest broker of securities traded in the Santiago Stock Exchange. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, BCB produced Ch$14.9 billion (US$20.9 million), Ch$10.8 billion (US$12.7 million) and Ch$19.3 billion (US$22.6 million) in operational revenues, respectively.

Insurance

We offer insurance through our brokerage subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Seguros ("BCS"). We own 50.1% of BCS and the other 49.9% is owned by MetLife Chile Inversiones Limitada, which acquired its interest in 2004. We sell life, health and homeowner's insurance policies to consumers and health, liability and agricultural insurance to micro- and small companies. As of the December 31, 2022, we were the third largest broker of insurance policies in Chile, in terms of insurance premiums collected. We reach a large portion of our insurance clients through cross selling efforts, particularly by offering mandatory and voluntary life and homeowners insurance policies to our mortgage customers. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, BCS generated Ch$32.6 billion (US$45.8 million), Ch$34.6 billion (US$40.9 million) and Ch$42.5 billion (US$49.8 million) in operational revenues, respectively.

We also own minority stakes in the following companies:

Company	% Owned at December 31, 2022	Line of Business
Transbank S.A.	8.7188%	Credit card management
Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A. (Combanc S.A.)	15.0021%	Payments & clearing house operator
Administrador Financiero Transantiago S.A.	21.0000%	Manages financial operations of Santiago transportation system
IMERC-OTC S.A.	14.5958%	Derivatives/ clearing house and repository system

Branches and Other Offices and Access Points

As of December 31, 2022, we had the most extensive network of any bank in Chile in terms of geographical coverage, with 399 branches, 122 special service points, 35,930 remote service points (*CajaVecina*) and 2,374 branded ATMs located throughout the country. In addition, we had 11.0 million internet banking users as of December 31, 2022. Our branch or *CajaVecina* remote service points are present in all municipalities in Chile and, as of December 31, 2022, our branch or *CajaVecina* was the only banking service provider available in 346 of such municipalities. We also offer the CuentaRut and an internet website that makes e-banking available to all of our customers.

- Our branches are traditional full service bank branches, where customers can make deposits, withdraw funds, request loans, make payments, and utilize any of the other financial services we provide.
- Our service points, or *BancoEstado Express* (formerly known as *ServiEstado*), are "electronic branches" where customers have access to all of the services provided by a traditional bank branch except for the ability to enter into bank account and loan contracts.
- Our remote service points (*CajaVecina*) are operated by a large network of small private stores associated with the Bank, and are located in communities that lack other banking options, whether because of distance, connectivity, difficult access or low income levels.

CajaVecina offer customers the ability to deposit and withdraw money, transfer money, or pay loans, and allow our clients to avoid traveling long distances for basic financial services. *CajaVecina* are located in commercial establishments, which provide those establishments with increased foot traffic as well as a small commission. In 2020 we increased the number of *CajaVecina* locations by 7.3%, in 2021 we increased the number of *CajaVecina* locations by 5.1% and in 2022 we increased the number of *CajaVecina* locations by 8.9%.

- Our ATM network is one of the largest in Chile. As of December 31, 2022, when combined with the Redbanc network, our customers have access to over 2,374 ATMs in Chile.
- *CuentaRut* is a debit card that is available to any Chilean woman over 12 years old and any Chilean man over 14 years old with a valid identity card. It can be used to access bank accounts and pay for services and products; but does not provide credit to its holders. It can also be used to pay for public transportation in Santiago. The *CuentaRut* card operates over the Redcompra network.
- Our customers can access basic banking services via our website www.bancoestado.cl. The number of customers registered to use our internet banking services increased by 22.6% in 2021, from 8,285,140 as of December 31, 2020 to 10,158,155 as of December 31, 2021 and increased by 8.74% in 2022, from 10,158,155 as of December 31, 2021 to 11,045,510 as of December 31, 2022. Further, the number of internet banking transactions and transactions carried through cell phone applications increased 45.1% in 2021, from 3,682 million as of December 31, 2020 to 5,340 million as of December 31, 2021 and increased 13.6% in 2022, from 5,340 million as of December 31, 2021 to 6,065 million as of December 31, 2022.

The tables below shows the number of our branches, special service points, remote service points (*CajaVecina*) and branded ATMs across Chile's regions at the dates indicated.

	Branches			**Special Service Points**		
	At December 31,			**At December 31,**		
Region	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Arica and Parinacota	5	5	5	3	3	3
Tarapacá	6	6	6	3	3	3
Atacama	10	10	10	3	3	3
Antofagasta	13	13	13	4	4	4
Valparaíso	41	41	41	14	14	14
Metropolitana de Santiago	118	117	117	50	56	56
Coquimbo	21	21	21	5	6	6
Bernardo O'Higgins	29	29	29	5	5	5
Maule	28	28	28	5	5	5
Araucanía	30	30	30	4	4	4
BíoBío	36	36	36	7	7	7
Los Ríos	13	13	13	2	2	2
Los Lagos	29	29	28	5	5	5
Aysen	5	5	5	1	1	1
Magallanes	5	5	5	1	1	1
Ñuble	12	12	12	3	3	3
Total	**401**	**400**	**399**	**115**	**122**	**122**

Region	*CajaVecina* At December 31, 2020	2021	2022	ATMs At December 31, 2020	2021	2022
Arica and Parinacota	825	865	955	22	21	28
Tarapacá	774	853	1,007	37	36	39
Atacama	971	1,033	1,136	47	47	47
Antofagasta	1,024	1,152	1,379	73	72	76
Valparaíso	3,101	3,229	3,439	260	264	271
Metropolitana de Santiago	7,524	7,815	8,454	820	840	851
Coquimbo	2,016	2,094	2,288	107	105	111
Bernardo O'Higgins	2,279	2,354	2,516	134	135	139
Maule	3,105	3,284	3,585	133	137	138
Araucanía	2011	2,143	2,334	130	133	144
BíoBío	2957	3,150	3,370	195	199	201
Los Ríos	847	880	915	64	64	66
Los Lagos	2068	2,159	2,357	137	137	142
Aysen	415	425	463	18	18	19
Magallanes	299	301	333	37	37	38
Ñuble	1189	1,263	1,399	57	62	64
Total	**31,405**	**33,000**	**35,930**	**2,271**	**2,307**	**2,374**

International Operations

We generally facilitate international transactions for our customers through our correspondent banking relationships with major banks worldwide through which we arrange funds transfers on behalf of our customers.

In 2005, we opened our New York Branch, which offered checking accounts, money market accounts, time deposits, short- and long-term loans, syndicated loans, stand-by letters of credit, currency trading, Yankee CDs and commercial papers. On September 30, 2021, we surrendered the license for our New York Branch to New York State Department of Financial Services ("DFS"). As of the date of this Prospectus, we are awaiting confirmation from the DFS that the liquidation process is complete. In addition, the Bank maintains a commercial paper program (the "Commercial Paper Program") pursuant to which it regularly offers unsecured short-term debt securities in the United States commercial paper market. Amounts available under the Commercial Paper Program may be borrowed, repaid and re-borrowed from time to time, with the maximum aggregate face or principal amount of debt securities outstanding at any one time not to exceed US$3.0 billion.

Industry

Overview

As of December 31, 2022, the Chilean banking system was composed of 17 financial institutions, which together had Ch$225,048.9 billion in loans (net of allowances) and Ch$163,681.5 billion in deposits, according to the CMF. As of December 31, 2022, 53.9% of outstanding loans in Chile were to businesses, 45.2% were to individuals (12.2 % for consumer and 33.0% were mortgages), and 0.9% were to banks. At December 31, 2022, Chilean banks had allowances equal to approximately 2.46% of their outstanding loans. Non-performing loans constituted approximately 1.68% of outstanding consolidated loans as of December 31, 2022, representing a 35.7% increase from its balance as of December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2022, 23.5% of the banks in the Chilean financial system had a ratio of equity to risk-adjusted assets of 15.0% or lower, 52.9% had a ratio of 15.0% to 20.0% and 23.5% had a ratio of 20.0% or higher.

Competition

Overview

Since 1990, the Chilean banking system has undergone a process of consolidation and an opening of the market to new entrants. As part of this consolidation, some of the most important mergers that have occurred in the last years include:

In April 2016, Banco Itaú merged with Corpbanca. As of the date of this Prospectus, Itaú-Corpbanca was the third largest foreign bank in terms of loans operating in Chile.

In September 2018, Scotiabank Chile merged with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, Chile. As of the date of this Prospectus, Scotiabank Chile-BBVA Chile was the second largest foreign bank in terms of loans operating in Chile.

In September 2019, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones announced the acquisition of a third bank in the United States, Executive National Bank, and began operating in Peru through a new subsidiary, Banco BCI Peru. As of the date of this Prospectus, BCI was the largest domestically-owned bank in terms of loans operating in Chile and the largest in terms of deposits (when taking into account its foreign subsidiaries).

Among private banks, which accounted for 83.6% of loans and 77.3% of deposits in Chile as of December 31, 2022, approximately 43.0% of loans and 39.1% of deposits are held by foreign-owned banks, which have traditionally been important participants in the Chilean financial system. The domestically-owned private banking sector is dominated by Banco de Chile and BCI which, as of December 31, 2022, together had a market share of 30.5% in terms of loans and 29.6% in terms of deposits. Banco Santander Chile, Itau-Corpbanca and Scotiabank Chile-BBVA Chile, the three largest foreign banks operating in Chile, together had a market share of 42.0% in terms of loans and 36.2% in terms of deposits.

As of December 31, 2022, we had the fifth largest market share in Chile in terms of loans and we held the largest share in terms of deposits in Chile. As of that date, we had outstanding loans and receivables from customers (before allowances) of Ch$31,368.8 billion (US$36,718.2 million), representing 13.9% of the loan market, and Ch$32,882.7 billion (US$38,490.4 million) in deposits, representing 20.1% of the deposit market.

We face competition from non-bank competitors (principally department stores and large supermarket chains) with respect to some of our credit products, such as credit cards, consumer loans and insurance brokerage. In addition, some department stores have banks, which accounted for 2.4% of total loans outstanding (before allowances) as of December 31, 2022. We also face increasing competition from other financial intermediaries who are able to provide larger companies with access to the capital markets as an alternative to bank loans. We believe that the Chilean capital markets are still developing and that regulatory limitations on such activities may make traditional bank financing a more desirable alternative for certain of our customers.

The following table sets forth certain statistics for the Chilean financial system as of December 31, 2022.

	Assets		Loans[(1)]		Deposits		Basic Capital	
	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share	Amount	Share
	(in billions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)							
Domestically owned private-sector banks ...	139,633	38.6%	91,377	40.6%	62,559	38.2%	11,905	43.7%
Foreign-owned banks ...	156,746	43.3%	96,865	43.0%	63,939	39.1%	11,309	41.5%
BancoEstado................	57,091	15.8%	31,369	14.0%	32,883	20.1%	2,865	10.5%
Department store banks	8,534	2.4%	5,438	2.4%	4,301	2.6%	1,193	4.4%
Total............................	**362,003**	**100.0%**	**225,048**	**100.0%**	**163,681**	**100.0%**	**27,273**	**100.0%**

(1) Before allowances. Excludes loans and advances to banks.
Source: CMF.

Loans

As of December 31, 2022, our loans and receivables from customers (before allowances for loan losses) were Ch$31,368.8 billion (US$36,718.2 million). These amounts were the fifth largest among Chilean banks. Our portfolio represented 13.9% of the market for loans in the Chilean financial system (comprising all banks) as of such date. Our loan portfolio decreased 2.0% in real terms (11.0% increase in nominal terms) from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022, compared to an average market decrease of 2.9% during the same period, mainly due to a decrease in the pace of new loan origination.

The following tables set forth our market shares in terms of loans granted in Chile (excluding loans and advances to banks) and the five private-sector banks with the largest market shares as of December 31 in each of the last three years.

	As of December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Banco Santander Chile...............................	18.5%	17.9%	17.2%
Banco de Chile..	16.6%	16.7%	16.3%
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	14.3%	14.4%	14.2%
Scotiabank Chile-BBVA Chile	13.7%	14.1%	14.7%
BancoEstado	**14.4%**	**13.8%**	**13.9%**
Itaú-Corpbanca...	9.8%	9.8%	10.1%
Others..	12.8%	13.3%	13.5%

Source: CMF

In the consumer credit market, department store banks offer loans mainly to low- and middle-income consumers and accounted for 14.5%, 16.5% and 17.0% of the total consumer loans as of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Banco Santander Chile had a market share of 19.0% and Banco de Chile had a market share of 18.0% in terms of consumer loans as of December 31, 2022, compared to our 8.3% market share. Our consumer loans grew by 3.7% from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022, while our competitors' consumer loans decreased by 0.6% during the same period.

As of December 31, 2022, BancoEstado had the third largest share of the mortgage loan market in the Chilean banking sector. As of that date, our total mortgage loans of Ch$13,196.1 billion (before allowances), represented 17.6% of the total market. During 2020, 2021 and 2022, BancoEstado's mortgage loan portfolio grew at an average annual rate of 0.8%, 2.9% and 0.8%, respectively.

In terms of credit quality, the Bank had a risk index of 3.3% as of December 31, 2022. The financial system's past due loans index stood at 0.71% as of December 31, 2022, reflecting an increase when compared to the 0.61% past due loan index as of December 31, 2021. Our ratio of past due loans to total loans reached 1.02% as of December 31, 2022 compared to a ratio of 0.78% as of December 31, 2021.

Deposits

We held total deposits of Ch$32,882.7 billion (US$38,490.4 million) as of December 31, 2022. Such amount represented 20.1% of the market for deposits at that date, ranking us first in Chile.

The following tables set forth our market shares in terms of total deposits in Chile and the five private-sector banks with the largest market shares as of December 31 in each of the last three years.

	As of December 31,		
	2020	**2021**	**2022**
BancoEstado	**22.2%**	**20.1%**	**20.1%**
Banco Santander Chile	16.8%	17.4%	16.5%
Banco de Chile	16.1%	17.2%	16.8%
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	13.3%	14.2%	12.8%
Scotiabank Chile-BBVA Chile	10.5%	10.4%	11.6%
Itaú-Corpbanca	9.3%	8.4%	8.0%
Others	11.8%	12.4%	14.2%

Source: CMF

The Bank has historically been the leading depository for savings accounts from lower- and middle-income individuals, due in large part to its extensive branch network (including 35,930 remote service points (*CajaVecina*)) in remote or economically underdeveloped areas in Chile), its reputation throughout Chile and its role in assisting the government of Chile in fulfilling certain economic and social development objectives. As of December 31, 2022, BancoEstado had issued approximately 19.1 million of term savings accounts. These term savings accounts accounted for approximately 95.3% of the number of term savings accounts in Chile at that date.

Sustainability Financing Framework

In 2021, BancoEstado approved its Sustainability Financing Framework (the "Sustainability Financing Framework"), which contemplated that amounts equal to the net proceeds of notes issued under the Sustainability Financing Framework may be allocated to finance or refinance new and/or existing eligible social and green projects, which will contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

1. social objectives, such as (i) providing access to essential financial services for low-income and underserved populations; (ii) promoting the creation and preservation of viable jobs, socio-economic advancement and empowerment through microfinance and support to women business, (iii) contributing to the growth of local economies in rural or remote areas; (iv) contributing to the reduction of social inequalities; and (v) supporting COVID-19 alleviation efforts; and

2. green objectives, such as (i) mitigating the Bank's environmental impact through the adaptation, generation and operation of its infrastructure, headquarters and branches; (ii) prioritize the deployment of programs with the greatest impact in reducing carbon footprint, especially, regarding energy efficiency; (iii) promoting responsible behavior with the environment throughout our value chain; (iv) promoting and evaluating the adoption of measures by suppliers to mitigate their environmental impact, establishing minimum responsibility requirements for those who develop activities within the Bank's facilities; (v) strengthening the relationship with Chilean government institutions and agencies for the environmental public policies deployment; (vi) generating and deploying accessible "green" financial products, particularly to promote the use of renewable energy and support energy efficiency in all customer segments, seeking to generate greatest economic, environmental and social value to our society; and (vii) integrating environmental and social risks in client projects financing.

Pursuant to the Sustainability Financing Framework,

1. the eligible social projects categories are (i) micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); (ii) women entrepreneurs, (iii) social housing, (iv) access to banking services and technological support to financial inclusion; and (v) natural and/or health disaster alleviation efforts; and

2. the eligible green projects categories are (i) green buildings, (ii) renewable energy, (iii) energy efficiency; (iv) clean transportation, (v) sustainable land use; and (vi) circular economy.

The Sustainability Financing Framework has been developed to be aligned with best practices for social and green expenditures, in particular, the International Capital Market Association's Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021, Green Bond Principles 2021, and Social Bond Principles 2021. Such principles have four core components regarding use of proceeds, project evaluation and selection process, management of proceeds, and reporting. BancoEstado's Sustainability Financing Framework sets out how projects are evaluated and selected and how BancoEstado is expected to manage and periodically report on those projects. BancoEstado expects to publish an allocation report, including the allocation of proceeds of the Notes, if applicable, and an impact report on an annual basis on its publicly available website.

The Banks Sustainability Financing Framework, which includes further details on the above mentioned four core components, is available for viewing in electronic form on the Bank's website (https://investor.bancoestado.cl/sites/default/files/content/documents/BancoEstado%20Sustainability%20Financing%20Framework.pdf). Information contained on, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated by reference in, and shall not be considered part of this Prospectus.

Employees

The following table shows the breakdown of full-time employees of the Bank (excluding those from its welfare servicing unit) as of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

	As of December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Main office	4,382	4,300	4,383
Branches	5,495	5,683	5,666
Subsidiaries	5,106	5,506	5,303
Total employees	**14,983**	**15,489**	**15,352**

Bank employees are represented by a bank union, *Sindicato de Trabajadores del Banco del Estado de Chile* ("BancoEstado Worker's Union"), in which membership is optional. Employees at our subsidiaries BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranzas S.A., BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A., BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A., BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A., BancoEstado Corredores de Bolsa S.A and BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras are represented by an affiliate-specific union. Employees of our subsidiaries Sociedad de Promoción de Productos Bancarios S.A., Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales CajaVecina S.A. and Red Global S.A. are not represented by a union. As of December 31, 2022, 91.9% of our and our subsidiaries' employees were union members. The Bank has not experienced any significant work stoppages in the last ten years and considers relations with its employees to be good. According to the Organic Law, one representative of the employees in the bank has the right to sit in the Board of Directors.

Chilean law protects the right of our employees to bargain collectively and to vote for strike in case the negotiation process is not leading to favorable results.

The following chart shows the status of our and our subsidiaries' collective bargaining agreements.

Entity	Term of Agreement	Expiration
BancoEstado	2 years	March 31, 2024
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	3 years	December 31, 2023
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranzas S.A.	3 years	September 30, 2025
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.	3 years	December 8, 2025
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	3 years	January 31, 2026
BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	3 years	November 30, 2024
BancoEstado Corredores de Bolsa S.A	3 years	November 30, 2023
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	3 years	September 13, 2024

The Bank does not maintain any pension or retirement programs for its employees. Under Decree-Law 3,500, which privatized the Chilean social security system, the Bank is required to deduct from employees' monthly wages a contribution to a personal pension fund owned by each employee, managed by pension fund management companies (known in Chile as *Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones* ("AFPs")) selected by the employees. AFPs are legal entities that manage pension funds and are the registered shareholders of shares acquired with pension fund monies. As a general principle, AFPs are required to provide returns on the pension funds they manage that approximate the average return of all pension funds. If a given fund's performance falls below a specified range, it must provide the difference to its pension investors. Compulsory contribution, which as of the date of this Prospectus amounted to approximately 10% of monthly taxable income (up to a maximum of approximately Ch$2.9 million, or US$3,347.7 per month), included the costs of life insurance and disability insurance coverage. Our statutory social security obligation is fully discharged by the deduction and delivery to the corresponding AFPs of monthly contributions on behalf of the respective employees.

From time to time, the Bank offers a voluntary retirement program to workers who have been with the Bank for a certain number of years through a number of economic incentives. In 2021, 93 employees left the Bank under a voluntary retirement program. In 2022, 76 employees left the Bank under a voluntary retirement program.

On September 1, 2022, we reached an agreement with the BancoEstado Worker's Union to implement a reduction in the amount of hours in the work week for full-time employees from 45 to 40 hours, to be implemented in two stages. The amount of working hours was first reduced to 42 hours per week on October 1, 2022, and to 40 hours per week starting on March 1, 2023. This agreement is line with a draft bill concerning the reduction of the amount of hours in a work week for full-time employees in Chile that was still being discussed in Congress as of the date of this Prospectus. This reduction in our employee's working hours is not expected to affect the quality of our services nor our opening hours.

Cyber-attack on the Bank's systems

On September 5, 2020, the Bank detected a ransomware attack in its operating systems, which sought to encrypt private documents. Due to the Bank's rapid implementation of its security protocol for these types of attacks, the network was properly segmented and the virus was isolated. Due to the cyber-attack, the Bank was forced to preventively shut down several branches throughout Chile, leading to a partial interruption in its systems and services. The Bank's website, mobile apps, ATM and CajaVecina network and credit and debit card services were not affected during the attack. In addition, neither the Bank's assets nor clients' funds were affected in the attack. The Bank has adopted and continues to adopt all required measures aimed at the normal functioning of its operating systems, as well as to ensure the security of the Bank's assets and customers' savings. See "Risk Factors—Our business is highly dependent on proper functioning and improvement of information technology systems."

Legal Proceedings

The Bank is subject to certain claims and is a party to certain legal proceedings incidental to the normal course of its business. The Bank does not believe that liabilities related to such claims and proceedings are likely to have, in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Description of Property

Our headquarters are located at Avenida Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins No. 1111, Santiago, Chile. The headquarters are approximately 1,000,000 square feet in area and are owned by us. As of December 31, 2022, our network consisted of 399 branches, 122 special service points and 35,930 remote service points (*CajaVecina*). As of December 31, 2022, the Bank owned 237 properties, all of which were used as branches, and rented 105 properties, all of them were used as branches. Additionally, the bank holds 57 properties which have been loaned to it at no cost.

All of our remote service points (*CajaVecina*) were located in commercial establishments owned by third parties. Our branch network is located in each of the regions of Chile and in Santiago, Chile's capital and largest city.

SELECTED STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following information should be read in connection with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition" appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.

On October 7, 2021, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,295 updating the Compendium, revising certain accounting standards applicable to banks and their subsidiaries as a result of various analyses carried out in connection with the implementation of Basel III standards. For a more detailed description of these changes see "Regulation and Supervision—Revised Compendium." The Revised Compendium became effective in January 2022, applying retroactively to January 1, 2021.

The information set forth below includes our consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2020 using the Old Compendium, and our consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium. Our consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2021 is being presented using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium, except that, in certain cases and as specified, we also present such information using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium for comparability purposes.

The information set forth for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2021 prepared using the Old Compendium has been calculated on the basis of monthly information, whereas the information set forth for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 prepared using the Revised Compendium has been calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively. Therefore, the information for 2020 and 2021 prepared using the Old Compendium and that for 2021 and 2022 prepared using the Revised Compendium may differ significantly.

Average Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Income Earned from Interest-Earning Assets and Interest Paid and Accrued on Interest-Bearing Liabilities

The average balances for interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, including interest and readjustments received and paid, have been calculated on the basis of monthly balances for us on a consolidated basis. Such average balances are presented in Chilean pesos, in UF and in foreign currencies (principally U.S. dollars).

The nominal interest rate has been calculated by dividing the amount of interest and principal readjustment due to changes in the UF index (gain or loss) during the period by the related average balance, both amounts expressed in constant pesos. The nominal rates calculated for each period have been converted into real rates using the following formulas:

$$Rp = ((1+Np) / (1+I)) - 1$$

$$Rd = (((1+Nd) * (1+D)) / (1+I)) - 1$$

Where:

Rp = real average rate for peso-denominated assets and liabilities (in Ch$ and UF) for the period;

Rd = real average rate for foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities for the period;

Np = nominal average rate for peso-denominated assets and liabilities for the period;

Nd = nominal average rate for foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities for the period;

D = devaluation (appreciation) rate of the Chilean peso to the U.S. dollar for the period; and

I = inflation rate in Chile for the period (based on the variation of the CPI).

The real interest rate can be negative for a portfolio of peso-denominated loans when the inflation rate for the period is higher than the average nominal rate of the loan portfolio for the same period. A similar effect could occur for a portfolio of foreign currency denominated loans when the inflation rate for the period is higher than the sum of the devaluation (appreciation) rate for the period and the corresponding average nominal rate of the portfolio.

The formula for the average real rate for foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities (Rd) reflects a gain or loss in purchasing power caused by the difference between the devaluation (appreciation) rate of the Chilean peso and the inflation rate in Chile during the period. The following example illustrates the calculation of the real interest rate for a dollar-denominated asset bearing a nominal annual interest rate of 10.0% (Nd = 0.10), assuming a 5.0% annual devaluation rate (D = 0.05) and a 12.0% annual inflation rate (I = 0.12):

$$Rd = (((1 + 0.10)*(1+0.05))/(1+0.12))-1 = 3.125\% \text{ per year}$$

In the example, since the inflation rate was higher than the devaluation rate, the real rate is lower than the nominal rate in dollars. If, for example, the annual devaluation rate were 15.0%, using the same numbers, the real rate in Chilean pesos would be 12.9%, which is higher than the nominal rate in U.S. dollars. Using the same numbers, if the annual inflation rate were greater than 15.5%, the real rate would be negative.

The foreign exchange gains or losses on foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities have not been included in interest income or expense. Similarly, interest on investments does not include trading gains or losses on these investments. Non-performing loans, defined as such under categories C3, C4, C5, and C6, consist of non-accrual loans and restructured loans for which interest is not recognized. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Critical Accounting Policies—Interest revenue and expenses." Interest is not recognized during periods in which loans are past due except for certain loans where 80% or more of our exposure under the loan is secured. However, interest received on past due loans includes interest on such loans from the original maturity date. Non-performing loans that are overdue for 90 days or less have been included in each of the various categories of loans, and therefore affect the various averages. Non-performing loans that are overdue for 90 days or more are shown as a separate category of loans ("Past due loans"). Interest and/or indexation readjustments received on all non-performing U.S. dollar-denominated loans during the periods are included as interest revenue. However, all peso-denominated loans that are classified as non-performing do not accrue interest or indexation adjustments as interest revenue.

Included in interbank deposits are checking accounts maintained in the Central Bank and foreign banks. Such assets have a distorting effect on the average interest rate earned on total interest-earning assets because currently balances maintained in Chilean peso amounts do not earn interest, and the only balances held in a foreign currency that earn interest are those maintained in U.S. dollars, but these only earn interest on the amounts that are legally required to be held for liquidity purposes. Additionally, this account includes interest earned by overnight investments. Consequently, the average interest earned on such assets is comparatively low. We maintain these deposits in these accounts to comply with statutory requirements and to facilitate international business, rather than to earn income.

Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Equity

The table below presents our distribution of assets, liabilities and equity for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information:

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2020				2021			
	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)							
Assets								
Interest-earning assets								
Deposits in Central Bank								
Ch$	4,567,824	11,722	(2.4)%	0.3%	6,516,464	38,973	(5.7)%	0.6%
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	310,810	10,953	9.0%	3.5%	54,209	2,497	(12.0)%	4.6%
Subtotal	4,878,634	22,675	(1.7)%	0.5%	6,570,673	41,470	(5.8)%	0.6%
Loans and advances to banks								
Ch$	42	163	375.1%	–	6,667	363	(1.2)%	–
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	672,066	12,477	7.3%	1.9%	701,339	5,351	(15.2)%	0.8%
Subtotal	672,108	12,640	7.3%	1.9%	708,006	5,714	(15.1)%	0.8%
Financial investments								
Ch$	5,984,818	69,413	(1.5)%	1.2%	10,031,773	117,788	(5.2)%	1.2%
UF	657,627	13,283	(0.7)%	2.0%	741,154	40,505	(1.2)%	5.5%
Foreign currency	778,662	8,381	6.5%	1.1%	332,434	4,594	(14.7)%	1.4%
Subtotal	7,421,107	91,077	(0.6)%	1.2%	11,105,361	162,887	(5.2)%	1.5%
Commercial loan								
Ch$	7,365,397	414,731	2.8%	5.6%	8,329,654	388,906	(1.9)%	4.7%
UF	4,541,890	240,671	2.5%	5.3%	4,549,633	402,338	2.0%	8.8%
Foreign currency	2,449,194	67,208	8.2%	2.7%	1,447,716	31,168	(14.0)%	2.2%
Subtotal	14,356,481	722,610	3.6%	5.0%	14,327,003	822,412	(1.9)%	5.7%
Mortgage loans								
Ch$	2,461	158	3.6%	6.4%	1,975	132	–	6.7%
UF	10,323,984	689,054	3.8%	6.7%	11,046,771	1,093,564	3.0%	9.9%
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	10,326,445	689,212	3.8%	6.7%	11,048,746	1,093,696	3.0%	9.9%
Consumer loans								
Ch$	2,074,021	293,652	11.1%	14.2%	1,918,277	273,422	7.1%	14.3%
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	6,487	–	5.3%	–	6,819	–	(15.8)%	–
Subtotal	2,080,508	293,652	11.1%	14.1%	1,925,096	273,422	7.0%	14.2%
Repurchase agreements and securities loans								
Ch$	120,233	6,039	2.2%	5.0%	134,929	4,816	(2.9)%	3.6%
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	120,233	6,039	2.2%	5.0%	134,929	4,816	(2.9)%	3.6%
Derivatives								
Ch$	396,127	(16,240)	(6.6)%	(4.1)%	267,157	(30,004)	(16.8)%	(11.2)%
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	240	(119)	(46.9)%	(49.6)%	18	621	2,915.1%	3,450.0%
Subtotal	396,367	(16,359)	(6.6)%	(4.1)%	267,175	(29,383)	(16.6)%	(11.0)%
Right-of-use assets								
Ch$	92,294	–	(2.7)%	–	82,190	–	(6.3)%	–
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	6,043	–	5.3%	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	98,337	–	(2.2)%	–	82,190	–	(6.3)%	–
Total interest-earning								

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2020				2021			
	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)							
assets								
Ch$	20,603,217	779,638	1.0%	3.8%	27,289,086	794,396	(3.6)%	2.9%
UF	15,523,501	943,008	3.3%	6.1%	16,337,558	1,536,407	2.5%	9.4%
Foreign currency	4,223,502	98,900	7.8%	2.3%	2,542,535	44,231	(14.4)%	1.7%
Total	40,350,220	1,821,546	2.6%	4.5%	46,169,179	2,375,034	(2.0)%	5.1%
Non–interest-earning assets								
Cash					734,155	–		
Ch$	511,223	–			9	–		
UF	20	–			1,336,720	–		
Foreign currency	1,710,217	–			2,070,884	–		
Subtotal	2,221,460	–						
Allowances for loan losses						–		
Ch$	(903,151)	–			(888,761)	–		
UF	–	–			–	–		
Foreign currency	(11,890)	–			(457)	–		
Subtotal	(915,041)	–			(889,218)	–		
Property plant and equipment								
Ch$	456,315	–			416,486	–		
UF	–	–			–	–		
Foreign currency	235	–			229	–		
Subtotal	456,550	–			416,715	–		
Derivatives								
Ch$	1,599,906	–			1,323,003	–		
UF	–	–			–	–		
Foreign currency	6,627	–			749	–		
Subtotal	1,606,533	–			1,323,752	–		
Financial investments trading								
Ch$	983,959	–			641,150	–		
UF	252,731	–			234,547	–		
Foreign currency	82	–			130	–		
Subtotal	1,236,772	–			875,827	–		
Other assets								
Ch$	1,656,103	–			1,809,601	–		
UF	50,239	–			27,318	–		
Foreign currency	591,522	–			549,475	–		
Subtotal	2,297,864	–			2,386,394	–		
Total non–interest-earning assets								
Ch$	4,304,355	–			4,035,634	–		
UF	302,990	–			261,874	–		
Foreign currency	2,296,793	–			1,886,846	–		
Total	6,904,138	–			6,184,354	–		
Total assets								
Ch$	24,907,572	779,638	0.4%	3.1%	31,324,720	794,396	(3.9)%	2.5%
UF	15,826,491	943,008	3.1%	6.0%	16,599,432	1,536,407	2.4%	9.3%
Foreign currency	6,520,295	98,900	6.9%	1.5%	4,429,381	44,231	(15.0)%	1.0%
Total	**47,254,358**	**1,821,546**	**2.2%**	**3.9%**	**52,353,533**	**2,375,034**	**(2.8)%**	**4.5%**

Year Ended December 31,							
2020				2021			
Average balance	Interest paid and accrued	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Average balance	Interest paid and accrued	Average real rate	Average nominal rate
(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)							

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2020				2021			
	Average balance	Interest paid and accrued	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Average balance	Interest paid and accrued	Average real rate	Average nominal rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)							
Liabilities and net equity								
Interest bearing liabilities								
Savings accounts								
Ch$	2,520,802	24,140	(1.7)%	1.0%	4,207,022	33,419	(5.5)%	0.8%
UF	3,275,153	81,898	(0.2)%	2.5%	5,054,045	287,290	(1.0)%	5.7%
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	5,795,955	106,038	(0.9)%	1.8%	9,261,067	320,709	(3.0)%	3.5%
Time deposits								
Ch$	5,702,092	67,913	(1.5)%	1.2%	3,897,157	26,774	(5.6)%	0.7%
UF	211,557	7,814	0.9%	3.7%	248,663	18,417	0.7%	7.4%
Foreign currency	4,181,691	44,040	6.4%	1.1%	1,420,935	3,882	(15.6)%	0.3%
Subtotal	10,095,340	119,767	1.8%	1.2%	5,566,755	49,073	(7.9)%	0.9%
Repurchase agreements								
Ch$	2,570,729	4,254	(2.5)%	0.2%	4,495,691	13,024	(6.0)%	0.3%
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	41,548	153	5.7%	0.4%	165,321	26	(15.8)%	–
Subtotal	2,612,277	4,407	(2.4)%	0.2%	4,661,012	13,050	(6.3)%	0.3%
Letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds)								
Ch$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UF	551,346	44,186	5.1%	8.0%	466,891	64,249	6.6%	13.8%
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	551,346	44,186	5.1%	8.0%	466,891	64,249	6.6%	13.8%
Bonds								
Ch$	144,221	–	(2.7)%	–	143,194	–	(6.3)%	–
UF	4,730,826	248,841	2.5%	5.3%	4,643,676	419,001	2.2%	9.0%
Foreign currency	4,103,315	94,162	7.7%	2.3%	3,354,814	68,053	(14.1)%	2.0%
Subtotal	8,978,362	343,003	4.8%	3.8%	8,141,684	487,054	(4.7)%	6.0%
Liabilities under lease arrangements								
Ch$	79,442	1,606	(0.7)%	2.0%	71,246	1,361	(4.5)%	1.9%
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	5,621	262	10.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	85,063	1,868	–	1.9%	71,246	1,361	(4.5)%	1.9%
Other interest bearing liabilities[1]								
Ch$	23,871	24,722	98.2%	103.6%	38,124	35,734	81.6%	93.7%
UF	–	1	–	–	(1)	217	(30,512.4)%	–
Foreign currency	1,308,446	18,172	6.8%	1.4%	518,627	2,860	(15.4)%	0.6%
Subtotal	1,332,317	42,895	8.4%	3.2%	556,750	38,811	(8.7)%	6.9%
Derivatives								
Ch$	151,881	43,138	25.0%	28.4%	148,749	149,594	88.0%	100.6%
UF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	814	(262)	(28.6)%	(32.2)%	37	325	726.0%	881.4%
Subtotal	152,695	42,876	24.7%	28.1%	148,786	149,919	88.2%	100.8%
Total interest bearing liabilities								
Ch$	11,193,038	165,773	(1.2)%	1.5%	13,001,183	259,906	(4.4)%	2.0%
UF	8,768,882	382,740	1.6%	4.4%	10,413,274	789,174	0.8%	7.6%
Foreign currency	9,641,435	156,527	7.0%	1.6%	5,459,734	75,146	(14.7)%	1.4%
Total	**29,603,355**	**705,040**	**2.3%**	**2.4%**	**28,874,191**	**1,124,226**	**(4.5)%**	**3.9%**

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2020				2021			
	Average balance	Interest paid and accrued	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Average balance	Interest paid and accrued	Average real rate	Average nominal rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)							
Non–interest bearing liabilities								
Demand Deposits								
Ch$	11,322,314	–			16,472,395	–		
UF	20	–			20	–		
Foreign currency	412,613	–			393,280	–		
Subtotal	11,734,947	–			16,865,695	–		
Derivatives								
Ch$	1,532,395	–			1,283,777	–		
UF	–	–			–	–		
Foreign currency	10,019	–			1,170	–		
Subtotal	1,542,414	–			1,284,947	–		
Other provisions								
Ch$	840,335	–			974,447	–		
UF	-	–			–	–		
Foreign currency	1,446	–			170	–		
Subtotal	841,781	–			974,617	–		
Other non–interest bearing liabilities								
Ch$	1,118,442	–			1,790,880	–		
UF	20,331	–			20,251	–		
Foreign currency	380,700	–			418,677	–		
Subtotal	1,519,473	–			2,229,808	–		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank								
Ch$	2,012,388	–			2,124,275	–		
UF	–	–			–	–		
Foreign currency	–	–			–	–		
Subtotal	2,012,388	–			2,124,275	–		
Total non-interest bearing liabilities and equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank								
Ch$	16,825,874	–			22,645,774	–		
UF	20,351	–			20,271	–		
Foreign currency	804,778	–			813,297	–		
Total	**17,651,003**	**–**			**23,479,342**	**–**		
Total liabilities and equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank								
Ch$	28,018,912	165,773	(2.1)%	0.6%	35,646,957	259,906	(5.6)%	0.7%
UF	8,789,233	382,740	1.6%	4.4%	10,433,545	789,174	0.8%	7.6%
Foreign currency	10,446,213	156,527	6.9%	1.5%	6,273,031	75,146	(14.8)%	1.2%
Total	**47,254,358**	**705,040**	**0.6%**	**1.5%**	**52,353,533**	**1,124,226**	**(5.4)%**	**2.1%**

(1) Other interest bearing liabilities include foreign borrowings, subordinated bonds, bonds and borrowings from domestic financial institutions.

The table below presents our distribution of assets, liabilities and equity for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively:

	Year Ended December 31,													
	2021							2022						
	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Adjustment Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Adjustment Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)													
Assets														
Interest-earning assets														
Deposits in Central Bank														
Ch$	5,747,217	38,973	(15.3)%	0.7%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	3,903,738	202,143	(7.2)%	5.2%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	1,695,107	1,964	(6.2)%	0.1%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	979,364	10,167	(0.1)%	1.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal	7,442,324	40,937	(13.2)%	0.6%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	4,883,102	212,310	(5.8)%	4.3%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income														
Ch$	11,269,070	117,798	(15.0)%	1.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	9,665,096	784,373	(4.6)%	8.1%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	725,536	(8,722)	(16.8)%	(1.2)%	48,170	(10.2)%	6.6%	317,301	1,506	(11.4)%	0.5%	29,131	(3.7)%	9.2%
Foreign currency	312,380	4,594	(4.9)%	1.5%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	388,296	7,009	0.7%	1.8%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal	12,306,986	113,670	(14.8)%	0.9%	48,170	(15.5)%	0.4%	10,370,693	792,888	(4.6)%	7.6%	29,131	(11.6)%	0.3%
Derivatives														
Ch$	350,626	(30,003)	(23.0)%	(8.6)%	-	(15.8)%	-	159,283	4,603	(9.2)%	2.9%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	621	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	350,626	(29,382)	(23.0)%	(8.6)%	-	(15.8)%	-	159,283	4,603	(9.2)%	2.9%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Investment under resale agreements														
Ch$	165,460	4,816	(13.4)%	2.9%	-	(15.8)%	-	59,776	43,611	52.6%	73.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	165,460	4,816	(13.4)%	2.9%	-	(15.8)%	-	59,776	43,611	52.6%	73.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income														
Ch$	50,058	957	(14.2)%	1.9%	-	(15.8)%	-	1,685,187	112,271	(5.9)%	6.7%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	13,579	149	(14.9)%	1.1%	910	(10.2)%	6.7%	753,525	4,334	(11.3)%	0.6%	103,977	0.4%	13.8%

	Year Ended December 31,													
	2021							2022						
	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Adjustment Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Adjustm ent Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)													
Foreign currency .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal............	63,637	1,106	(14.3)%	1.7%	910	(14.6)%	0.0%	2,438,712	116,605	(7.6)%	4.8%	103,977	(8.0)%	4.3%
Interbank loans														
Ch$......................	-	363	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	20,846	2,680	(0.4)%	12.9%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	755,753	5,352	(5.6)%	0.7%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	1,117,499	24,457	1.0%	2.2%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal............	755,753	5,715	(5.6)%	0.8%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	1,138,345	27,137	1.0%	2.4%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Commercial loans														
Ch$......................	8,444,515	381,686	(12.0)%	4.5%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	8,704,093	638,160	(5.3)%	7.3%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	4,566,341	122,603	(13.6)%	2.7%	282,989	(10.6)%	6.2%	5,035,558	144,182	(9.2)%	2.9%	604,693	(1.2)%	12.0%
Foreign currency .	1,396,054	30,510	(4.2)%	2.2%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	1,413,161	42,608	1.9%	3.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal............	14,406,910	534,799	(11.8)%	3.7%	282,989	(14.2)%	2.0%	15,152,812	824,950	(5.9)%	5.4%	604,693	(8.3)%	4.0%
Mortgage loans														
Ch$......................	1,955	132	(10.2)%	6.8%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	1,707	115	(5.8)%	6.7%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	11,178,431	395,647	(12.9)%	3.5%	684,541	(10.7)%	6.1%	12,272,856	444,273	(8.6)%	3.6%	1,460,878	(1.3)%	11.9%
Foreign currency .	-	533	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	7,708	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal............	11,180,386	396,312	(12.9)%	3.5%	684,541	(10.7)%	6.1%	12,274,563	452,096	(8.6)%	3.6%	1,460,878	(1.3)%	11.9%
Consumer loans														
Ch$......................	1,915,489	270,622	(3.9)%	14.1%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	2,089,555	344,245	2.8%	16.5%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	6,986	-	(6.3)%	0.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	7,646	-	(1.1)%	0.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal............	1,922,475	270,622	(3.9)%	14.1%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	2,097,201	344,245	2.8%	16.4%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Right-of-use assets														
Ch$......................	92,038	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	81,953	-	(11.8)%	0.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total................	92,038	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	81,953	-	(11.8)%	0.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Total interest-earning assets														
Ch$......................	28,036,428	785,344	(13.5)%	2.8%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	26,371,234	2,132,201	(4.6)%	8.1%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	16,483,887	509,677	(13.2)%	3.1%	1,016,610	(10.6)%	6.2%	18,379,240	594,295	(8.9)%	3.2%	2,198,679	(1.2)%	12.0%
Foreign currency .	4,166,280	43,574	(5.3)%	1.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	3,905,966	91,949	1.2%	2.4%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Total..................	48,686,595	1,338,595	(12.7)%	2.7%	1,016,610	(14.0)%	2.1%	48,656,440	2,818,445	(5.8)%	5.8%	2,198,679	(7.8)%	4.5%
Non-interest-														

	Year Ended December 31,													
	2021							2022						
	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Adjustment Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Adjustment Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)													
earning assets														
Non-interest-earning assets														
Cash														
Ch$.....................	659,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	578,174	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	22,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,895	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	682,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,069	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment					-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ch$.....................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,803)	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,803)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances for loan losses		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ch$.....................	(884,105)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(946,747)	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(884,108)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(946,747)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property plant and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ch$.....................	399,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	365,968	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	399,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	365,968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ch$.....................	1,362,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,368,368	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,362,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,368,368	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Investment Trading		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ch$.....................	536,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	758,616	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	227,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,815	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	764,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	933,561	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

	Year Ended December 31,													
	2021							2022						
	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Adjustment Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Average balance	Interest earned	Average real rate	Average nominal rate	Adjustm ent Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)													
Ch$	1,867,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,251,615	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	24,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,908	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	717,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	657,088	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,609,463	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,931,611	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-interest-earning assets														
Ch$......................	3,941,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,365,191	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	251,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,723	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency .	740,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	684,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,933,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,247,027	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets														
Ch$......................	31,977,487	785,344	(13.8)%	2.5%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	31,736,425	2,132,201	(5.8)%	6.7%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	16,735,485	509,677	(13.3)%	3.0%	1,016,610	(10.7)%	6.1%	18,576,963	594,295	(8.9)%	3.2%	2,198,679	(1.3)%	11.8%
Foreign currency .	4,907,279	43,574	(5.4)%	0.9%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	4,590,079	91,949	0.9%	2.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Total	53,620,251	1,338,595	(12.9)%	2.5%	1,016,610	(14.2)%	1.9%	54,903,467	2,818,445	(6.3)%	5.1%	2,198,679	(8.2)%	4.0%

	Year Ended December 31,													
	2021							2022						
	Average balance	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Average balance	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)													
Liabilities and net equity														
Interest bearing liabilities														
Derivatives														
Ch$..................	115,057	149,595	93.6%	130.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	241,301	400,286	134.6%	165.9%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF....................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	325	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal........	115,057	149,920	93.6%	130.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	241,301	400,286	134.6%	165.9%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Demand deposits														
Ch$..................	16,792,550	16,796	(15.7)%	0.1%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	14,168,892	68,505	(11.3)%	0.5%	1,139	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF....................	21	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	202	800.3%	969.6%	21	0	(11.8)%	0.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Foreign currency	523,489	11	(6.3)%	0.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	351,709	16	(1.1)%	0.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal........	17,316,060	16,807	(15.4)%	0.1%	202	(15.8)%	0.0%	14,520,622	68,521	(11.1)%	0.5%	1,139	(11.8)%	0.0%
Saving accounts														
Ch$..................	4,435,694	33,419	(15.2)%	0.8%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	4,200,168	163,460	(8.3)%	3.9%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF....................	5,309,377	3,812	(15.8)%	0.1%	283,479	(11.3)%	5.3%	6,167,723	63,126	(10.9)%	1.0%	643,781	(2.6)%	10.4%
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal........	9,745,071	37,231	(15.5)%	0.4%	283,479	(13.3)%	2.9%	10,367,891	226,586	(9.8)%	2.2%	643,781	(6.3)%	6.2%
Time deposits														
Ch$	3,733,792	26,774	(15.2)%	0.7%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	5,354,255	421,907	(4.8)%	7.9%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF....................	259,350	3,652	(14.6)%	1.4%	14,764	(11.0)%	5.7%	364,843	6,753	(10.1)%	1.9%	40,265	(2.0)%	11.0%
Foreign currency	1,085,216	3,882	(5.9)%	0.4%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	1,602,008	31,343	0.8%	2.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal........	5,078,358	34,308	(13.2)%	0.7%	14,764	(15.6)%	0.3%	7,321,106	460,003	(3.8)%	6.3%	40,265	(11.3)%	0.5%
Repurchase agreements														
Ch$..................	4,611,707	31,493	(15.3)%	0.7%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	4,730,630	95,705	(10.0)%	2.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF....................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	364,005	26	(6.3)%	0.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	215,390	2,488	0.0%	1.2%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal........	4,975,712	31,519	(14.6)%	0.6%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	4,946,020	98,193	(9.6)%	2.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Mortgage finance bonds														
Ch$..................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	(11.8)%	0.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF....................	464,312	19,287	(12.3)%	4.2%	44,963	(7.7)%	9.7%	401,203	16,103	(8.2)%	4.0%	76,052	5.0%	19.0%
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal........	464,312	19,287	(12.3)%	4.2%	44,963	(7.7)%	9.7%	401,248	16,103	(8.2)%	4.0%	76,052	5.0%	19.0%

	Year Ended December 31,													
	2021							2022						
	Average balance	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Average balance	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)													
Ordinary bonds														
Ch$..................	143,498	11,748	(8.9)%	0.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	54,732	5,337	(3.2)%	9.8%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	3,589,746	87,854	(13.8)%	2.4%	217,827	(10.7)%	6.1%	3,822,187	102,864	(9.4)%	2.7%	452,973	(1.3)%	11.9%
Foreign currency	3,326,179	68,053	(4.4)%	2.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	3,188,157	62,145	0.8%	1.9%	0	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal........	7,059,423	167,655	(9.3)%	2.2%	217,827	(13.2)%	3.1%	7,065,076	170,346	(4.7)%	2.4%	452,973	(6.10)%	6.4%
Liabilities under lease arrangements														
Ch$..................	66,854	3,055	(12.0)%	4.6%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	56,843	4,048	(5.5)%	7.1%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	19,965	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	21,032	-	(11.8)%	0.0%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,759	117	2.0%	3.1%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal........	86,819	3,055	(12.9)%	3.5%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	81,634	4,165	(6.8)%	5.1%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subordinated bonds														
Ch$..................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	1,034,831	39,349	(12.6)%	3.8%	62,223	(10.8)%	6.0%	1,140,777	46,684	(8.2)%	4.1%	133,267	(1.5)%	11.7%
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal........	1,034,831	39,349	(12.6)%	3.8%	62,223	(10.8)%	6.0%	1,140,777	46,684	(8.2)%	4.1%	133,267	(1.5)%	11.7%
Other interest bearing liabilities														
Ch$..................	97,821	470	(15.4)%	0.5%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	100,222	785	(11.1)%	0.8%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	-	-	-	-	15	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	47	0.0%	0.0%
Foreign currency	480,894	2,848	(5.7)%	0.6%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	623,910	10,583	0.5%	1.7%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Subtotal........	578,715	3,318	(7.3)%	0.6%	15	(15.8)%	0.0%	724,132	11,368	(1.1)%	1.6%	47	(11.8)%	0.0%
Total interest bearing liabilities														
Ch$..................	29,996,973	273,350	(15.1)%	0.9%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	28,907,088	1,160,033	(8.2)%	4.0%	1,139	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	10,677,602	153,954	(14.6)%	1.4%	623,473	(10.9)%	5.8%	11,917,786	235,530	(10.0)%	2.0%	1,346,385	(1.8)%	11.3%
Foreign currency	5,779,783	75,145	(5.1)%	1.3%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	5.984,933	106,692	0.6%	1.8%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Total...........	46,454,358	502,449	(13.7)%	1.1%	623,473	(14.7)%	1.3%	46,809,807	1,502,255	(7.5)%	3.2%	1,347,524	(9.3)%	2.9%

	Year Ended December 31,													
	2021							2022						
	Average balance	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Average balance	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)													
Non–interest bearing liabilities Derivates														
Ch$	1,333,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,378,455	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,333,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,378,455	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others provisions														
Ch$	1,000,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,331,487	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,000,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,331,487	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-interest bearing liabilities														
Ch$	2,198,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,631,780	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	(124)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	464,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,940	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,662,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,905,596	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank														
Ch$	2,169,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,478,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,169,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,478,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-interest bearing liabilities and equity holders of the Bank														
Ch$	6,701,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,819,844	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	(124)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	464,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,940	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	7,165,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,093,660	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Year Ended December 31,													
	2021							2022						
	Average balance	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Average balance	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate	Interest Earned	Average Real Rate	Average Nominal Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except percentages)													
Total liabilities and equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank														
Ch$	36,698,405	273,350	(15.2)%	0.7%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	36,726,932	1,160,033	(9.0)%	3.2%	1,139	(11.8)%	0.0%
UF	10,677,848	153,954	(14.6)%	1.4%	623,473	(10.9)%	5.8%	11,917,662	235,530	(10.0)%	2.0%	1,346,385	(1.8)%	11.3%
Foreign currency	6,243,998	75,145	(5.2)%	1.2%	-	(15.8)%	0.0%	6,258,873	106,692	0.6%	1.7%	-	(11.8)%	0.0%
Total	53,620,251	502,449	(13.9)%	0.9%	623,473	(14.8)%	1.2%	54,903,467	1,502,255	(8.1)%	2.7%	1,347,524	(9.6)%	2.5%

(1) Other interest bearing liabilities primarily include foreign borrowings, subordinated bonds, bonds and borrowings from domestic financial institutions.

Interest-Earning Assets and Net Interest Margin

The following table set forth, by currency of denomination, the levels of average interest-earning assets and net interest earned by the bank, and illustrates the comparative margins obtained, for the years 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information.

	Year Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)	
Total average interest-earning assets		
Ch$	Ch$ 20,603,217	Ch$ 27,289,086
UF	15,523,501	16,337,559
Foreign currency	4,223,501	2,542,535
Total	40,350,219	46,169,180
Net interest earned(1)		
Ch$	613,865	534,490
UF	560,268	747,233
Foreign currency	(57,627)	(30,915)
Total	Ch$ 1,116,506	Ch$ 1,250,808
Net interest margin, nominal basis(2)		
Ch$	3.0%	2.0%
UF	3.6%	4.6%
Foreign currency	(1.4)%	(1.2)%
Total	**2.8%**	**2.7%**

(1) Net interest earned is defined as interest revenue earned less interest expense incurred.
(2) Net interest margin, nominal basis is defined as net interest earned divided by average interest-earning assets.

The following table set forth, by currency of denomination, the levels of average interest-earning assets and net interest earned by the bank, and illustrates the comparative margins obtained, for the years 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	**2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)	
Total average interest-earning assets		
Ch$	Ch$ 28,036,428	Ch$ 26,371,234
UF	16,483,887	18,379,240
Foreign currency	4,166,280	3,905,965
Total	48,686,595	48,656,439
Net interest earned(1)		
Ch$	511,994	971,029
UF	748,860	1,211,059
Foreign currency	(31,571)	(14,743)
Total	Ch$ 1,229,283	Ch$ 2,167,345
Net interest margin, nominal basis(2)		
Ch$	1.8%	3.7%
UF	4.5%	6.6%
Foreign currency	(0.8)%	(0.4)%
Total	2.5%	4.5%

(1) Net interest earned is defined as interest revenue earned less interest expense incurred.
(2) Net interest margin, nominal basis is defined as net interest earned divided by average interest-earning assets.

Changes in Net interest income—Volume and Rate Analysis

The following tables compare, by currency of denomination, changes in our interest revenue and interest expense between changes in the average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and changes in their respective nominal interest rates between 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information. Volume and rate variances have been calculated based on movements in average balances over the period and changes in nominal interest rates on average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities.

	Increase (decrease) from 2020 to 2021 due to changes in			Net change from 2020 to 2021
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Assets				
Interest-earning assets				
Deposits in Central Bank				
Ch$	Ch$ 5,001	Ch$ 15,597	Ch$ 6,654	Ch$ 27,251
UF	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	(9,043)	3,364	(2,777)	(8,456)
Subtotal	(4,042)	18,961	3,877	18,795
Loans and advances to banks				
Ch$	–	–	–	200
UF	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	543	(7,349)	(320)	(7,126)
Subtotal	543	(7,349)	(320)	(6,926)
Financial investments				
Ch$	46,937	858	580	48,375
UF	1,687	22,657	2,878	27,222
Foreign currency	(4,803)	2,380	(1,364)	(3,787)
Subtotal	43,821	25,895	2,094	71,810
Commercial loans				
Ch$	54,295	(70,846)	(9,275)	(25,825)
UF	410	160,982	274	161,667
Foreign currency	(27,481)	(14,479)	5,921	(36,040)
Subtotal	27,224	75,657	(3,080)	99,802
Mortgage loans				
Ch$	(31)	7	(1)	(26)
UF	48,241	332,958	23,311	404,510
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	48,210	332,965	23,310	404,484
Consumer loans				
Ch$	(22,051)	1,969	(148)	(20,230)
UF	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	(22,051)	1,969	(148)	(20,230)
Repurchase agreements and securities loans				
Ch$	738	(1,748)	(214)	(1,223)
UF	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	738	(1,748)	(214)	(1,223)
Derivatives				

	Increase (decrease) from 2020 to 2021 due to changes in			Net change from 2020 to 2021
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Ch$	5,287	(28,248)	9,197	(13,764)
UF	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	110	8,463	(7,833)	740
Subtotal	5,397	(19,785)	1,364	(13,024)
Total interest-earning assets				
Ch$	90,176	(82,411)	6,793	14,758
UF	50,338	516,597	26,463	593,399
Foreign currency	(40,674)	(7,621)	(6,373)	(54,669)
Total	**Ch$ 99,840**	**Ch$ 426,565**	**Ch$ 26,883**	**Ch$ 553,488**

(1) Other interest bearing liabilities primarily include foreign borrowings, subordinated bonds, bonds and borrowings from domestic financial institutions.

	Increase (decrease) from 2020 to 2021 due to changes in			Net change from 2020 to 2021
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities				
Savings accounts				
Ch$	Ch$ 16,148	Ch$ (4,116)	Ch$ (2,753)	Ch$ 9,279
UF	44,483	104,273	56,636	205,392
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	60,631	100,157	58,883	214,671
Time Deposits				
Ch$	(21,497)	(28,793)	9,097	(41,139)
UF	1,371	7,855	1,378	10,603
Foreign currency	(29,075)	(32,616)	21,533	(40,158)
Subtotal	(49,201)	(53,500)	32,008	(70,694)
Repurchase Agreements				
Ch$	3,185	3,193	2,391	8,770
UF	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	456	(146)	(436)	(127)
Subtotal	3,641	3,047	1,955	8,643
Mortgage finance bonds				
Ch$	–	–	–	–
UF	(6,768)	31,685	(4,853)	20,063
Foreign currency	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	(6,768)	31,685	(4,853)	20,063
Bonds				
Ch$	–	–	–	–
UF	(4,584)	178,024	(3,280)	170,160
Foreign currency	(17,176)	(10,926)	1,993	(26,109)
Subtotal	(21,760)	167,098	(1,287)	144,051
Liabilities under lease arrangements				
Ch$	(166)	(88)	9	(245)
UF	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	–	–	–	(262)
Subtotal	(166)	(88)	9	(507)
Other interest bearing				

	Increase (decrease) from 2020 to 2021 due to changes in			Net change from 2020 to 2021
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
liabilities[(1)]				
Ch$	14,760	(2,347)	(1,401)	11,012
UF	–	–	–	216
Foreign currency	(10,969)	(10,956)	6,614	(15,312)
Subtotal	3,791	(13,303)	5,213	(4,084)
Derivatives				
Ch$	(889)	109,605	(2,260)	106,456
UF	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency	250	7,433	(7,096)	587
Subtotal	(639)	117,038	(9,356)	107,043
Total interest bearing liabilities				
Ch$	11,541	77,508	5,083	94,133
UF	34,502	321,837	49,881	406,434
Foreign currency	(56,514)	(47,211)	22,608	(81,381)
Total	**Ch$ (10,471)**	**Ch$ 352,134**	**Ch$ 77,572**	**Ch$ 419,186**

(1) Other interest bearing liabilities primarily include foreign borrowings, subordinated bonds, bonds and borrowings from domestic financial institutions.

The following table compares, by currency of denomination, changes in our interest revenue and interest expense between changes in the average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and changes in their respective nominal interest rates between 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively. Volume and rate variances have been calculated based on movements in average balances over the period and changes in nominal interest rates on average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities.

	Increase (decrease) from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in				Adjustment increase (decrease) from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in			
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net change from 2021 to 2022	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net change from 2021 to 2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)							
Assets								
Interest-earning assets								
Deposits in Central Bank								
Ch$	(12,501)	258,629	(82,958)	163,170	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	(829)	15,633	(6,601)	8,203	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(13,330)	274,262	(89,559)	171,373	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Ch$	(16,767)	796,746	(113,404)	666,575	-	-	-	-
UF	4,908	12,166	(6,845)	10,228	(27,104)	18,441	(10,376)	(19,039)
Foreign currency	1,116	1,045	254	2,415	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(10,743)	809,957	(119,995)	679,218	(27,104)	18,441	(10,376)	(19,039)
Derivates								
Ch$	16,373	40,135	(21,903)	34,606	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	-	(621)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	16,373	40,135	(21,903)	33,985	-	-	-	-
Instrument under resale								
Ch$	(3,076)	115,898	(74,028)	38,795	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(3,076)	115,898	(74,028)	38,795	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Ch$	31,260	2,378	77,676	111,314	-	-	-	-
UF	8,119	(71)	(3,863)	4,185	49,586	964	52,517	103,067
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	39,379	2,307	73,813	115,499	49,586	964	52,517	103,067
Interbank loans								
Ch$	-	-	2,680	2,317	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	2,562	11,188	5,355	19,105	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,562	11,188	8,035	21,422	-	-	-	-
Commercial loans								
Ch$	11,733	237,442	7,299	256,474	-	-	-	-
UF	12,598	8,144	837	21,579	29,079	265,358	27,267	321,704
Foreign currency	374	11,582	142	12,098	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	24,705	257,168	8,278	290,151	29,079	265,358	27,267	321,704
Mortgage loans								
Ch$	(17)	-	-	(17)	-	-	-	-
UF	38,736	9,008	882	48,626	67,020	646,064	63,253	776,337
Foreign currency	-	-	-	7,175	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	38,719	9,008	882	55,784	67,020	646,064	63,253	776,337
Consumer loans								
Ch$	24,592	44,946	4,084	73,623	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	24,592	44,946	4,084	73,623	-	-	-	-
Right-of-use assets								
Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Increase (decrease) from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in				Adjustment increase (decrease) from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in			
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net change from 2021 to 2022	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net change from 2021 to 2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)							
Total interest-earning assets								
Ch$	51,597	1,496,174	(200,554)	1,346,857	-	-	-	-
UF	64,361	29,247	(8,989)	84,618	118,581	930,827	132,661	1,182,069
Foreign currency	3,223	39,448	(850)	48,375	-	-	-	-
Total	119,181	1,564,869	(210,393)	1,479,850	118,581	930,827	132,661	1,182,069

(1) Other interest bearing liabilities primarily include foreign borrowings, subordinated bonds, bonds and borrowings from domestic financial institutions.

	Increase (decrease) from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in				Adjustment increase (decrease) from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in			
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net change from 2021 to 2022	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net change from 2021 to 2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)							
Liabilities and net equity								
Interest bearing liabilities								
Derivates								
Ch$	164,141	41,268	45,281	250,691	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	-	(325)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	164,141	41,268	45,281	250,366	-	-	-	-
Demand deposits								
Ch$	(2,624)	64,394	(10,061)	51,709	-	1,350	(211)	1,139
UF	-	-	-	-	-	(204)	-	(202)
Foreign currency	(4)	13	(4)	5	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(2,628)	64,407	(10,065)	51,714	-	1,146	(211)	937
Savings accounts								
Ch$	(1,774)	139,207	(7,392)	130,041	-	-	-	-
UF	616	50,529	8,169	59,314	45,829	270,709	43,764	360,302
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(1,158)	189,736	777	189,355	45,829	270,709	43,764	360,302
Time deposits								
Ch$	11,620	267,443	116,070	395,133	-	-	-	-
UF	1,485	1,148	467	3,101	6,005	13,859	5,637	25,501
Foreign currency	1,849	17,350	8,262	27,461	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	14,954	285,941	124,799	425,695	6,005	13,859	5,637	25,501
Repurchase agreements								
Ch$	812	61,806	1,594	64,212	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	(11)	4,179	(1,706)	2,462	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	801	65,985	(112)	66,674	-	-	-	-
Mortgage finance bonds								
Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	(2,621)	(651)	88	(3,184)	(6,111)	43,052	(5,852)	31,089
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(2,621)	(651)	88	(3,184)	(6,111)	43,052	(5,852)	31,089
Ordinary bonds								
Ch$	-	13,993	(8,656)	(6,411)	-	-	-	-
UF	5,689	8,754	567	15,010	14,105	207,599	13,442	235,146
Foreign currency	(2,824)	(3,218)	134	(5,908)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,865	19,529	(7,955)	2,691	14,105	207,599	13,442	235,146
Liabilities under lease arrangements								
Ch$	(458)	1,706	(255)	993	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	-	-	117	117	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	(458)	1,706	(138)	1,110	-	-	-	-
Subordinated bonds								
Ch$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UF	4,029	2,999	307	7,335	6,370	58,667	6,006	71,044
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,029	2,999	307	7,335	6,370	58,667	6,006	71,044
Other interest bearing liabilities								
Ch$	12	296	7	315	-	-	-	-
UF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Foreign currency	847	5,309	1,579	7,735	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	859	5,605	1,586	8,050	-	-	-	32
Total interest bearing liabilities								
Ch$	171,730	590,113	136,588	886,683	-	1,350	(211)	1,139

	Increase (decrease) from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in				Adjustment increase (decrease) from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in			
	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net change from 2021 to 2022	Volume	Rate	Rate and Volume	Net change from 2021 to 2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)							
UF	9,198	62,779	9,598	81,576	66,200	593,682	62,997	722,912
Foreign currency	(143)	23,633	8,382	31,547	-	-	-	-
Total	180,785	676,525	154,568	999,806	66,200	595,032	62,786	724,051

Investment Portfolio

The following tables set forth our investments in Chilean government and corporate securities and certain other financial investments as of the dates indicated. Financial investments that have a secondary market and an original maturity of more than one year are carried at market value. All other financial investments are carried at acquisition cost, plus accrued interest and UF indexation adjustments, as applicable. In accordance with rules of the CMF, we do not hold any equity securities.

Financial assets held for trading

The table below presents our financial assets held for trading at December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information:

	At December 31,	
	2020	2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for rate data)	
Instruments of the state and the Central Bank		
Instruments of the Central Bank	Ch$ 14,131	Ch$ 28,113
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	296,788	127,925
Other government instruments	–	–
Subtotal	310,919	156,038
Instruments from other local institutions		
Instruments from other local banks	787,002	906,744
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	5,704	–
Other instruments issued locally	66,392	37,084
Subtotal	859,098	943,828
Investments in mutual funds		
Funds managed by related entities	8,024	8,053
Funds managed by third parties	–	–
Subtotal	8,024	8,053
Total	**Ch$ 1,178,041**	**Ch$ 1,107,919**

The table below presents our financial assets held for trading at December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively:

	At December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for rate data)			
Chilean Central Bank and government securities				
Central Bank debt securities	28,113	0.27%	90,394	0.93%
Chilean Treasury securities	127,925	3.26%	74,062	5.56%
Other Chilean government institutions securities	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	156,038	2.72%	164,456	3.01%
Other securities issued in Chile				
Instruments issued by Chilean financial institutions	906,744	1.14%	1,189,827	4.75%
Bonds and notes issued by other companies	-	-	-	-
Other financial investments issued in Chile	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	906,744	1.14%	1,189,827	4.75%
Investments in mutual funds				
Funds administered by related companies	8,053	0.52%	18,720	17.30%
Funds administered by third parties	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	8,053	0.52%	18,720	17.30%
Total	**Ch$ 1,070,835**	**1.36%**	**Ch$ 1,373,003**	**4.71%**

(1) Other interest bearing liabilities primarily include foreign borrowings, subordinated bonds, bonds and borrowings from domestic financial institutions.

Financial investments available for sale

The table below presents our financial investments available for sale at December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information:

	At December 31,		Weighted Average Nominal Rate at December 31,
	2020[(1)]	**2021[(1)]**	**2021[(1)]**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for rate data)		
From the Chilean Government and the Central Bank			
Instruments of the Central Bank	Ch$ 953,385	Ch$11,909,879	0.33%
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	1,909,194	1,128,205	1.96%
Other government instruments	–	–	–
Subtotal	2,862,579	13,038,084	2.29%
Other instruments issued locally			
Instruments from other local banks	1,457,331	2,047,375	0.32%
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	21,390	18,606	–
Other instruments issued locally	23,360	–	–
Subtotal	1,502,081	2,065,981	6.65%
Other instruments issued abroad			
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks	–	–	–
Other instruments issued abroad	533,352	776,039	0.83%
Subtotal	533,352	776,039	0.83%
Total	**Ch$4,898,012**	**Ch$15,880,104**	**9.76%**

(1) The weighted average nominal rate has been calculated by adding the weighted rates of each portfolio. The weighted rates of each portfolio are calculated by multiplying the internal rate of return by the fair value of the instrument and dividing this value by the fair value of the portfolio. Due to the management by the Bank of its exposure to market risk as described in Note 47 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, actual rates may vary.

The table below presents our financial investments available for sale at December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively:

	At December 31, 2021	Weighted Average Nominal Rate at December 31, 2021[(1)]	At December 31, 2022	Weighted Average Nominal Rate at December 31, 2022[(1)]
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for rate data)			
Chilean Central Bank and government securities				
Central Bank debt securities......	11,909,878	0.33%	9,053,870	0.94%
Chilean Treasury securities	1,128,205	1.96%	67,797	3.18%
Other Chilean government institutions securities	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.................................	13,038,083	0.47%	9,121,667	0.95%
Other securities issued in Chile				
Instruments issued by Chilean financial institutions	2,047,376	0.31%	1,087,282	1.55%
Bonds and notes issued by other companies........................	18,606	6.66%	76	6.52%
Other financial investments issued in Chile	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.................................	2,065,982	0.31%	1,087,358	1.55%
Foreign securities				
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	-	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad...........................	-	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad....................	744,456	0.72%	116,858	3.09%
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	31,583	2.90%	16,092	2.37%
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad..........	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.................................	776,039	0.81%	132,950	3.00%
Total...	**Ch$15,880,104**	**0.47%**	**Ch$10,341,975**	**1.04%**

(1) The weighted average nominal rate has been calculated by adding the weighted rates of each portfolio. The weighted rates of each portfolio are calculated by multiplying the internal rate of return by the fair value of the instrument and dividing this value by the fair value of the portfolio. Due to the management by the Bank of its exposure to market risk as described in Note 47 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, actual rates may vary.

Financial investments held to maturity

The table below presents our financial investments held to maturity at December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information:

	At December 31,		Weighted Average Nominal Rate at December 31, 2021[(1)]
	2020[(1)]	2021[(1)]	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for rate data)		
From the Chilean Government and the Central Bank			
Instruments of the state and the Central Bank	–	–	–
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	–	–	–
Other government instruments	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	–	–
Other instruments issued locally			
Instruments from other local banks	–	–	–
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	–	–	–
Other instruments issued locally	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	–	–
Other instruments issued abroad			
Instruments from foreign government or central banks	–	–	–
Other instruments issued abroad	–	–	–
Subtotal	–	–	–
Investments not quoted in active markets			
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	13,771	10,463	0.08%
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	–	–	–
Other instruments	41	–	–
Subtotal	13,812	10,463	0.08%
Total	**Ch$ 13,81**	**Ch$ 10,463**	**0.08%**

(1) The weighted average nominal rate has been calculated by adding the weighted rates of each portfolio. The weighted rates of each portfolio are calculated by multiplying the internal rate of return by the fair value of the instrument and dividing this value by the fair value of the portfolio. Due to the management by the Bank of its exposure to market risk as described in Note 47 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, actual rates may vary.

The table below presents our financial investments held to maturity at December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively:

	At December 31,		Weighted Average Nominal Rate at December 31,	
	2021[(1)]	2022[(1)]	2021[(1)]	2022[(1)]
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for rate data)			
Chilean Central Bank and government securities				
Central Bank debt securities	-	750	0.00%	(1.15)%
Chilean Treasury securities	10,463	1,166,378	0.08%	4.07%
Other Chilean government institutions securities	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	10,463	1,167,128	0.08%	4.05%
Other securities issued in Chile				
Instruments issued by Chilean financial institutions	-	2,013,248	0.00%	1.23%
Bonds and notes issued by other companies	-	19,519	0.00%	8.77%
Other financial investments issued in Chile	35,207	13,870	0.00%	-
Subtotal	35,207	2,046,637	0.00%	1.28%
Foreign securities				
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	-	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments of foreign government and foreign tax entities	-	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	-	-	-	-
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	-	-	-	-
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - debt instruments				
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	-	(13,053)	0.00%	0.00%
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (Stage 2)	-	(8,497)	0.00%	0.00%
Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	(21,550)	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**Ch$ 45,(**	**Ch$ 3,192,215**	**0.27%**	**2.30%**

(1) The weighted average nominal rate has been calculated by adding the weighted rates of each portfolio. The weighted rates of each portfolio are calculated by multiplying the internal rate of return by the fair value of the instrument and dividing this value by the fair value of the portfolio. Due to the management by the Bank of its exposure to market risk as described in Note 47 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, actual rates may vary.

As of December 31, 2022, financial instruments issued by the Central Bank and Chilean Treasury were the only financial instruments we held whose aggregate book value exceeded 10.0% of our equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank. The value of such investments as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 is as follows:

	At December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	Carrying Value	Market Value	Carrying Value	Market Value
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Central Bank	Ch$ 11,948,276	Ch$ 11,937,992	Ch$ 9,182,726	Ch$ 9,145,009
Chilean Treasury	Ch$ 1,292,521	Ch$ 1,266,593	Ch$ 1,307,240	Ch$ 1,305,321

The following table sets forth an analysis of our investments as of December 31, 2022, by time remaining to maturity and rates (as defined below in footnote (1)) of such investments:

	Within one year	Rate[1]	After one year but within five years	Rate[1]	After five years	Rate[1]	Total	Rate[1]
				(in millions of nominal Ch$)				
Trading Investments:								
Central Bank and Chilean government securities:								
Debt financial instruments of the Central Bank....................	Ch$90,394	0.93%	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$90,394	0.93%
Bonds or promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	-	0.00%	28,099	2.11%	45,963	3.45%	74,062	5.56%
Other financial instruments for tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	90,394	0.93%	28,099	2.11%	45,963	3.45%	164,456	3.01%
Financial debt instruments issued in the country:								
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	991,549	4.15%	141,232	0.55%	57,046	0.05%	1,189,827	4.75%
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies..........	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	991,549	4.15%	141,232	0.55%	57,046	0.05%	1,189,827	4.75%
Investments in Mutual Funds:								
Mutual funds managed by related companies..................	18,720	17.30%	-	-	-	-	18,720	17.30%
Mutual funds managed by third parties	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Subtotal	18,720	17.30%	-	-	-	-	18,720	17.30%
Total Trading Instruments ..	**Ch$1,100,663**	**4.11%**	**Ch$169,331**	**0.81%**	**Ch$103,009**	**1.57%**	**Ch$1,373,003**	**4.71%**
Available for Sale:								
Central Bank and Chilean government securities:								
Debt financial instruments of the Central Bank	Ch$9,053,870	0.94%	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$9,053,870	0.94%
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	24,734	1.02%	43,063	2.16%	-	0.00%	67,797	3.18%
Other tax debt financial instruments............................	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	9,078,604	1.96%	43,063	2.16%	-	0.00%	9,121,667	0.95%

Financial debt instruments issued in the country:								
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	1,043,652	1.48%	43,272	0.07%	358	0.00%	1,087,282	1.55%
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	76	6.52%	76	6.52%
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	1,043,652	1.48%	43,272	0.07%	434	6.52%	1,087,358	1.55%
Financial debt instruments issued abroad:								
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad..............	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	68,402	1.72%	48,456	1.37%		0.00%	116,858	3.09%
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad..............	1.038	0.00%	15,054	2.37%	-	0.00%	16,092	2.37%
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	69,440	1.72%	63,510	3.74%	-	-	132,950	3.00%
Total Available for Sale	Ch$10,191,696	1.91%	Ch$149,845	2.23%	Ch$434	6.52%	Ch$10,341,975	1.04%
Held to Maturity:								
Central Bank and Chilean government securities:								
Debt financial instruments of the Central Bank....................	Ch$ 738	(1.15)%	Ch$8	0.00%	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$746	(1.15)%
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	761,907	2.69%	400,869	1.37%	686	0.00%	1,163,462	4.06%
Other tax debt financial instruments............................	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	762,645	1.54%	400,877	1.37%	686	0.00%	1,164,208	4.05%
Financial debt instruments issued in the country:								
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	1,572,777	0.98%	424,742	0.25%	-	0.00%	1,997,519	1.23%
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	16,436	8.77%	182	0.00%	-	0.00%	16,618	8.77%
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	13,870	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	13,870	0.00%
Subtotal	1,603,083	9.75%	424,924	0.25%	-	0.00%	2,028,007	1.28%

Other financial debt instruments issued abroad:								
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Financial debt instruments of the Central Bank abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad..............	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Held to Maturity	Ch$2,365,728	7.10%	Ch$825,801	0.80%	Ch$686	0.00%	Ch$3,192,215	2.29%
Total financial investments..	Ch$13,658,087	2.99%	Ch$1,144,977	0.99%	Ch$104,129	1.58%	Ch$14,907,193	1.65%

(1) The rates noted above for the available for sale portfolio are based on the contractual terms in force for the times remaining to maturity on the existing portfolio as of December 31, 2022.
N/A = Not Available

The following table sets forth an analysis of our investments as of December 31, 2021, by time remaining to maturity and rates (as defined below in footnote (1)) of such investments:

	Within one year	Rate(1)	After one year but within five years	Rate(1)	After five years	Rate(1)	Total	Rate(1)
				(in millions of nominal Ch$)				
Trading Investments:								
Central Bank and Chilean government securities:								
Debt financial instruments of the Banco Central de Chile.....	Ch$28,113	0.27%	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$-	0.00%	Ch$28,113	0.27%
Bonds or promissory notes of the Tesorería General de la República	-	0.00%	96,442	1.45%	31,483	1.81%	127,925	3.26%
Other financial instruments for tax liabilities	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	28,113	0.27%	96,442	1.45%	31,483	1.81%	156,038	2.72%
Financial debt instruments issued in the country:								
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	824,163	0.38%	50,134	0.67%	32,447	0.09%	906,744	1.14%
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies...........	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	824,163	0.38%	50,134	0.67%	32,447	0.09%	906,744	1.14%
Investments in Mutual Funds:								
Mutual funds managed by related companies..................	8,053	0.52%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	8,053	0.52%
Mutual funds managed by third parties	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	8,053	0.52%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	8,053	0.52%
Total Trading Instruments ..	Ch$860,329	0.38%	Ch$146,576	1.18%	Ch$63,930	0.94%	Ch$1,070,835	1.36%
Available for Sale:								
Central Bank and Chilean government securities:								
Debt financial instruments of the Banco Central de Chile.....	Ch$11,900,408	0.33%	Ch$9,460	0.00%	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$11,909,867	0.33%
Bonds and promissory notes of the Tesorería General de la República	206,127	0.36%	920,679	1.60%	-	0.00%	1,126,806	1.96%
Other tax debt financial instruments............................	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%

Subtotal	12,106,535	0.69%	930,139	1.60%	-	0.00%	13,036,673	0.47%
Financial debt instruments issued in the country:								
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	1,662,466	0.26%	376,561	0.06%	2,907	0.00%	2,041,934	0.32%
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	-	0.00%	17,336	6.60%	172	0.06%	17,508	6.66%
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	1,662,466	0.26%	393,897	6.66%	3,079	0.06%	2,059,443	0.32%
Financial debt instruments issued abroad:								
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	665,801	0.65%	76,099	0.07%	-	0.00%	741,900	0.72%
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	8,467	0.79%	22,673	2.11%	-	0.00%	31,140	2.90%
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	674,268	1.44%	98,772	2.18%	-	-	773,040	0.81%
Total Available for Sale	Ch$14,443,269	0.67%	Ch$1,422,808	3.04%	Ch$3,079	0.06%	Ch$15,869,156	0.47%
Held to Maturity:								
Central Bank and Chilean government securities:								
Debt financial instruments of the Banco Central de Chile	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$ -	0.00%	Ch$-	0.00%	Ch$-	0.00%
Bonds and promissory notes of the Tesorería General de la República	3,624	0.03%	6,499	0.05%	340	0.00%	10,463	0.08%
Other tax debt financial instruments	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	3,624	0.03%	6,499	0.05%	340	0.00%	10,463	0.08%
Financial debt instruments issued in the country:								
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	35,207	0.32%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	35,207	0.32%

Subtotal	35,207	0.32%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	35,207	0.32%
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad:								
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Financial debt instruments of the Central Bank abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Held to Maturity	Ch$38,831	0.29%	Ch$6,499	0.05%	Ch$340	0.00%	Ch$45,670	0.27%
Total financial investments	Ch$15,342,429	0.66%	Ch$1,575,883	2.86%	Ch$67,349	0.89%	Ch$16,985,661	0.52%

Loan Portfolio

The following tables analyze our total loans by type of loan. All loan amounts stated below are before deduction of allowances for loan losses. Total loans reflect our loan portfolio, including past due principal and interest amounts.

	December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Loans
Commercial loans .	Ch$14,239,397	52.1%	Ch$14,730,650	50.7%	Ch$15,860,352	49.4%
Mortgage loans......	10,536,406	38.5%	11,560,267	39.8%	13,196,071	41.1%
Consumer loans.....	1,943,435	7.1%	1,967,942	6.8%	2,312,336	7.2%
Loans and advances to banks	625,194	2.3%	802,410	2.8%	749,396	2.3%
Total	**Ch$27,344,432**	**100.0%**	**Ch$29,061,269**	**100.0%**	**Ch$32,118,115**	**100.0%**

The loan categories are as follows:

Commercial loans

Commercial loans are long-term and short-term loans, including checking overdraft lines for companies granted in Chilean pesos, inflation linked, U.S. dollar-linked or denominated in U.S. dollars. The interest on these loans is fixed or variable and is used primarily to finance working capital or investments. General commercial loans also include factoring operations.

Foreign trade loans are fixed rate, short-term loans made in foreign currencies (principally U.S. dollars) to finance imports and exports.

Mortgage loans funded by letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds) mainly include mortgage loans (fixed and variable rate) that are inflation-indexed long-term loans with monthly payments of principal and interest secured by a real property mortgage. These are financed by issuing letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds).

Factoring operations mainly include short-term loans to companies with a fixed monthly nominal rate backed by a company invoice.

Leasing contracts are agreements for the financial leasing of capital equipment and other property, whereby a lessor grants to a lessee a purchase option on certain leased assets.

Other outstanding loans include other loans and accounts payable.

Mortgage loans

Draft loans mainly include mortgage loans (fixed and variable rate) that are inflation-indexed long-term loans with monthly payments of principal and interest secured by a real property mortgage. These loans can be endorsed to a third party and are financed by our general borrowings.

Residential mortgage loans funded by letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds) are inflation-indexed, fixed or variable rate, long-term loans with monthly payments of principal and interest secured by a real property mortgage that are financed with letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds). Residential mortgage loans funded by letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds) cannot be more than 80% of the lower of the purchase price or the appraised value of the mortgaged property; otherwise, such loans are classified as commercial loans. Letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds) are general unsecured obligations in respect of which we are liable for all principal and interest accrued thereon. In addition, if the issuer of a letter of credit (mortgage finance bond) becomes insolvent, the General Banking Law's liquidation procedures provide that these types of mortgage loans with their corresponding letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds) are to be auctioned as a unit and the acquirer must continue paying the letters of credit (mortgage finance bonds) under the same conditions as the original issuer.

Other mortgage mutual loans mainly include mortgage loans (fixed and variable rate) that are inflation-indexed long-term loans with monthly payments of principal and interest secured by a real property mortgage. These are financed by our general borrowings.

Consumer loans

Installment consumer loans are loans to individuals, granted in Chilean pesos, generally on a fixed rate nominal basis, to finance the purchase of consumer goods or to pay for services.

Consumer loans through lines of credit are checking overdraft lines to individuals, granted in Chilean pesos, generally on a fixed rate nominal basis and linked to an individual's checking account.

Credit card loans include credit card balances subject to nominal fixed rate interest charges.

Consumer leasing contracts are agreements for the financial leasing of automobiles and other property to individuals.

Non-client loans

Loans and advances to banks are fixed rate, short-term loans to financial institutions that operate in Chile.

Maturity of Loans as of December 31, 2022

The following table sets forth an analysis by type and time remaining to maturity of our loans at December 31, 2022:

	Due 1 year or less		Due after 1 year but within 5 years		Due after 5 years but within 15 years		Due after 15 years		Total as of December 31, 2022	
					(in millions of nominal Ch$)					
Commercial loans...	Ch$	6,135,586	Ch$	4,119,483	Ch$	2,272,237	Ch$	-	Ch$	12,527,306
Consumer loans......		927,742		1,622,366		27,901		-		2,578,009
Mortgage loans.......		949,389		2,778,732		6,211,610		3,467,724		13,407,455
Foreign Trade loans		1,133,186		169,362		74,113		287		1,376,948
Interbank loans		706,946		35,689		-		-		742,635
Leasing contracts....		196,028		472,801		247,289		19,876		935,994
Total loans	**Ch$**	**10,048,877**	**Ch$**	**9,198,433**	**Ch$**	**8,833,150**	**Ch$**	**3,487,887**	**Ch$**	**31,568,347**

The following table presents interest to be earned on outstanding loans due after one year based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2022, not including contingent loans:

Outstanding loans after one year	**As of December 31, 2022**	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	
Variable rate		
Ch$	Ch$	-
UF........		-
MX		-
Subtotal		-
Fixed rate		
Ch$	Ch$	4,673,650
UF........		16,510,660
MX		335,162
Subtotal		21,519,472
Total	**Ch$**	21,519,472

Characteristics of the portfolio

The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, an analysis of our loan portfolio based on the borrower's principal economic activity using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information. Loans to individuals for business purposes are allocated to their respective economic activity. The table does not reflect outstanding contingent loans.

	2020		2021	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans
Commercial Loans:				
Manufacturing	Ch$826,775	3.0%	Ch$1,043,817	3.6%
Mining	323,275	1.2%	158,045	0.5%
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	798,466	2.9%	641,508	2.2%
Agriculture and cattle-rising	854,154	3.1%	1,086,047	3.7%
Forestry	183,179	0.7%	73,084	0.3%
Fishing	191,198	0.7%	190,571	0.7%
Transport	1,701,855	6.2%	1,751,978	6.0%
Telecommunications	93,073	0.3%	140,498	0.5%
Construction	1,779,861	6.5%	1,952,248	6.7%
Commerce[(1)]	3,388,836	12.4%	4,845,884	16.7%
Services	3,579,605	13.1%	3,637,038	12.5%
Others	1,144,314	4.2%	12,342	
Subtotal Commercial Loans	14,864,591	54.4%	15,533,060	53.4%
Mortgage Loans	10,536,406	38.5%	11,560,267	39.8%
Consumer Loans	1,943,435	7.1%	1,967,942	6.8%
Total Loans	**Ch$27,344,432**	**100.0%**	**Ch$29,061,269**	**100.0%**

(1) Includes loans and advances to banks.

The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, an analysis of our loan portfolio based on the borrower's principal economic activity, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively. Loans to individuals for business purposes are allocated to their respective economic activity. The table does not reflect outstanding contingent loans.

	As of December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans	(in millions of nominal Ch$)	% of Total Loans
Loans and advances to bank.............................s	**Ch$802,410**	**2.8%**	**Ch$749,396**	**2.3%**
Commercial Loans:				
Agriculture and livestock	755,757	2.6%	633,151	2.0%
Fruit growing	183,976	0.6%	202,970	0.6%
Forestry	48,660	0.2%	54,630	0.2%
Fishing	190,518	0.7%	195,277	0.6%
Mining	123,206	0.4%	89,449	0.3%
Oil and natural gas	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Product manufacturing industry;				
Food, beverages and tobacco	402,872	1.4%	426,377	1.3%
Textile, leather and footwear	42,824	0.1%	53,920	0.2%
Wood and furniture	46,710	0.2%	46,440	0.1%
Pulp, paper and printing	27,086	0.1%	26,230	0.1%
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	149,170	0.5%	200,826	0.6%
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery or others	398,062	1.4%	328,267	1.0%
Electricity, gas and water	641,482	2.2%	731,347	2.3%
Housing construction	1,596,394	5.5%	1,782,016	5.5%
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	355,585	1.2%	276,088	0.9%
Wholesale trade	1,275,244	4.4%	1,373,483	4.3%
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,989,343	6.8%	2,378,084	7.4%
Transportation and storage	1,753,467	6.0%	1,944,726	6.1%
Telecommunications	140,431	0.5%	137,322	0.4%
Financial Services	1,353,878	4.7%	1,510,274	4.7%
Business Services	572,490	2.0%	588,495	1.8%
Real estate services	399,074	1.4%	622,551	1.9%
Student loans	941,110	3.2%	1,090,039	3.4%
Public administration, defense and police	345,999	1.2%	262,964	0.8%
Social and other community services	941,471	3.2%	853,852	2.7%
Personal Services	55,841	0.2%	51,574	0.2%
Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Commercial Loans	**14,730,650**	**50.7%**	**15,860,352**	**49.4%**
Mortgage Loans	**11,560,267**	**39.7%**	**13,196,071**	**41.1%**
Consumer Loans	**1,967,942**	**6.8%**	**2,312,336**	**7.2%**
Total Loans	**Ch$29,061,269**	**100.0%**	**Ch$32,118,155**	**100.0%**

Foreign Country Exposure

Our cross-border outstanding loans are principally trade-related. These loans include loans to foreign financial institutions and foreign corporations, some of which are guaranteed by their Chilean parent company. The tables below list the total amounts outstanding by borrowers in foreign countries for which provisions have been assigned where the amounts outstanding constitute more than 1% of our total assets at the end of the last three years, and thus do not include foreign trade-related loans to domestic borrowers.

	As of December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Brazil	17,830	–	8,584
Colombia	14,228	–	–
Peru	–	–	25,777
Panama	–	–	8,580
Spain	35,578	12,501	13,395
Qatar	–	10,518	18,655
Israel	55	30,088	30,431
Total	**Ch$ 67,692**	**Ch$ 53,403**	**Ch$ 105,422**

We also maintain deposits abroad, as needed to conduct our foreign trade transactions and manage liquidity. The tables below list the largest amounts of foreign deposits by country at the end of the past three years.

	As of December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Australia	Ch$ 359	Ch$ 235	Ch$ 584
Belgium	303	158	191
Canada	191	493	502
Denmark	36	–	-
France	8,480	8,589	1,100
Germany	1,536	2,270	1,056
Holland	–	–	-
Italy	–	–	-
Japan	554	201	291
Norway	374	381	315
Spain	903	2,752	1,321
Switzerland	155	576	484
United Kingdom	1,350	1,809	950
United States	1,918,638	1,220,994	1,151,412
Sweden	60	–	–
Other	99	165,183	2,281
Total	**Ch$1,933,038**	**Ch$1,403,641**	**Ch$1,160,487**

Credit Review Process

Corporate Loans

The Corporate Risk Department is in charge of managing our credit review process. No loan may be approved without the signature of the appropriate credit committee.

The table below indicates the committee or managerial level for loan approvals.

Approval By	Permanent Members	Global Debt (UF)	Without Guarantee. Three Years Maximum Period. Up to UF	Without Guarantee. Fifteen Years Maximum Period. Up to UF	Maximum Loss (UF)
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	• Chairman • Vice Chairman • Executive General Manager	No Limits other than those in Articles 84 and 85 of the General Banking Law			
SENIOR CREDIT COMMITTEE 1	• General Credit Manager • Corporate Risk Manager	750,000			10,000
SENIOR CREDIT COMMITTEE 2	• Corporate and Real Estate Banking Manager or Metropolitan Region Corporations Manager or Regional Corporations Manager. • Corporate Risk Admission Manager or Credit Normalization Deputy Manager or Agronomic Risk Manager.	350,000			5,000
SIGNATURE CONCURRENCE 1 COMMITTEE	• Metropolitan Region Corporations Manager or Regional Corporations Manager or Real Estate and Construction Manager or Corporate Banking Deputy Manager or Corporations Deputy Manager or Institutional Banking Deputy Manager • Risk Analysis Deputy Manager or Corporate Risk Admission Deputy Manager or Corporate Risk Deputy Manager or Corporate Risk Department Head or Risk Control Deputy Manager or Corporate Risk Group Chief	120,000	60,000	120,000	–
SIGNATURE CONCURRENCE 2 COMMITTEE	• Respective Department Head • Metropolitan Region Corporate Risk Admission Deputy Manager or Regional Corporate Risk Admission Deputy Manager or Corporate Risk Admission Deputy Manager or Real Estate Risk Admission Deputy Manager or Wholesale Banking Deputy Manager or Businesses Risk Department Chief or Corporate Risk Department Chief	60,000	30,000	60,000	–
SIGNATURE CONCURRENCE 3 COMMITTEE	• Respective Department Head • Head of Corporate Risk Department or Wholesale Banking Deputy Manager	30,000	15,000	30,000	–
DEPARTMENT AREA 1 COMMITTEE	• Metropolitan Region Corporations Manager or Regional Corporations Manager Respective Department Head	20,000	10,000	20,000	–
DEPARTMENT AREA 2 COMMITTEE	• Corporations Deputy Manager • Respective Head of Department	10,000	5,000	10,000	–
DEPARTMENT AREA 3 COMMITTEE	• Respective Head of Department • Account Executive	4,000	1,200	4,000	–
FACTORING COMMITTEE	• Factoring Manager • Risk Factoring and Leasing Department Chief	10,000	–	–	–
LEASING COMMITTEE	• Leasing Manager • Risk Factoring and Leasing Department Chief	10,000	–	–	–

We follow a well-defined system of credit origination and management for corporate loans. The commercial evaluation of making, extending, renegotiating a credit facility follows various stages of this system and can be summarized as follows:

- **Initiation.** In this stage, the borrower makes the initial contact with us through a relationship manager. The relationship manager checks all necessary basic information (*i.e.*, legal, commercial and financial) in order to determine whether to proceed with the borrower. If the decision is favorable, the relationship manager requests additional business and financial information from the borrower so that he/she may conduct a more thorough evaluation.

- **Evaluation.** If the relationship manager feels inclined to provide a loan after analyzing the additional information from the borrower, he/she requests input from our legal department and the corporate risk department.

    - Legal Department: The legal department issues a report that covers all the legal aspects related to the borrower and, when necessary, with respect to the transaction.

    - Corporate Risk Department: The corporate risk department issues a credit report which contains a financial summary of the borrower, a description of the business under consideration, key risk elements of the borrower (risk report), the risk analysis of the proposed transaction (risk opinion), the current rating assigned to the customer, and a recommendation of credit exposure.

- **Negotiation.** Based on all of the analysis conducted, the relationship manager defines the product and specific terms that the bank is willing to offer and negotiates with the prospective borrower.

- **Commercial Approval.** Once the relationship manager and the prospective borrower have agreed to terms and conditions of the credit facility, the relationship manager must present the credit to the appropriate credit committee in a standard presentation format.

Operational Approval. If the credit receives approval from the applicable credit committee, it must also be reviewed and approved by the credit control department prior to disbursement in order to ensure that all requirements have been met.

Loan Administration and Follow-up. A relationship manager is required to maintain contact with the borrower throughout the life of the loan(s) in order to anticipate any problems that may affect the borrower. In order to capture early deterioration signals, our risk analysts use our Loan Tracking System that allows early detection of risk factors that might affect the payment behavior of the customer in the short term.

Consumer and Mortgage Loans

We follow a standardized process for evaluating consumer and mortgage loan applications. We ask our clients for their income, family situation and employment, conduct a credit check and identify the loan structure. Subsequently, we ask our clients for a checklist of documents, including documentary proof of their income. Loan applications are then forwarded to a credit committee, which approves or rejects them based on a comprehensive review of the application. Once loans are approved, our credit management team continues to maintain contact with the borrower throughout the life of the loan.

Classification of Loans

Guidelines for Provision Levels for Commercial Loans

On December 30, 2014, Circular No. 3,573 was issued, modifying Chapters B-1 and B-2 of the Compendium, which were further amended by Circulars No. 3,584, 3,588, 3,598, 3,638 and 3,645 issued on June 22, September 25, December 24, 2015, July 6, 2018 and January 11, 2019, respectively. Chapter B-3 was modified by Circular No. 3,588, issued on September 25, 2015 and further amended by Circular No. 3,604, issued on March 29, 2016. Chapter C-1 of the Compendium was modified by Circular No. 3,548, issued on March 19, 2013 and further amended by Circular No. 3,645, issued on January 11, 2019. Chapters A-2, B-1 and C-3 were modified by Circular No. 3,645, issued on January 11, 2019. All of these Chapters of the Compendium set forth how we must classify and analyze the types of loans covered by such Chapters, on an individual basis.

Under these guidelines, we are required to classify our commercial loans under one of the following categories:

- "Normal Loans" or loans classified in categories A1 through A6 correspond to debtors whose creditworthiness allows them to fulfill their obligations and commitments and this condition, according to the assessment of their economic-financial position, is not perceived to change.

- "Substandard Loans" or loans classified in categories B1 through B4 correspond to debtors with financial difficulties or significant worsening in the creditworthiness and over which there are reasonable doubts about the total reimbursement of principal and interests in the terms contractually agreed, evidencing reduced capacity to fulfill their financial obligations in the short-term.

- "Non-Performing Loans" or loans classified in categories C1 through C6 correspond to debtors with loans in arrears for more than 90 days or which are under collection procedures and whose repayment is secured by a guarantee or collateral.

For normal and substandard loans, expected loss has been set in accordance with CMF standards, as set forth in the following table:

Type of Loans	Category	Expected Loss
Normal loans	A1	0.03600%
	A2	0.08250%
	A3	0.21875%
	A4	1.75000%
	A5	4.27500%
	A6	9.00000%
Substandard loans	B1	13.8750%
	B2	20.3500%
	B3	32.1750%
	B4	43.8750%

In addition, we are required to individually assign a specific classification and corresponding allowances level to each debtor. Accordingly, we determine the amount of loan loss allowance on a case-by-case basis. In determining provisions on an individual basis for our normal and substandard loans, we must use the following formula established by the CMF:

$$\text{Provision} = (ESP - GE) * (PD_{debtor}/100) * (LGD_{debtor}/100) + GE * (PD_{guarantor}/100) * (LGD_{guarantor}/100)$$

ESP = Exposure subject to allowances

PD = Probability of default

GE = Guaranteed exposure

LGD = Loss Given Default

However, regardless of the results obtained from the equation above, since July 2010 normal loans (including contingent loans) must be assigned a minimum provision level of 0.5%. On July 6, 2018, the CMF issued Circular No. 3,638 clarifying that this minimum provision requirement has to be met for banks considered (i) individually, (ii) on a consolidated basis with their Chilean subsidiaries, and (iii) on a consolidated basis with all of their subsidiaries and foreign branches. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Critical Accounting Policies—Allowances for Loan Losses.”

For non-performing loans, expected loss has been set in accordance with CMF standards, as set forth in the following table:

Category	Estimated Loss Range	Allowance
C1	Up to 3%	2%
C2	More than 3% up to 20%	10%
C3	More than 20% up to 30%	25%
C4	More than 30% up to 50%	40%
C5	More than 50% up to 80%	65%
C6	More than 80%	90%

For these loans the expected loss must be calculated pursuant to the following formula:

$$EL = (TE - Rec) / TE$$

$$\text{Provision} = TE * PP\ \%$$

EL = Estimated Loss

TE = Total Exposure

Rec= Recoverable amount based on estimates of collateral value and collection efforts

PP = Provision Percentage

Models Based on Collective Assessment

Collective assessment is used for a large number of debtors whose exposure is not individually significant. Usually, such debtors are individuals or small companies. For its collective assessment, we use internal models to determine provisions which are based on the characteristics of the borrower, the outstanding amounts of their loans and their loan’s estimated default probabilities (statistical scoring).

Circular No. 3,598, issued on December 24, 2015, established that to make collective assessment of allowances for loan losses, the collectively-assessed debtors have to be homogeneous in terms of type of debtors and terms and conditions included in the applicable loans, aiming at establishing the group's payment behavior and credit repayment capacity based on technical guidelines.

Circular No. 3,638, which became effective on July 1, 2019, provides that to determine allowances for loan losses in their commercial portfolio, banks must consider one of the three standard methods provided for in the circular, which differ based on the nature of the loan: commercial leasing, student loans or other commercial loans. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Critical Accounting Policies—Allowances for Loan Losses."

Analysis of Substandard Loans and Amounts Past Due

As discussed above, our risk analysis system requires that loans to all customers be evaluated and classified, including past due and contingent loans.

The following tables provide statistical data regarding the classification of our loans as of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

	As of December 31, 2020					
Category	**Loans and advances to banks**		**Loans and accounts receivables from customers**		**Total**	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)					
Individual:						
A1	Ch$	7,174	Ch$	173,036	Ch$	180,210
A2		104,729		1,004,031		1,108,760
A3		412,557		2,280,000		2,692,557
A4		100,734		1,900,803		2,001,537
A5		-		1,833,137		1,833,137
A6		-		2,015,679		2,015,679
B1		-		419,136		419,136
B2		-		26,880		26,880
Impaired portfolio		-		318,812		318,812
Group:						
Normal				14,652,962		14,652,962
Impaired				2,094,762		2,094,762
Total	**Ch$**	**625,194**	**Ch$**	**26,719,238**	**Ch$**	**27,344,432**

Category	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and accounts receivables from customers	Total
	As of December 31, 2021		
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Individual:			
A1	–	Ch$ 227,544	Ch$ 227,544
A2	86,571	806,432	893,003
A3	677,768	1,787,764	2,465,532
A4	38,071	2,148,566	2,186,637
A5	–	1,810,695	1,810,695
A6	–	2,350,323	2,350,323
B1	–	364,966	364,966
B2	–	97,531	97,531
Impaired portfolio	–	322,839	322,839
Group:			
Normal	–	16,428,969	16,428,969
Impaired	–	1,913,230	1,913,230
Total	**Ch$ 802,410**	**Ch$ 28,258,859**	**Ch$ 29,061,269**

Category	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and accounts receivables from customers	Total
	As of December 31, 2022		
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Individual:			
A1	Ch$ 15,543	Ch$ 198,035	Ch$ 213,578
A2	86,848	753,663	840,511
A3	634,032	1,956,517	2,590,549
A4	12,973	2,244,563	2,257,536
A5	-	2,042,055	2,042,055
A6	-	2,532,071	2,532,071
B1	-	404,768	404,768
B2	-	78,326	78,326
Impaired portfolio	-	452,380	452,380
Group:			
Normal	-	18,368,998	18,368,998
Impaired	-	2,337,383	2,337,383
Total	**Ch$ 749,396**	**Ch$ 31,368,759**	**Ch$ 32,118,155**

Classification of Loan Portfolio Based on the Borrower's Payment Performance

Accrued interest and UF indexation adjustments from overdue loans are recognized only when, and to the extent, received. Non-performing loans, under categories C3, C4, C5, and C6, include loans as to which either principal or interest is overdue, and which do not accrue interest except for certain loans where more than 80% of our exposure under the loan is secured. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Critical Accounting Policies—Interest revenue and expenses." Restructured loans as to which payments are not overdue are not ordinarily classified as non-performing loans. Notwithstanding the foregoing, those loans that were restructured with overdue for 60 or more days and with all the installments after the restructuring up to date are classified as impaired loans. Past due loans include, with respect to any loan, only the portion of principal or interest that is overdue for 90 or more days, and do not include the installments of such loan that are not overdue or that are overdue for less than 90 days, unless legal proceedings have been commenced for the entire outstanding balance according to the terms of the loan, in which case the entire loan is considered past due within 90 days of the beginning of such proceedings.

The term for charging-off loans must now be calculated from the beginning of arrears. Once the applicable term is reached, the entire loan must now be charged-off (not just the portion in arrears). The following is a table showing the principal types of loans and their respective terms for mandatory charge-offs as stipulated by the new accounting standards:

Loan	Term
Consumer loans	6 months
Other loans without collateral	24 months
Commercial loans with collateral	36 months
Residential mortgage loans	48 months

We may write off any loan (commercial or consumer) before the first installment becomes overdue only in accordance with special procedures established by the CMF. In certain circumstances we must write off an overdue loan (commercial or consumer) sooner than the terms set forth above. Loans are written off against the loan loss reserve to the extent of any required allowances for such loans; the remainder of such loans is written off against income.

In general, legal collection proceedings are commenced with respect to consumer loans once they are overdue for 90 days and, with respect to mortgage loans, once they are past due for 180 days. Legal collection proceedings are always commenced within one year of such loans becoming past due, unless we determine that the size of the past due amount does not warrant such proceedings. In addition, the majority of our commercial loans are short–term, with single payments at maturity.

The following table sets forth the amounts that are current as to payments of principal and interest and the amounts overdue as of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

	Total Loans		
	As of December 31,		
	2020	**2021**	**2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Current	Ch$ 26,934,656	Ch$ 28,753,853	Ch$ 31,470,585
Overdue 1-29 days	57,660	43,323	204,890
Overdue 30-89 days	26,499	42,500	115,866
Overdue 90 days or more ("past due")	325,617	221,593	326,814
Total loans	**Ch$ 27,344,432**	**Ch$ 29,061,269**	**Ch$ 32,118,155**
Overdue loans expressed as a percentage of total loans	1.50%	1.06%	2.02%
Past due loans as a percentage of total loans	1.20%	0.76%	1.02%

We suspend the accrual of interest on any loan when there is a high risk of non-recoverability. The amount of interest that would have been recorded on overdue loans if they had been accruing interest was Ch$111,366 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Loans included in the previous tables, which have been restructured and accrue no interest, are as follows:

	Total Loans		
	As of December 31,		
	2020	**2021**	**2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Ch$	Ch$ 44,958	Ch$ 60,797	Ch$ 119,973
Foreign Currency	–	–	-
UF	36,088	51,759	57,460
Total loans	**Ch$ 81,046**	**Ch$ 112,556**	**Ch$ 177,433**

In addition, other loans that have been restructured, mainly through the extension of their maturities, and that accrue interest are as follows:

	Total Loans		
	As of December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Total other restructured loans	**Ch$1,311,359**	**Ch$1,225,872**	**Ch$1,308,104**

Analysis of Substandard Loans and Amounts Past Due

The following table analyzes our substandard loans, past due loans and allowances for loan losses existing as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information. In particular, all of the restructured loans are included in total loans and only a small proportion of these loans are substandard or past due, with the majority being classified in the normal category.

	Total Loans	
	As of December 31,	
	2020	2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)	
Total loans	Ch$ 27,344,4	Ch$ 29,061,269
Substandard loans	909,306	771,096
Substandard loans as a percentage of total loans	3.33%	2.65%
Amounts past due		
To the extent secured[1]	210,306	152,382
To the extent unsecured	115,311	69,211
Total amount past due	**Ch$ 325,6**	**Ch$ 221,593**
Amounts past due as a percentage of total loans	1.19%	0.76%
To the extent secured[1]	0.77%	0.52%
To the extent unsecured	0.42%	0.24%
Allowances for loans losses as a percentage of:		
Total loans	3.30%	3.04%
Total amounts past due	277.40%	399.23%
Total amounts past due-unsecured	783.33%	1,278.20%

(1) Security generally consists of mortgages on real estate, pledges of marketable securities, letters of credit or cash.

The following table analyzes our substandard loans, past due loans and allowances for loan losses existing as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively. In particular, all of the restructured loans are included in total loans and only a small proportion of these loans are substandard or past due, with the majority being classified in the normal category.

	Total Loans			
	As of December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)			
Total loans	Ch$	29,061,2(	Ch$	32,118
Substandard loans		771,096		1,201,638
Substandard loans as a percentage of total loans		2.65%		3.74%
Amounts past due				
To the extent secured[1]		152,382		194,649
To the extent unsecured		69,211		132,165
Total amount past due	**Ch$**	**221,5**	**Ch$**	**326**
Amounts past due as a percentage of total loans		0.76%		1.02%
To the extent secured[1]		0.52%		0.61%
To the extent unsecured		0.24%		0.41%
Allowances for loans losses as a percentage of:				
Total loans		3.04%		3.30%
Total amounts past due		399.23%		324.25%
Total amounts past due-unsecured		1278.20%		801.79%
Past due loans as a percentage of total loans		0.76%		1.02%

(1) Security generally consists of mortgages on real estate, pledges of marketable securities, letters of credit or cash.

Analysis of Allowances for Loan Losses

The following tables analyze our allowances for loan losses and changes in the allowances attributable to charge-offs, new allowances and provisions released as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information:

	As of December 31,	
	2020	**2021**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)	
Allowances for loan losses at beginning of period	Ch$823,028	Ch$903,265
Write-offs	(296,836)	(210,824)
Allowances established	610,437	377,132
Allowances released	(233,364)	(184,912)
Allowances for loan losses at end of period	**Ch$903,265**	**Ch$884,661**
Ratio of write-offs to average loans	(1.1)%	(0.7)%
Allowances for loan losses at end of period as a percentage of total loans	3.3%	3.0%

The following tables analyze our allowances for loan losses and changes in the allowances attributable to charge-offs, new allowances and provisions released as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	**2022**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)	
Allowances for loan losses at beginning of period	Ch$ 903,265	Ch$ 884,661
Write-offs	(210,824)	(249,927)
Allowances established	377,132	708,085
Allowances released	(184,912)	(283,134)
Allowances for loan losses at end of period	**Ch$ 884,661**	**Ch$1,059,685**
Ratio of write-offs to average loans	(0.8)%	(0.8)%
Allowances for loan losses at end of period as a percentage of total loans	3.0%	3.3%

Our policy with respect to charge-offs follows the regulations established by the CMF. Under these regulations, (i) secured or unsecured consumer loans must be written off not more than six months after the loan is overdue, (ii) other unsecured loans, or parts thereof, must be written off not more than 24 months after the loan is overdue, (iii) other secured loans must be written off within 36 months after the loan is overdue and (iv) mortgage loans must be written off within 48 months after the loan is overdue.

The following tables present detailed information on write-offs and shows the charge-offs breakdown by loan category:

	As of December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)					
Commercial loans	Ch$	(132,099	Ch$	(115,120)	Ch$	(98,033
Mortgage loans		(26,379)		(30,667)		(34,033)
Consumer loans		(138,358)		(65,037)		(117,861)
Total	**Ch$**	**(296,836**	**Ch$**	**(210,824)**	**Ch$**	**(249,927**

Loan recoveries by type of loan are shown in the table below:

	As of December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)					
Commercial loans	Ch$	28,289	Ch$	38,985	Ch$	34,755
Mortgage loans		12,302		14,179		13,255
Consumer loans		30,020		36,591		27,697
Subtotal		70,611		89,755		75,707
Contingent loans		–		–		–
Total	**Ch$**	**70,611**	**Ch$**	**89,755**	**Ch$**	**75,707**

Allocation of Allowances for Loan Losses

The following tables set forth, as of December 31 of each of the last three years, the proportions of our required allowances for loan losses attributable to our commercial, consumer and residential mortgage loans, category at each such date.

	2022			
	Allowance amount(1)	**Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category**	**Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans**	**Loans in category as percentage of total loans (2)**
Commercial loans.....	658,871	4.2%	2.1%	49.4%
Mortgage loans.........	131,375	1.0%	0.4%	41.1%
Consumer loans........	267,748	11.6%	0.8%	7.2%
Subtotal................	1,057,994	3.4%	3.3%	97.7%
Loans and advances to banks	1,691	0.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Total allowances ..	**1,059,685**	**3.3%**	**3.3%**	**100.0%**

(1) In millions of nominal Ch$.
(2) Based on our loan classification

	2021			
	Allowance amount(1)	**Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category**	**Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans**	**Loans in category as percentage of total loans (2)**
Commercial loans.....	560,613	3.8%	1.9%	50.7%
Mortgage loans.........	137,728	1.2%	0.5%	39.8%
Consumer loans........	184,100	9.4%	0.6%	6.8%
Subtotal................	882,441	3.1%	3.0%	97.3%
Loans and advances to banks	2,220	0.3%	0.0%	2.7%
Total allowances ..	**884,661**	**3.0%**	**3.0%**	**100.0%**

(1) In millions of nominal Ch$.
(2) Based on our loan classification

	2020			
	Allowance amount[(1)]	Allowance amount as a percentage of loans in category	Allowance amount as a percentage of total loans	Loans in category as percentage of total loans [(2)]
Commercial loans.....	553,394	3.9%	2.0%	52.1%
Mortgage loans.........	168,249	1.6%	0.6%	38.5%
Consumer loans........	178,868	9.2%	0.7%	7.1%
Subtotal................	900,511	3.4%	3.3%	97.7%
Loans and advances to banks	2,754	0.4%	–	2.3%
Total allowances ..	**903,265**	**3.3%**	**3.3%**	**100.0%**

(1) In millions of nominal Ch$.
(2) Based on our loan classification.

Composition of Deposits and Other Commitments

The following tables set forth the composition of our deposits and similar commitments as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information:

	As of December 31,			
	2020		2021	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Current Accounts and Other Demand Deposits:				
Current accounts.................................	Ch$	7,439,650	Ch$	8,439,766
Other demand deposits and obligations...		7,833,015		7,512,850
Deposits for legal consignments		447,950		594,789
Other demand obligations		1,217,687		719,026
Total current accounts and other demand deposits............................		**16,938,302**		**17,266,431**
Time Deposits and Savings Accounts:				
Savings accounts		7,508,752		10,615,605
Time deposits		8,700,085		4,380,691
Other time creditor balances		10,174		15,880
Total current accounts and other time deposits.................................		16,219,011		15,012,176
Total deposits.................................	**Ch$**	**33,157,313**	**Ch$**	**32,278,607**

The following tables set forth the composition of our deposits and similar commitments as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively:

	As of December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Current Accounts and Other Demand Deposits:				
Current accounts	Ch$	8,439,766	Ch$	8,186,783
Demand deposit accounts and other demand deposits		7,512,850		5,370,797
Deposits for legal consignments		594,789		656,578
Other demand obligations		717,858		823,454
Total current accounts and other demand deposits		**17,265,263**		**15,037,612**
Time Deposits and Savings Accounts:				
Savings accounts		10,615,605		9,969,142
Time deposits		4,383,582		7,863,339
Other time creditor balances		15,880		12,623
Total current accounts and other time deposits		15,015,067		17,845,104
Total deposits	**Ch$**	**32,281,498**	**Ch$**	**32,882,716**

See "—Average Consolidated Statement of Financial Positions, Income Earned on Interest-Earning Assets and Interest Paid and Accrued on Interest Bearing Liabilities" for the average rate paid on each of the above deposit categories.

Maturity of Deposits

The following table sets forth information regarding the currency and maturity of our deposits at December 31, 2022, expressed in percentages. UF-denominated deposits are similar to Chilean peso-denominated deposits in all respects, except that the principal is readjusted periodically based on variations in the Chilean Consumer Price Index.

	Ch$	UF	Foreign Currency	Total
Demand deposits	61.46%	0.00%	19.52%	45.74%
Savings accounts	15.50%	90.16%	0.00%	30.33%
Time deposits:				
Maturing within three months	18.51%	3.30%	66.51%	18.36%
Maturing after three but within six months	1.04%	0.51%	7.52%	1.35%
Maturing after six but within 12 months	0.64%	0.57%	5.75%	0.95%
Maturing after 12 months	2.85%	5.46%	0.70%	3.27%
Total time deposits	23.04%	9.84%	80.48%	23.93%
Total deposits	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

The following table sets forth information regarding the currency and maturity of deposits in excess of US$100,000 at December 31, 2022:

	Ch$	UF	Foreign Currency	Total
		(in millions of nominal Ch$)		
Time deposit				
Maturing within three months	Ch$ 1,133,904	Ch$ 135,822	Ch$1,326,541	Ch$2,596,267
Maturing after three but within six montl	65,655	8,493	154,608	228,756
Maturing after six but within 12 months	71,761	14,555	119,676	205,992
Maturing after 12 months	551,201	372,943	5,937	930,081
Total time deposits	**Ch$ 1,822,521**	**Ch$ 531,813**	**Ch$1,606,762**	**Ch$3,961,096**

Return on Equity and Assets

The following tables set forth our return on equity and assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2021
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)	
Net income for the year	Ch$ 154,27	Ch$ 377,45
Average total assets	47,254,358	52,353,533
Average equity	2,012,388	2,124,275
Equity	Ch$ 2,019,09	Ch$ 2,237,90
Net income as a percentage of:		
Average total assets	0.33%	0.72%
Average equity	7.67%	17.77%
Cash dividends paid(1)	Ch$ 167,01	Ch$ 70,857
Dividends paid(2)	91.60%	45.70%
Average equity and average total assets	0.31%	0.69%

(1) Cash dividends are stated in the year they were approved by the President of Chile upon the proposal of the Board of Directors.
(2) Determined as a ratio between the dividends approved by the President of Chile upon proposal of the Board of Directors and income for the year before they were declared.

The following tables set forth our return on equity and assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2021		2022	
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for percentages)			
Consolidated profit for the year	Ch$	377,45	Ch$	712,12
Average total assets		53,620,251		54,903,467
Average equity		2,169,055		2,478,122
Equity	Ch$	2,237,90	Ch$	2,958,49
Net income as a percentage of:				
Average total assets		0.70%		1.30%
Average equity		17.40%		28.74%
Cash dividends paid[(1)]	Ch$	70,857	Ch$	182,370
Dividends paid[(2)]		45.93%		48.32%
Average equity and average total assets		0.68%		1.24%

(1) Cash dividends are stated in the year they were approved by the President of Chile upon the proposal of the Board of Directors.

(2) Determined as a ratio between the dividends approved by the President of Chile upon proposal of the Board of Directors and income for the year before they were declared.

Short-term Borrowings

The following tables set forth our short-term Borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2021, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium and calculated on the basis of monthly information:

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2020		2021	
	Amount	Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for rate data)			
Investments sold under agreements to repurchase:				
Total balance at period-end	Ch$3,852,019	0.17%	Ch$5,102,520	0.09%
Annual average	2,612,278		4,661,012	
Maximum monthly balance	1,077,124		1,566,202	
Borrowings from domestic financial institutions:				
Total balance at period-end	1,594	–	580	0.01%
Annual average	8,902		530	
Maximum monthly balance	106,022		1,588	
Foreign interbank borrowings:				
Total balance at period-end	485,076	2,15%	302,440	6.40%
Annual average	1,215,895		407,986	
Maximum monthly balance	1,715,443		550,669	
Foreign trade borrowings:				
Total balance at period-end	79,529	0.73%	32,333	0.74%
Annual average	81,686		79,960	
Maximum monthly balance	140,997		151,030	
Other obligations:				
Total balance at period-end	48,635	4.73%	36,039	1.79%
Annual average	25,835		68,273	
Maximum monthly balance	56,775		117,922	
Total short-term borrowings	**Ch$4,466,853**		**Ch$5,473,912**	

The following tables set forth our short-term Borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium and calculated on the basis of quarterly and monthly information, respectively:

	For the year ended December 31,					
	2021			2022		
	Amount	**Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate**	**Weighted Average Nominal Readjustment Rate**	**Amount**	**Weighted Average Nominal Interest Rate**	**Weighted Average Nominal Readjustment Rate**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$, except for rate data)					
Investments sold under agreements to repurchase:						
Total balance at period-end...	Ch$5,102,520	0.63%	0.00%	Ch$5,169,168	1.99%	0.00%
Annual average	4,975,712			4,946,020		
Maximum monthly balance ..	3,989,726			3,989,726		
Borrowings from domestic financial institutions:						
Total balance at period-end...	580	15.93%	0.00%	0	798.09%	0.00%
Annual average	490			70		
Maximum monthly balance ..	1,068			549		
Foreign interbank borrowings:						
Total balance at period-end...	302,693	0.48%	0.00%	605,418	0.53%	0.00%
Annual average	372,480			511,762		
Maximum monthly balance ..	492,912			624,759		
Foreign trade borrowings:						
Total balance at period-end...	32,080	1.33%	0.00%	20,677	8.91%	0.00%
Annual average	75,477			79,017		
Maximum monthly balance ..	151,030			143,283		
Other obligations:						
Total balance at period-end...	120,181	0.36%	0.01%	160,407	0.79%	0.04%
Annual average	130,299			133,283		
Maximum monthly balance ..	164,806			188,547		
Total short-term borrowings...........................	**Ch$5,558,054**			**Ch$5,955,670**		

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

The principal authorities that regulate financial institutions in Chile are the Commission for the Financial Markets and the Central Bank. As a state-owned banking enterprise created by law, BancoEstado is subject to the Organic Law. In addition, like any other Chilean bank, the Bank is also subject to the General Banking Law and, to the extent not inconsistent therewith, the *Ley de Sociedades Anónimas* No. 18,046 and the *Reglamento de Sociedades Anónimas* (collectively, the "Corporations Act").

The modern Chilean banking system dates from 1925 and has been characterized by periods of substantial regulation and state intervention, as well as periods of deregulation. The most recent period of deregulation commenced in 1975 and culminated in the adoption of the General Banking Law. This Act, amended most recently in January 2019, has expanded the businesses allowed to banks, including underwriting new issues of certain debt securities and the creation of subsidiaries to engage in activities related to banking such as brokerage, equity underwriting, investment advisory and mutual fund services, administration of investment funds, factoring, securitization and financial leasing services.

The Organic Law

We have been established under the Organic Law as an autonomous state-owned banking enterprise with an indefinite life. Therefore, we do not issue shares. We are authorized to engage, directly or through our subsidiaries, in all activities, operations and investments authorized by the Chilean constitution, the Organic Law, the General Banking Law and laws applicable to privately-owned Chilean banks. The Organic Law permits us to conduct our operations through branches or agencies established in our sole discretion within or outside Chile. In addition, while we are generally prohibited from acquiring shares of any entity, we may acquire shares of foreign banks or international entities with the prior consent of the Central Bank.

The Organic Law also specifies certain matters relating to our management and personnel, including for example the number of members and the proper functions of our Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. See "Management."

The Central Bank

The Central Bank is an autonomous legal entity created by the Chilean constitution. It is subject to the Chilean constitution and its own *ley orgánica constitucional*, or Central Bank Act and, to the extent applicable and not inconsistent, to the laws and regulations applicable to the private sector. It is governed and administered by a board composed of five members appointed by the President of Chile subject to the approval of the Senate.

The legal purpose of the Central Bank is to maintain the stability of the Chilean peso and the orderly functioning of Chile's internal and external payment systems. The Central Bank's principal regulatory responsibilities include setting reserve requirements, regulating the money supply, establishing regulations and guidelines regarding the financial system and the capital markets, the Formal Exchange Market and banks' deposit-taking activities, and operating as a lender of last resort.

The Commission for the Financial Market

On February 23, 2017, Law. No. 21,000 introduced significant changes to the Chilean financial regulation system by replacing the regulator for securities and insurances headed by the SVS with the

CMF. The SVS was dissolved on January 15, 2018. The CMF is constituted as a collegiate entity governed by a five-member board and has stronger supervisory powers than the SVS.

Among the most significant features and authorities assumed by the CMF when replacing the SVS are the following:

(i) an investigation unit, led by prosecutors, with similar powers to modern administrative prosecution systems;

(ii) the power to authorize the above-referenced prosecutors in the context of an investigation or a punitive procedure, to request information regarding banking operations, including all operations subject to banking secrecy or reserve, certain parties, provided that such information is considered indispensable for the detection of violations to the rules that govern people or companies monitored by the CMF, criminal offences under relevant legislation. Furthermore, the CMF may authorize the prosecutor to comply with requests made pursuant to an international enforcement agencies, provided that this has been established on an international information exchange convention subscribed by the CMF;

(iii) the power to appoint a credit-rating agency to conduct risk assessments on the entities subject to the CMF's regulation;

(iv) the power to authorize the prosecutor, in qualified and severe circumstances, to request law enforcement institutions to take intrusive measures, such as the interception of communications, search and seizure, among others;

(v) a self-regulation committee for the purpose of creating rules in accordance with good corporate government practices, ensure its compliance and resolve differences among the members or between a member and its clients, among other functions;

(vi) an administrative procedure between the CMF and those individuals investigated for infractions to the regulation overseen by the CMF, contemplating a simplified procedure for minor breaches; and

(vii) a leniency system, promoting self-denouncement.

Further, pursuant to the Amendment to the General Banking Law, the Commission for the Financial Markets gradually assumed all the powers previously held by the Superintendency of Banks ("SBIF"), including the oversight of banks and financial institutions. See "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law."

The CMF has the exclusive right to authorize the creation of new banks and has broad powers to interpret and enforce legal and regulatory requirements. Furthermore, in case of non-compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements, the CMF is authorized to impose sanctions, including fines payable by the directors, managers and employees of a bank as well as by the bank itself. In extreme cases, it can, by special resolution, appoint a provisional administrator to manage a bank with the prior approval of the board of the Central Bank. Its approval is also required for any amendment to a privately-owned bank's *estatutos* (bylaws) or increase in its capital. Since we are governed by the Organic Law rather than *estatutos*, any change to our legal structure would require the approval of the Chilean Congress rather than the CMF. However, increases in our capital made by the capitalization of net income are subject to approval by a Supreme Decree with the prior favorable report of the CMF. Other capital increases would require an act of the Chilean Congress.

The CMF examines all banks from time to time, generally at least once a year. Banks also are required to submit their financial statements monthly to the CMF, and a bank's financial statements are published four times a year in any newspaper with countrywide coverage. In addition, banks are required to provide extensive information regarding their operations at various periodic intervals to the CMF. Financial statements as of and for the six-month period ended June 30 of any given year are subject to interim review and must be submitted to the CMF, together with the interim review report from its independent auditors, on or prior to July 31 of such year. Financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31 of any given year must be audited and submitted to the CMF with its corresponding audit opinion on or prior to the last day of February of the following year. Additionally, the CMF may instruct banks to publish such information that, in its opinion, is necessary to be disclosed to the public.

Any person wishing to acquire, directly or indirectly, 10.0% or more of the share capital of a bank must obtain the prior approval of the CMF. Without such approval, the holder will not have the right to vote such shares. The CMF may only refuse to grant its approval if the petitioner does not meet certain requirements established in Article 28 of the General Banking Law.

According to Article 35 *bis* of the General Banking Law, as amended, the prior authorization of the CMF, is required for:

- the merger of two or more banks;
- the acquisition of all or a substantial portion of a bank's assets and liabilities by another bank;
- the control by the same person, or controlling group, of two or more banks; or
- a substantial increase in market control that will lead the acquiring bank (or the resulting group of banks) to become systemically important.

The CMF has issued certain disclosure requirements for shareholders and depositaries of ADSs, all of which do not apply to the Bank.

Limitations on Types of Activities

Chilean banks can conduct only those activities permitted under the General Banking Law. As of the date of this Prospectus, banks are permitted, among other things, to maintain checking accounts for their customers, make loans, accept deposits, issue bonds, engage in international exchange operations, perform specially entrusted activities (*comisiones de confianza*) and, subject to certain limitations, make investments and perform financial services related to banking. Bank's investments are restricted to real estate and physical assets for their own use, gold, foreign exchange and debt securities. Through subsidiaries, Chilean banks may also engage in securities brokerage services, mutual fund management, factoring, securitization and leasing activities. Subject to certain limitations and the prior approval of the CMF and the Central Bank, Chilean banks may own majority or minority interests in foreign banks.

Deposit Insurance

The Chilean Government guarantees certain time deposits, savings accounts and certain securities held by individuals. This guarantee is subject to a maximum of UF200 (or Ch$7.0 million or US$8,219.73 as of December 31, 2022) per person for each calendar year.

Reserve Requirements

Deposits are subject to a reserve requirement of 9.0% for all demand deposits and obligations that are payable on demand, and 3.6% for time deposits and deposits in savings accounts in any currency of any term, judicially ordained deposits (*captación*) for a term of up to one year and any deposit for a term of over one year. The Central Bank has statutory authority to increase these percentages up to 40% for demand deposits and up to 20% for time deposits, to implement monetary policy.

According to the General Banking Law and the regulations issued by the CMF and the Central Bank, Chilean banks must maintain a technical reserve of 100% of all deposits in current accounts and deposits and obligations a bank has acquired in its financial business that are payable on demand, except for obligations with other banks, whenever such deposits and obligations exceed 2.5 times their total effective equity. This technical reserve must be calculated daily, and may be kept in local or foreign currency in Chile, in deposits held in a special account with the Central Bank, in foreign currency deposits with the Central Bank, in overnight deposits with the Central Bank, and in other documents issued by the Central Bank or the Chilean Treasury. A bank is not required to maintain the reserves described in the preceding paragraph for deposits and obligations subject to this technical reserve. See "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law."

Minimum Capital

Under the General Banking Law, a bank must have a minimum of UF800,000 of paid-in capital and reserves (or Ch$28.1 billion or US$32.9 million as of December 31, 2022). However, the application of these rules to the Bank is limited since its authorized capital is established in the Organic Law, and may be increased by the capitalization of our net income with a Supreme Decree issued by the President of Chile following a prior favorable report of the CMF. Other capital increases would require an act of the Chilean Congress.

Capital Adequacy Requirements

The General Banking Law, as amended, applies to the Chilean banking system a modified version of the capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Basel Committee. It provides that the capital and reserves of a bank ("basic capital") cannot be less than 3% of its total assets, net of required loan loss allowances (*provisiones exigidas*), and its "effective equity" cannot be less than 8% of its risk-weighted assets net of required allowances (*provisiones exigidas*). For these purposes, the effective equity of a bank is the sum of (1) its basic capital, (2) the sum of the bonds issued by such bank with no maturity date and its preferred shares, valued at their placement price, up to a third of the bank's basic capital (3) subordinated bonds issued by such bank valued at their issue price for an amount of up to 50% of its basic capital; provided that the value of the subordinated bonds shall decrease by 20% for each year that elapses during the period commencing six years prior to their maturity, and (4) its voluntary allowances for loan losses, for an amount of up to 1.25% of its risk weighted assets, net of required loan loss allowances. The sum of a bank's basic capital, the bonds issued by such bank with no maturity date and its preferred shares cannot be less than 6% of its risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances for loan losses. We do not have goodwill, but if we did, this value must be deducted from effective equity. When calculating risk-weighted assets, we also include off-balance sheet contingent loans. The weighing of the risk of a bank's assets is conducted on the basis of the relevant rules regarding credit, market and operational risks set forth in the regulations issued by the CMF in 2020 to give effect to the Amendment to General Banking Law. See "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law."

Further, pursuant to the Amendment to the General Banking Law, we will also be required to maintain basic capital requirements at or above 4.5% of our risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances for loan losses, and an additional basic capital (*capital básico adicional*) equivalent to 2.5% of our risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances for loan losses, over the required effective net equity (*patrimonio efectivo*). We are in the process of gradually achieving compliance with these new basic capital requirements within a four- or five- year period, as per the applicable requirement, from the date of the issuance of CMF regulation establishing the methods to weigh banks' assets. See "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law."

Lending Limits

Under the General Banking Law, Chilean banks, including the Bank, are subject to certain lending limits, including the following:

(i) a bank may not extend to any one individual or entity, directly or indirectly, credit in an amount that exceeds 10% of the bank's effective equity, or in an amount that exceeds 30% of its effective equity if the excess over 10% is secured by corporeal assets (whether real estate or chattel), bill of exchange pledges or promissory notes with a value equal to or higher than such excess, or by certain other collateral specified in the General Banking Law. In the case of financing of infrastructure projects built through the concession mechanism, the 10% ceiling for credits is raised to 15% if secured by a pledge over the concession, or if granted by two or more banks or finance companies which have executed a credit agreement with the builder or holder of the concession; further, the total amount of the loans granted to entities belonging to a same business group (as defined by CMF Circular No. 2,313) cannot exceed 30% of the bank's effective equity;

(ii) a bank may not extend loans to another financial institution in an aggregate amount exceeding 30% of its effective equity;

(iii) a bank may not, directly or indirectly, grant a loan whose purpose is to allow an entity or individual to acquire or pay for shares of the lender bank;

(iv) a bank may not lend, directly or indirectly, to a director or any other person who generally has the power to act on behalf of the bank, or to certain related parties of the same; and

(v) a bank may not grant loans to related parties (including holders of more than 1% of its shares) on more favorable terms than those generally offered to non-related parties. The aggregate of such loans to the same group of related persons may not exceed 5% of the bank's effective equity, or in an amount that exceeds 25% of its effective equity if the excess over 10% is secured by movable or immovable assets, bill of exchange pledges or promissory notes with an aggregate value equal to or higher than such excess, or by certain other collateral specified in the General Banking Law. The aggregate amount of all these loans must not exceed the effective equity of the bank. The definitions of "related" and "group" for these purposes are determined by the CMF.

To determine the lending limits with respect to a particular person, the obligations undertaken by partnerships in which the relevant person is an unlimited partner or by companies of any nature in which such person has more than 50% of their capital or receives more than 50% of their profits, will be accounted as obligations of such person. Likewise, if the participation of the relevant person in a company is higher than 2% but not higher than 50% of its capital, then the obligations of such company will be accounted as obligations of such person in proportion to its actual participation. Finally, when there is a plurality of debtors of the same obligation, then the obligation will be deemed joint and several with respect to each and all of the debtors, unless expressly undertaken in other terms.

Classification of Banks and Loan Portfolios

Solvency and Management

Chilean banks are classified into categories I through V based upon their solvency and management ratings. This classification is confidential.

Category I: This category is reserved for financial institutions that have been rated level A in terms of solvency and management.

Category II: This category is reserved for financial institutions that have been rated (1) level A in terms of solvency and level B in terms of management, (2) level B in terms of solvency and level A in terms of management, or (3) level B in terms of solvency and level B in terms of management.

Category III: This category is reserved for financial institutions that have been rated (1) level B in terms of solvency and level B in terms of management for two or more consecutive review periods, (2) level A in terms of solvency and level C in terms of management, or (3) level B in terms of solvency and level C in terms of management.

Category IV: This category is reserved for financial institutions that are rated level A or B in terms of solvency and have been rated level C in terms of management for two or more consecutive review periods.

Category V: This category is reserved for financial institutions that have been rated level C in terms of solvency, irrespective of their management rating level.

A bank's solvency rating is determined by its effective equity (after deducting accumulated losses during the financial year) to risk-weighted assets ratio. Pursuant to the Amendment to the General Banking Law, those banks that meet the requirements on basic capital, effective equity and additional basic capital will be classified as "A" banks; those that meet the requirements on basic capital and effective equity, but not the additional basic capital requirements, will be classified as "B" banks; and those banks that do not meet effective equity and basic capital requirements will be classified as "C" banks.

With respect to a bank's management rating, level A banks are those that are not rated as level B or C. Level B banks display some weakness in internal controls, information systems, response to risk, private risk rating or ability to manage contingency scenarios. Level C banks display significant deficiencies in internal controls, information systems, response to risk, private risk rating or ability to manage contingency scenarios.

Credit Management and Loan Portfolios

Chilean banks are required to provide to the CMF detailed information regarding their loan portfolio on a monthly basis. The CMF examines and evaluates each financial institution taking into account its (i) credit risk management processes and global management of the credit processes; (ii) financial risk management and operations of its treasury; (iii) administration of operational risk; (iv) administration of risks and foreign exposure and control over investments in corporations; (v) prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing; (vi) business strategy and capital management; (vii) customer service quality management and information transparency; and (viii) internal auditing management and the role of the auditing committee. Pursuant to this evaluation, banks are classified as falling into one of the following four categories:

i. In compliance: Banks that are in full compliance with best management practices and sound management principles.

ii. In material compliance: Banks that are in material compliance with best management practices and sound management principles, with limited weaknesses in specific procedures having been identified by the CMF.

iii. Unsatisfactory compliance: Banks that are not in reasonable compliance with best management practices and sound management principles. The CMF identifies weaknesses in specific procedures, some of which are relevant weaknesses which ought to be remedied as soon as practicable.

iv. Non-compliance: Banks that are not in material compliance with best management practices and sound management principles and are mandatorily required to remedy identified weaknesses.

Under the classifications effective since January 1, 2004, loans are divided into: (i) consumer loans (including loans granted to individuals for the purpose of financing the acquisition of consumer goods or payment of services); (ii) residential mortgage loans (including loans granted to individuals for the acquisition, construction or repair of residential real estate, in which the value of the property covers at least 100% of the amount of the loan); and (iii) commercial loans (includes all loans other than consumer loans and residential mortgage loans).

In accordance with Chilean regulations, the models and methods used to classify the loan portfolio of a bank must follow certain guiding principles, which have been established by the CMF and approved by its board of directors, or, in our case, our Executive Committee. Since 2006, we have internal provisioning models that focus on non-performance, as well as statistical models that take into account a borrower's credit history and indebtedness levels. Except in the case of mortgage and commercial loans for collective assessment that use a standard model, collective ratings that determine loan loss allowances based only on non-performance are being phased out and replaced by statistical scoring systems.

Circular No. 3,638, which became effective on July 1, 2019, provides that to determine allowances for loan losses in their commercial portfolio, banks must consider one of the three standard methods provided for in such circular, which differ based on the nature of the loan: commercial leasing, student loans or other commercial loans. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Critical Accounting Policies—Allowances for Loan Losses."

With respect to borrowers and loans, an individual analysis of the borrower is necessary if the borrower is a large or complex business, or one to which the Bank has no previous exposure. Models based on the individual analysis of borrowers require that the Bank assign a risk category level to each borrower and its respective loans.

Upon completion of this analysis, and under the new rules for the calculation of provisions in effect as of January 1, 2011 (Chapter B1 of the Compendium), each borrower and loan must be classified in the normal risk (Categories A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6), Substandard Portfolio (Categories B1, B2, B3, B4), or Non-performing portfolio (Categories C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6). The Portfolio with Normal Risk includes those debtors whose creditworthiness allows them to fulfill their obligations and commitments and this condition, according to the assessment of their economic-financial position, is not perceived to change. Therefore, it corresponds to debtors without substantial risks, whose creditworthiness allows them to cover obligations under the terms and conditions agreed upon and which will continue being satisfactory in dealing with unfavorable business, economic and financial situations. The Substandard Portfolio includes those debtors with financial difficulties or significant worsening in their creditworthiness and over which there are reasonable doubts about the total repayment of principal and interests on the terms contractually agreed, showing little room to fulfill their financial obligations in the short term. Finally, the Non-Performing Portfolio includes those debtors with a deteriorated or non-existent creditworthiness, those likely to be declared in bankruptcy, those requiring a mandatory debt restructure in order to avoid breach of their financial obligations and those with loans outstanding for more than 90 days or which are under collection procedures and whose payment source is supported by the guarantees provided.

Provisioning Requirements for Consumer Lending

Pursuant to provisioning requirements for consumer lending established by the CMF, a bank must revise the credit rating of all loans made to a particular borrower if the bank renegotiates any loan with that borrower. In addition, a bank must classify all consumer loans of a single borrower according to the borrower's worst-rated loan. Finally, a bank must establish and abide by more stringent follow-up procedures relating to a borrower's consumer loans with other financial institutions. A bank, for example, must automatically review a borrower's rating when the borrower's records display a non-performing loan or other kind of negative credit behavior in the databases of the CMF or a private information service, even if the borrower is not in default vis-à-vis the bank.

Capital Markets

Under the General Banking Law, banks in Chile may only purchase, sell, place or underwrite and act as paying agent with respect to certain debt securities. Likewise, banks in Chile may place and underwrite certain equity securities of companies in connection with an initial public offering. Pursuant to the Organic Law, we may not acquire shares of another company unless we acquire them as payment on a loan or in a foreclosure procedure.

Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

Banks are authorized to create subsidiaries to engage in (i) brokerage of securities, (ii) management of mutual funds, investment funds, offshore funds, housing funds or all the foregoing, (iii) insurance brokerage, (iv) leasing operations, (v) factoring operations, (vi) securitization, (vii) financial advisory, (viii) custody and transportation of funds, (ix) provision of other financial services authorized by the CMF, (x) real estate commercialization, (xi) social security advisory and (xii) real estate operations. These subsidiaries are regulated by the CMF except for the cases referred to in (i), (ii), (iii) and (vi) in which the CMF may request information but the entities are regulated by the CMF or, with respect to social security, by the Superintendency of Pensions. As of the date of this Prospectus, banks are not authorized to create or engage in the business of insurance companies (other than brokers) and pension funds or health insurance administrators.

Banks may also create and participate in companies exclusively destined to the carrying out of activities in support of the main banking operations, such as credit card or debit card operators.

Financial Institutions with Economic Difficulties

Chilean banks may not be declared bankrupt, except when undergoing voluntary liquidation. The General Banking Law provides that if certain specified adverse circumstances exist at any bank that adversely affect its financial condition, its board of directors must correct the situation within 30 days from the date of receipt of the relevant financial statements. If the board is unable to do so, it must call an extraordinary special shareholders' meeting to increase the capital of the bank by the amount necessary to return the bank to financial stability. If the shareholders reject the capital increase, if it is not effected within the term agreed on at the meeting or if the CMF does not approve the board's proposal, the bank will be barred from increasing its loan portfolio beyond that stated in the financial statements presented to the board and from making any further investments in any instrument other than in instruments issued by the Central Bank. In such a case, or in the event that the board of directors of a bank determines that such bank may be unable to make timely payment in respect of its obligations or if a bank is under the provisional administration of the CMF, the General Banking Law provides that the bank may receive a three-year term loan from another bank. The terms and conditions of such a loan must be approved by the directors of both banks, as well as by the CMF, but need not be submitted to the borrowing or lending banks' shareholders for their approval. In any event, a creditor bank cannot grant interbank loans to an insolvent bank in an amount exceeding 25% of the creditor bank's effective equity. This requirement is in addition to the general requirement provided for in CMF Circular No. 3,634, which establishes that interbank loans (guaranteed or not) cannot exceed 25% of the creditor bank's effective equity. Further, pursuant to the Amendment to the General Banking Law, the CMF may limit interbank loans granted by a bank that is considered as systemically important to 20% of its effective equity. Interbank loans are considered part of the creditor bank's basic capital.

Upon liquidity or solvency problems, the bank must immediately notify the CMF and submit a regularization plan if the deficit remains during a 5-day period. In case such plan is not submitted or is rejected by the CMF, an inspector or ad hoc manager *(administrador provisional*) may be appointed by the CMF. While the first of these officers can only block certain actions by a bank's management, the latter completely replaces the board of directors and the general manager and assumes all of its powers. Pursuant to the Amendment to the General Banking Law, a bank may not reach a reorganization agreement with creditors (*convenios*) in insolvency scenarios; therefore, if the regularization plan and/or the ad hoc manager's recovery efforts fail, the CMF will, with the approval of the Central Bank, revoke the relevant bank's authorization to exist (*autorización de existencia*), force it to liquidate and appoint a liquidator. See "—Dissolution and Liquidation of Banks."

As a state-owned bank, increases in our capital made by the capitalization of net income are subject to approval by a Supreme Decree with the prior favorable report of the CMF. Other capital increases would require a law by the Chilean Congress.

Dissolution and Liquidation of Banks

The CMF may establish that a bank should be liquidated for the benefit of its depositors or other creditors when the bank does not have the necessary solvency to continue its operations. In such case, the CMF must revoke the bank's authorization to exist (*autorización de existencia*) and order its mandatory liquidation, subject to agreement by the Central Bank. The CMF must also revoke the bank's authorization to exist (*autorización de existencia*) if a reorganization plan and/or the ad hoc manager's recovery efforts fail. The resolution by the CMF, which must be approved by the Central Bank, must state the reason for ordering the liquidation and must name a liquidator, unless the CMF itself assumes this responsibility. When a liquidation is declared, all checking accounts, other demand deposits received in the ordinary course of business, other deposits unconditionally payable immediately or within 30 days, and any other deposits and receipts payable within 10 days are required to be paid by using existing funds of the bank, its deposits with the Central Bank or its investments in instruments that represent its reserves. If these funds are insufficient to pay these obligations, the liquidator may seize the rest of the bank's assets, as necessary. If necessary, the Central Bank will loan the bank the funds necessary to pay these obligations. Any such loans are preferential to any claims of other creditors of the bank under liquidation.

Because we were created and are governed by the Organic Law, the applicability to the Bank of the procedures described above under "—Financial Institutions with Economic Difficulties" and "Dissolution and Liquidation of Banks" is not entirely certain. Were such procedures deemed to apply to the Bank, however, they would have to be modified to take into account our special status as a state-owned banking enterprise. For example, since we were created by law, our dissolution would have to be accomplished through further legislative action.

Other Legal Restrictions

Foreign Financial Investments

Under current Chilean banking regulations, banks may invest in certain foreign currency securities and may grant loans to foreign individuals and entities. With respect to foreign equity securities, banks in Chile may only invest in equity securities of foreign banks and certain other foreign companies in which Chilean banks would be able to invest if those companies were incorporated in Chile. Banks in Chile may only invest in foreign debt securities traded in formal secondary markets (as defined in the Central Bank regulations). Such debt securities shall qualify as (i) securities issued or guaranteed by foreign sovereign states or their central banks or other foreign or international financial entities, and (ii) bonds issued by foreign companies.

With respect to loans granted to foreign entities and individuals a bank may grant commercial loans in dollars: (i) to finance Chilean exports or imports, (ii) to finance foreign trade operations amongst third countries, or (iii) to entities who are either (A) subsidiaries or branches of Chilean companies located abroad, or (B) companies listed on foreign stock exchanges operating in countries with a risk rating not lower than BB-.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that the sum of a bank's (i) investments in foreign securities rated below the ratings indicated in Table 1 below and equal to or exceeding the ratings indicated in Table 2 below; and (ii) loans granted to entities resident abroad other than those entities described in (A) or (B) above, exceeds 20% of the relevant bank's effective net equity (or 30% for banks with a risk-weighted assets to effective net equity ratio equal to or exceeding 10%), such excess is subject to a 100% mandatory reserve requirement.

Table 1[(1)]

Rating Agency	**Short-Term**	**Long-Term**
Moody's	P2	Baa3
Standard & Poor's	A2	BBB-
Fitch Rating Service	F2	BBB-
Dominion Bond Rating Service	R2	BBB (low)

(1) In the case that a short-term security has no rating, the requirement will be deemed fulfilled if the same issuer has current long-term securities complying with the conditions of Table 1 and provided that the referred short- and long-term securities have similar guarantees, preferences or privileges or other legal condition having a favorable effect on the potential payment of the obligation.

Table 2[(2)]

Rating Agency	**Short-Term**	**Long-Term**
Moody's	P2	Ba3
Standard & Poor's	A2	BB-
Fitch Rating Service	F2	BB-
Dominion Bond Rating Service	R2	BB (low)

(2) In the case that a short-term security has no rating, or is rated as P-3, A-3, F3 or R-3, the requirement will be deemed fulfilled if the same issuer has current long-term securities complying with the conditions of Table 2 and provided that the referred short- and long-term securities have similar guarantees, preferences or privileges or other legal condition having a favorable effect on the potential payment of the obligation.

Table 3[(3)]

Rating Agency	**Short-Term**	**Long-Term**
Moody's	P1	Aa3
Standard & Poor's	A1+	AA-
Fitch Rating Service	F1+	AA-
Dominion Bond Rating Service	R1(high)	AA (low)

(3) In the case that a short-term security has no rating, the requirement will be deemed fulfilled if the same issuer has current long-term securities complying with the conditions of Table 3 and provided that the referred short- and long-term securities have similar guarantees, preferences or privileges or other legal condition having a favorable effect on the potential payment of the obligation.

Further, in the event that the sum of the investments of a bank in the type of foreign securities referred in Tables 1 and 2 above and of all loans granted to foreign individuals and entities (other than loans granted to finance Chilean exports or imports) exceeds 70% of such bank's effective net equity, the excess is subject to a 100% mandatory reserve requirement. However, Banks may invest abroad in securities with a rating equal to or higher than the ones indicated in Table 3 above for an additional amount equivalent to 70% of such bank's effective net equity, without being subject to the aforementioned reserve requirement.

Loans to the Chilean State

Pursuant to Article 63, No. 9 of the Chilean Constitution, we are prohibited from lending to the Chilean State, its enterprises or its instrumentalities, but we may render guarantees to them.

Chilean bankruptcy considerations –bankruptcy laws

The Chilean Congress approved a Bankruptcy Act on October 29, 2013, which was published in the Official Gazette on January 9, 2014 and became into effect on October 9, 2014 (the "2014 Bankruptcy Act"). The 2014 Bankruptcy Act eliminates the distinction between merchant and other debtors, and eliminated the classification of bankruptcies as negligent or fraudulent, while modifying the Chilean Criminal Code in order to recognize certain criminal offences related to the conduct of the business of the debtor prior to the declaration of its bankruptcy, among other changes.

Under the 2014 Bankruptcy Act, there are two types of proceedings: liquidation proceedings, which are very similar to existing bankruptcy proceedings but headed by a liquidator rather than a *síndico*, and reorganization proceedings. Reorganization proceedings are more oriented toward the continuation of the debtor's business and, therefore, allow the debtor to seek protection of the courts ("Insolvency Protection") for a term of 30 days, as from the date on which the reorganization proceeding commenced, during which, among other effects, it cannot be put into liquidation proceedings, its assets cannot be foreclosed, the agreements entered into by it cannot be unilaterally terminated by the other party, the maturity of the indebtedness of the debtor cannot be accelerated or the securities granted by the debtor cannot be enforced by the creditor based on the debtor's insolvency. In case a creditor breaches this provision, its credit shall rank junior and will be paid after all the other debts of the debtor. This 30-day term could be extended for 30 or 60 days if supported by creditors representing 30% or 50% of the debtors' unrelated liabilities, respectively.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 2014 Bankruptcy Act, it is now possible for a debtor to commence a reorganization procedure not only through a court process, but also through an out of court composition with its creditors, which may then be approved by the court through a simple process. Also, it is now possible for the debtor and its creditors to agree on a reorganization proposal with different conditions for different categories of creditors (*e.g*., secured and unsecured), which must be expressly approved by the remaining creditors.

The 2014 Bankruptcy Act additionally allows the debtor under Insolvency Protection to contract debt to finance its operations (up to 20% of the debt it had at the commencement of the procedure), which will rank senior with respect to the existing creditors (except for a few statutory preferences which will remain in force) in case the reorganization agreement is not approved and the judge orders the liquidation of the company.

The 2014 Bankruptcy Act amends claw-back period rules such that, generally, any transfer, encumbrance or other transaction executed or granted by the debtor during the term of two years prior to the commencement of the reorganization or liquidation proceedings, may be rendered ineffective if it is proved before the court that such transfer, encumbrance or transaction (i) was entered with the counterparty knowledge of the debtor's poor business condition; and (ii) caused damages to the bankruptcy estate or that has affected the parity that shall exist among creditors (*e.g.*, that the transaction has not been entered into under terms and conditions similar to those prevalent in the market at the time of its execution).

Notwithstanding the above, the 2014 Bankruptcy Act maintains certain specific cases in which any transfer, encumbrance or other transaction executed or granted during the term of a year prior to the commencement of the insolvency proceedings (extendable to two years in certain events) is deemed ineffective, based on objective grounds, such as pre-payments, payments on terms different than as originally agreed by the parties and the creation of security interests to guarantee pre-existing obligations.

Finally, the 2014 Bankruptcy Act regulated for the first time cross-border insolvency issues, allowing the recognition in Chile of foreign bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings.

Consumer Protection

In March 2020, Congress enacted legislation increasing the responsibilities of banking entities in cases of debit and credit card fraud. In particular, the legislation provides that banking entities shall return the amount relating to the fraud within (i) 5 working days form the date the card holder informs the bank of a fraud involving an amount of up to UF35 (equivalent to Ch$1 million) or (ii) 7 working days form the date the card holder informs the bank of such fraud in the case of a fraud involving an amount of more than UF35. Card holders have up to 120 days from the date the fraud occurs to report such fraud. This law became effective on May 29, 2020.

In April 2021, Congress enacted legislation modifying consumer protection laws, prohibiting and limiting certain extrajudicial, or out-of-court, debt collection actions towards individuals and SMEs. Regarding banks, among other matters, this law (i) limits the number and type of out-of-court collection measures, (ii) requires keeping detailed records of such actions up to two years after they have been initiated, and (iii) prohibits continuing with out-of-court collection actions once a collection has been initiated in court.

Further, in April 2021, Congress enacted legislation addressing a broad range of financial regulation and services. With respect to loan products, this law regulates the application of interests and fees. The main modifications include: (i) no interest may be charged on the portion of credits that is already paid; (ii) prohibits charging simultaneously and jointly default interests with other kinds of interest over the same amount; (iii) establishing that, during the 12 months following the publication of this law, the CMF will dictate specific regulation addressing the extent by which fees or and/or commissions may be charged on credit transactions; and (iv) it restricts the ability to offer insurance products together with financial products. On August 5, 2022, the CMF issued General Rule No. 484 setting forth the requirements for a fee or commission not to be considered interest for purposes of the maximum agreeable interest. See "Regulation and Supervision— Commissions in Money Lending Transactions."

In September 2021, the Ministry of Economy enacted a regulation on online contracts, which entered into force in March 2022. This regulation provides for various disclosure mandates regarding the vendor, the product or services being offered, the website, the contract's terms and conditions, the payment process, and the final cost faced by the consumer, among others. Similarly, on December 24, 2021, Congress enacted legislation amending the Consumer Protection Act. Among other amendments, the legislation (i) deems some financial regulations as consumer protection rules, which could favor the application of remedies and fines established in the Consumer Protection Act, (ii) enhances consumers' right to withdraw from online contracts or contracts resulting from catalogs or advertisement, (iii) enhances the right to terminate consumer contracts notwithstanding unpaid debts, (iv) restricts discounts granted on the basis of the payment method used if a loan is involved, (v) imposes the duty to analyze the consumer's solvency before granting a loan, as well as disclosing the result of such analysis to the consumer, and (vi) allows prepayments in excess of 10% of the outstanding debt without the creditor's consent (previously, prepayments below 20% of the outstanding debt required such consent). These regulations imply a fundamental shift in the consumer protection framework, increasing protections and access to the competent regulatory agency.

Money Laundering Enforcement

The Chilean Anti-Money Laundering Act (the "AML Act") and the Chilean Financial Analysis Unit (the "FAU") requires banks, among other persons, to register with the FAU and implement Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") and Combatting Terrorist Financing ("CFT") programs and policies.

(i) pursuant to applicable FAU regulations, banks should report the FAU any suspicious transactions or activities ("STRs") it may become aware of in the ordinary course of business. STRs are defined by the AML Act as any act, operation or transaction (whether individually, jointly or contextually considered) that, in accordance with the uses and customs of the relevant activity, is considered unusual or devoid of apparent economic or legal justification and/or could constitute a criminal offense under local CTF laws and/or is carried out by an individual or entity listed in the United Nations Security Council sanctions list. The Amendment to the General Banking Law introduced additional rules relating to bank secrecy to facilitate the access to certain information by the FAU and the Internal Revenue Service.

(ii) banks must maintain special records of all cash transactions exceeding US$10,000 or its Chilean peso equivalent, for at least five years.

Under AML regulations, banks should also:

(i) appoint a compliance officer a compliance officer to implement "know your customer" due diligence and other related internal controls;

(ii) keep customer records to analyze client activity conducted with or from jurisdictions that are considered "non-cooperating or tax havens";

(iii) implement enhanced due diligence controls for transactions involving Politically Exposed Persons ("PEPs"), together with the adoption of (i) measures and/or procedures to identify prospective PEP clients, (ii) procedures to enter into transactions with PEPs.

Failure to comply with the AML Act and the FAU general instructions could led to administrative liability for banks and their legal representatives and directors.

With regard to Chilean banks the CMF has also provided guidelines for banks to set up AML and CFT (Combating Financing of Terrorism) prevention systems applicable to their ordinary business, which should address the volume and complexity of their transactions including their local and/or international affiliates and supporting entities. Such prevention systems shall also at least include (i) "know your customer" policies; (ii) a manual of policies and procedures; (iii) the appointment of compliance officers; and (iv) the use of available technology to develop automatic red-flag systems to identify and detect unusual operations.

Between March 31, 2022 and April 15, 2022, the CMF held a public consultation process regarding proposed amendments to the Compendium, Circular No. 123 for Cooperatives and Circular No. 1 for Issuers of Payment Cards, in accordance with recommendations and instructions issued by the Financial Task Force ("FATF") and the FAU. The proposal seeks to improve the consistency of such regulations with FAU Circulars No. 54, 55, 57, 58 and 59, which contemplate necessary adjustments to strengthen the definitions of the standards associated with the FATF's recommendations and good practices, focusing mainly on (i) the identification of the beneficial owner, (ii) customer due diligence determined under a risk-based approach and (iii) greater emphasis on the prevention and detection of terrorist financing. On April 27, 2022, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,313 updating the definition of "business group" ("*grupo empresarial*") and the requirements in connection with the treatment of commercial exposures to a single counterparty for purposes of calculating the aggregate loan portfolio under the Compendium.

Periodic Reporting to Congress

We are required by law to report once a year to the Finance Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and the Special Mixed Commission on the Public Budget with regard to the activities and development of the Bank. Likewise, we must inform the same commissions twice a year on the operations and activities developed in connection with the FOGAPE.

Short-term Liquidity Coverage Ratio Requirements

On March 3, 2022, the Central Bank announced the adoption of the certain amendments to the Compendium to continue incorporating Basel III standards, as well as complementary international standards on liquidity management. These amendments include, among others, requirements for banking entities to: (i) develop an internal liquidity adequacy assessment process to assess the effectiveness of their liquidity management policy; (ii) have a minimum short-term LCR equal to 90% as of January 2022 and 100% as of June 2022; (iii) have a net stable funding ratio of 60% as of June 2022, which will be increased gradually to 70%, 80%, 90% and 100% as of January 1, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026, respectively; (iv) allocate at least a percentage of their deposits and other obligations classified in the retail category to the time band corresponding to their contractual maturity; and (v) define the time bands they consider appropriate for the adequate control and management of their liquidity, which must at least measure and report term mismatches over the following time bands: (a) first time band, up to and including 7 days, (b) second time band, from 8 days up to and including 30 days, and (c) third time band, from 31 days up to and including 90 days.

On January 13, 2023, the CMF issued Resolution No. 438, to approve the circular to incorporate a new chapter to the Updated Compilation of Standards, setting forth the guidance for the banks to perform this assessment and the rules pursuant to which the CMF will evaluate the sufficiency of a bank's liquidity position.

Amendment to the General Banking Law

In October 2018, Congress enacted the Amendment to the General Banking Law, which was published in the Official Gazette on January 12, 2019. The main purpose of the bill is to implement Basel III recommendations increasing capital requirements of the banking industry. In addition, the Amendment to the General Banking Law contains amendments to other provisions of the General Banking Law that are independent of these recommendations. The most significant amendments introduced are:

(i) a strengthening of banking supervision by the replacement of the SBIF with the CMF. See "Regulation and Supervision—The Commission for the Financial Market";

(ii) a strengthening of risk-based capital requirements in accordance with Basel III, which strengthening takes into account risks relating to counterparties as well as market and operational risks. In particular, the Amendment to the General Banking Law establishes obligations on banks to enhance their provisions on capital to protect themselves from future shocks, such as:

a. increasing basic capital requirements to at least (A) 4.5% of a bank's risk-weighted assets, and (B) 3% of a bank's total assets, in each case, net of required allowances for loan losses; and

b. the obligation to maintain an additional basic capital (*capital básico adicional*) equivalent to 2.5% of its risk-weighted assets (net of required allowances for loan losses) over the required effective net equity (*patrimonio efectivo*).

On September 25, 2020, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,272 regulating the implementation and supervision of banking institutions' compliance with basic capital and additional basic capital requirements and the circumstances under which a bank may use its countercyclical capital reserves.

(iii) a reclassification of banks based on their solvency rating. Those banks that meet the requirements on basic capital, effective equity and additional basic capital will be classified as "A" banks; those that meet the requirements on basic capital and effective equity, but not the additional basic capital requirements, will be classified as "B" banks; and those banks that do not meet effective equity and basic capital requirements will be classified as "C" banks.

(iv) the granting of new discretionary powers to the CMF, such as the authority to (a) determine new rules to weigh a bank's assets and approve each bank's model to weigh its assets, in each case, together with the Central Bank's approval; (b) determine requirements for the issuance and consideration as regulatory capital of Tier 1 additional instruments, such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds; (c) impose further capital requirements in accordance with Basel III (in addition to those described above) and (d) require banks to prepare balance sheets as of certain dates, which shall be prepared by external auditors if so required by the CMF;

(v) incorporation of the concept of banks of systemic importance (too big to fail), granting powers to the CMF to require more capital (up to an additional 1%-3.5% of common equity over risk weighed assets, net of required allowances for loan losses, and up to additional 2% of common equity over total assets, net of required allowances for loan losses), as well as reserves requirements to guarantee liquidity and restrictions on certain operations, among other requirements. Further, banks will be required to obtain authorization from the CMF prior to a merger or acquisition that would lead to the acquiring bank (or the resulting group of banks), becoming systemically important;

(vi) new rules on banks' recovery and liquidation. Upon liquidity or solvency problems, the bank shall immediately notify the CMF and submit a regularization plan if the deficit remains during a 5-day period. In case such plan is not submitted or is rejected by the CMF, an inspector or ad hoc manager (administrador provisional) may be appointed by the CMF. While the first of these officers can only block certain actions by a bank's management, the latter completely replaces the board of directors and assumes all of its powers. Further, the Amendment to the General Banking Law eliminates the possibility to reach a reorganization agreement with creditors (*convenios*) in insolvency scenarios; therefore, if the regularization plan and/or the ad hoc manager's recovery efforts fail, the CMF will, with the approval of the Central Bank, revoke the relevant bank's authorization to exist (*autorización de existencia*), declare it in forced liquidation and appoint a liquidator;

(vii) an extension on the maximum tenor of interbank loans granted to banks that had to undertake measures for early regularization (*medidas para la regularización temprana*), from two to three years; provided, however, that the terms and conditions of such loans are approved by the CMF and that interbank loans, in the aggregate, do not exceed 25% of the creditor bank's effective equity. This requirement will be in addition to the general requirement provided for in CMF Circular No. 3,634, which establishes that interbank loans (guaranteed or not) cannot exceed 25% of the creditor bank's effective equity. Further, pursuant to the Amendment to the General Banking Law, the CMF may limit interbank loans granted by a bank that is considered as systemically important to 20% of its effective equity. Interbank loans will be considered part of the creditor bank's basic capital;

(viii) limits to 30% of a bank's effective equity the amounts that a bank may lend to affiliated persons or entities;

(ix) strengthening of the corporate governance of the supervisory body;

(x) changes in Chilean government guarantees on time deposits, eliminating such guarantees' coverage limit of up to 90% of the aggregate amount of certain time deposits and increasing from 120 UF to 200 UF their maximum coverage per person for each calendar year. See "Regulation and Supervision—Deposit Insurance";

(xi) the imposition of additional rules relating to bank secrecy to facilitate the access to certain information by the FAU and the Internal Revenue Service; and

(xii) an increase in deposit guarantees by Chile.

Beginning in 2019, the CMF has gradually enacted regulations implementing the changes provided for in the Amendment to the General Banking Law.

On March 30, 2020, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the CMF, in coordination with the Central Bank, decided to postpone the implementation of Basel III requirements for one year and to maintain the current general regulatory framework for banks' capital requirements until December 2021. In addition, the CMF announced, among others matters (i) new regulations setting forth the standard methodology to calculate the credit, market and operational risks, which are expected to become effective by December 1, 2021 –such regulations will provide, temporarily, that banks' market and operational risk weighted assets shall be equal to zero until December 1, 2021 and that until such date, the calculation of credit risk weighted assets will remain unchanged; (ii) that the first basic capital increase determination that the CMF will impose to banks of systemic importance is expected to be made in March 2021; and (iii) the obligation to maintain additional basic capital will be equal to 0.625% on December 1, 2021 and will be increased progressively during a 4-year term at a ratio of 0.625% per year until reaching 2.5% on December 1, 2024. Further, the CMF called on banks to make certain efforts, which the CMF expects will result in a higher capitalization of profits for future years, and that they use released resources to support the local economy and its clients.

On September 30, 2020, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,280 establishing the methodology to determine operational risk-weighted assets in banking institutions, in line with the requirements of the General Banking Law. Operational risk is the risk of loss due to the inadequacy or failure in processes, employees and/or internal systems or due to external events. This measure became effective on December 1, 2020 and will be gradually adopted until its full implementation in December 2025.

On October 8, 2020, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,274 relating to the methodology to calculate banking entities' regulatory capital, in line with the requirements of the General Banking Law. Pursuant to the Circular No. 2,274, there are three factors that comprise capital: ordinary capital level 1 or CET1 (basic capital), additional capital level 1 or AT1 (perpetual bonds and preferred stock) and capital level 2 or T2 (subordinated bonds and additional provisions). In addition, Circular No. 2,274 includes a government guarantee of most of BancoEstado's net deferred taxes, mainly given the additional 40% tax rate BancoEstado is required to pay as a state-owned entity. The government guarantee contemplated in Circular No. 2,274 must be approved by the Ministry of Finance and regulated further to make it operational. Circular No. 2,274 became effective on December 1, 2020 and will be gradually adopted until its full implementation in December 2025.

On November 2, 2020, the CMF issued Circular No. 2.276 establishing the criteria to identify systemically important banks and to determine the corresponding application of strengthened requirements to these institutions, in line with the requirements of the General Banking Law. On March 31, 2021, the CMF identified BancoEstado, Banco de Chile, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, Banco Santander-Chile, Itaú Corpbanca and Scotiabank Chile as "systemically important" based on information provided by such entities in 2020.

On November 24, 2020, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,278 to (i) update the methodology to measure basic capital and total assets for purpose of calculating the 3% basic capital to total assets ratio (leverage) requirement included in the General Banking Law, in line with Basel III guidelines, and (ii) establish minimum requirements and conditions to consider hybrid instruments issued by banking entities (*i.e.*, preferred equity, perpetual bonds or subordinated bonds) as AT1 or AT2 capital. These measures became effective on December 1, 2020.

On December 1, 2020, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,281 providing for a standardized methodology to determine banking institution's risk-weighted assets for credit risk analysis purposes, in line with the requirements of Article 65 of the General Banking Law. This revised methodology is more sensitive to credit risk than the prior methodology, as it takes into account the nature of the counterparty and different risk factors. In addition, the measures suggested by the CMF allow banking institutions to use their own methodologies to determine risk-weighted assets, setting limits, requirements and other conditions that each bank must follow, including minimum floors to the risk parameters considered by each bank. Banks need CMF approval to use its internal methodology instead of the standardized methodology. These measures became effective on December 1, 2021.

On December 1, 2020, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,282 to establish a standardized methodology that banking entities should consider in determining the computation of assets weighted by market risk. This methodology aims to strengthen the solvency of the banking industry, contributing to the improvement in the internal management and control of market risk by banking entities. These measures became effective on December 1, 2021.

On April 23, 2021, the CMF adopted interim measures for the treatment of provisions required from banks and cooperatives, and as of such date, banks and cooperatives are not obliged to increase provisions that would otherwise be required in the event of a rescheduling of payment obligations. These measures were in effect until July 31, 2021, and are subject to the following conditions: (i) debtors must be current or no more than 30 days in arrears at the time the rescheduling takes place; (ii) grace periods or deferral credits, under this measure or any other measure, may not exceed six consecutive months; and (iii) banks should give special consideration to debtors that have benefited from previous deferral measures, who should have demonstrated a good payment compliance during the period between deferrals.

On April 27, 2021, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,289, which amends Chapter 2-2 of the *Recopilación Actualizada de Normas* (Updated Compilation of Standards) allowing the opening of bank checking accounts without requiring the delivery of check forms, as well as the opening of bank checking accounts by non-residents in Chile. In addition, Circular No. 2,289 implemented some changes to the requirements for opening bank accounts remotely.

On October 7, 2021, the CMF issued Circular Letter No. 1,226 addressed to banking entities, outlining certain aspects relating to the process that banks should follow to register perpetual bonds issued pursuant to Article 55bis of the General Banking Law, when such bonds are intended to be issued and placed entirely abroad.

On March 30, 2022, the CMF announced the approval of Resolution No. 2,044 on the rating of systemically important banks and additional requirements for such entities. This resolution seeks to establish a systemic importance index per entity which considers four factors that reflect the impact that the entity's financial distress or eventual insolvency would have on the functioning of the financial system. These factors are (i) the size of the bank, (ii) its interconnection with other institutions, (iii) the difficulty of replacing the entity in the provision of financial services and (iv) the complexity of its business model and operating structure. The identification of systemically important banks and the determination of applicable additional requirements is conducted annually, based on the information reported by the banks themselves. Resolution No. 2,044 set higher capital requirements for systemically important banks, to be applied gradually, from December 2022 through December 2025, at a rate of 25% of the charge each year. In accordance with current regulations, the CMF agreed to require an additional core capital charge on risk-weighted assets of 1.25% for the Bank. Consequently, the additional core capital charges due in December 2022 will be equal to 1/4 of such percentage.

Revised Compendium

On October 7, 2021, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,295 updating the Compendium, revising certain accounting standards applicable to banks and their subsidiaries as a result of various analyses carried out in connection with the implementation of Basel III standards. The changes to the Compendium were aimed at a greater convergence with IFRS, as well as an improvement in financial information disclosures in order to contribute to the financial stability and transparency of the banking system, to the improvement of the functioning of the capital market and to facilitate the comparison with international banks. Some of the main changes to the Compendium include:

i. The application of IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments), with the exception of the application of its value impairment chapter to loans and contingent loans;

ii. Additional notes to the financial statements;

iii. Modifications to the criteria for the suspension of the recognition of interest income and inflation indexation on an accrual basis;

iv. The inclusion of detailed information related to Basel III;

v. Modifications to the amount of exposure to be used by banks to calculate their allowances for revolving credit facilities, considering the transitional provisions established in Chapter E of the Compendium;

vi. Additional Tier 1 capital instruments (AT1) providing for bonds with no fixed maturity and preferred shares that shall be valued upon initial recognition at the placement price and, consequently, any expenses associated with the placement should be recorded against "expenses for issuance of bonds with no fixed maturity date" or "expenses for issuance of preferred shares," respectively, in the statement of income. On the other hand, additional equity financial instruments will be considered as financial liabilities for their classification in the financial statements;

vii. A provision for Tier 2 (T2) subordinated bonds to be valued at initial recognition at the placement price and, consequently, any expenses associated with the placement should be recorded against "subordinated bond issue expenses" in the statement of income. These equity tier 2 financial instruments will be considered as financial liabilities for classification in the income statement in accordance with IAS 32;

viii. Distributable items are defined as the net credit balance of "retained earnings (loss) from prior years" and "unappropriated retained earnings (loss) from prior years" but does not include "income (loss) for the year." Additionally, the limitation on the distribution of dividends with respect to the maximum distributable amount with respect to the profit for the year, will include the balance of the "unappropriated prior year's profit"; and

ix. A requirement for banks to establish provisions in equity and liabilities for dividends on common shares and preferred shares, interest payments on bonds with no fixed maturity date and repricing of bonds with no fixed maturity date, and that the provisions will be reversed, both in equity and liabilities, once the payment of interest and dividends on AT1 instruments is made.

BancoEstado began to apply Circular No. 2,295 in November 2021, which resulted in an estimated decrease on profits for 2021, net of allowances, of Ch$9,565 million, distributed as follows: a Ch$1,327 million decrease on profits derived from commercial loans, Ch$8,164 million decrease on profits derived from mortgage loans and a Ch$74 million decrease on profits derived from consumer loans. Circular No. 2,295 had no impact on loans and advances to banks.

On November 2, 2021, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,297, which incorporated a new chapter to the Updated Compilation of Standards, regulating certain aspects of the legal lending limit applicable for entities belonging to the same business group.

For more information, see notes 2.b) and 4 to our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Chilean Tax Reforms

In February 2020, Congress enacted the 2020 Tax Reform including several amendments to the Chilean tax system. Among these amendments, the 2020 Tax Reform provides for (i) the elimination, effective as of January 1, 2020, of the attributed-income tax system and the consolidation of a single partially-integrated tax system for large companies, with a corporate tax rate of 27%, (ii) the creation of a new special tax regime for small- and medium-sized companies, with a corporate tax rate of 25% that can be fully integrated with final taxes, (iii) the gradual elimination of tax refunds that Chilean holding companies were able to claim for corporate taxes paid by their Chilean subsidiaries as a result of the absorption of holding companies' tax losses with dividends received from such subsidiaries, (iv) an increase of the maximum tax bracket to 40% for the personal income tax applicable to resident individuals, (v) the application of VAT to foreign digital services that are used in Chile and (vi) stricter requirements for private investment funds to benefit from preferential tax treatment.

In addition, to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on households and enterprises, the Chilean government introduced tax-related measures seeking to postpone and/or suspend tax payments, totaling US$3.3 billion, that were due between April and June 2020. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Chilean Economy—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments."

Additionally, on February 4, 2022, Law No. 21,420 was published in the Official Gazette, which reduces or eliminates certain tax exemptions in order to finance a new social security support called "Universal Guaranteed Pension." Among others changes, this law (i) creates a general rule that all services are taxed with VAT, unless they are expressly exempted; (ii) establishes a 10% single tax on capital gains obtained from the sale or redemption of shares of Chilean publicly-held corporations with market presence, investment fund shares, or mutual fund shares; (iii) establishes a new tax treatment for financial leanings in order to standardize the tax and financial accounting treatment of lease-purchase agreements involving financing transaction or financial leasing; (iv) restricts the non-taxable nature of income from housing rental; and (v) introduces a gradual abrogation of a special VAT credit on the construction of housing.

In July 2022, the Chilean government presented a new tax reform bill aimed at strengthening revenue collection and obtaining new revenue streams. However, the bill, which included several new taxes, changes to certain tax rates, and amendments to the treatment of tax losses and tax credits, was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies on March 8, 2023. Following the rejection of the bill, the government announced that they would work on a revised proposal to be submitted to Congress after the required waiting period has elapsed.

Data Protection Legislation

On February 28, 2020, the Chilean Congress enacted Law No. 21,214, amending Law 19,628 (as amended, the "DPL") that regulates the data processing in Chile, prohibiting the disclosure of information related to debt contracted by individuals to finance education, preventing such debtors from being included in defaulting debtors' databases due to their failure to repay such debt. As of the date of this Prospectus, a bill that substantially amends the DPL is being considered before the Senate. Such bill has been modeled after the EU General Data Protection Regulation and intends to introduce (i) principles that regulate data processing (including but not limited to principles such as the principle of proportionality, the principle of quality, the principle of transparency and the principle of security), reinforcing individuals' rights and defining in greater detail the requirements to obtain the consent from individuals; (ii) specific regulations for under-aged individuals' personal data processing; (iii) regulation of international transfers of personal data, adoption of security measures and breach prevention models, together with the establishment of reporting obligations concerning security breaches; (iv) a clear regulation of data subjects' rights of access, rectification, cancellation, opposition and the new right of portability; (v) a right to oppose the adoption of decisions by the data controller concerning a particular individual based solely on the fact that such decisions are made through automated processing of such individual's personal data; and (vi) the establishment of a data protection authority with powers to monitor and sanction violations of the DPL, with fines of up to UTM10,000 (US$711,000) and the application of precautionary measures and ancillary sanctions such as the suspension of data processing activities.

Credit Lines Associated with Checking Accounts

On January 1, 2020, Law No. 21,167 was published in the Official Gazette, regulating the methods of payment of credit lines associated with bank checking accounts and imposing automatic payments of credit lines if there is an existing balance on the customers' checking accounts.

Financial Portability

On June 3, 2020, Congress enacted the Financial Portability Act, which aims to promote and ease financial portability for individuals and micro- and small- companies. In particular, the Financial Portability Act facilitates and reduces costs related to the migration of checking accounts, credit lines, car loans, consumer loans and credit cards from one financial institution to another.

Authorization for additional products in Chilean Pesos

On December 24, 2020, the Central Bank amended the Compendium of Foreign Exchange Regulations, authorizing the following operations to be carried out in Chilean pesos: (i) derivatives products involving physical settlement or payment in Chilean pesos, (ii) the opening of current account, in Chilean pesos, by non-residents, (iii) loans by Chilean residents to non-residents, (iv) deposit or investment operations made abroad by Chilean residents, and (v) loans, deposits, investment and capital contributions, in Chile, by non-residents. These operations must be carried out through the formal exchange market (*i.e.*, banks and other entities authorized by the Central Bank), except for operations effected by making funds available abroad, and must be reported to the Central Bank.

Regulation of the Chilean Financial Market

On March 2, 2021, Congress approved legislation aimed at strengthening the Chilean financial market, which includes the following provisions, among others:

(a) amendments to the Securities Market Law, mainly to (i) include a prohibition for directors, managers, administrators and principal executives of an issuer of publicly offered securities, as well as their relatives, to carry out transactions on securities issued by such issuer within thirty days prior to the disclosure of such issuer's quarterly or annual financial statements; (ii) regulate the interconnection of stock exchanges; (iii) increase penalties related to false statements in the context of securities issuances and modify, expand and add criminalized conducts; (iv) establish that information provided to investors or the general public containing recommendations to acquire, maintain or dispose of publicly offered securities, or that set target prices, must comply with requirements established by the CMF;

(b) amendments to Law No. 18,046 relating to corporations, mainly to: (i) include the approval of related party transactions in contravention of applicable rules as a presumption of directors' fault; (ii) amend the rules applicable to independent directors and directors' committee; and (iii) amend the rules for approval of related party transactions for open corporations;

(c) the CMF was given the power to regulate and supervise entities providing investment advisory services, including a requirement for entities that regularly provide such services to register with the CMF;

(d) amendments to certain provisions of Decree No. 3500 relating to the pension advisory services;

(e) amendments to Decree No. 3,538, which created the CMF, mainly to (i) increase penalties for audited persons, from a ceiling of UF 15,000 to UF 100,000, with the possibility of increasing it five times in case of recidivism; and (ii) create the figure of the "anonymous whistleblower" for persons that collaborate with investigations;

(f) amendments to the Chilean Commercial Code, mainly in insurance matters;

(g) amendments to Law No. 18,010 relating to money lending operations, mainly to provide that (i) default interest may not be applied jointly or additionally, on the same amount, with any other interest and may not be capitalized; and (ii) entities supervised by the CMF may charge commissions with respect to money credit operations to the extent that such commissions comply with CMF requirements, provided that they are charged as consideration for real and effectively rendered services.

Between August 10, 2021 and August 23, 2021, the CMF held a public consultation process regarding a proposed amendment to the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, published in December 2019. The proposal includes accounting information and analysis to comply with the full implementation of Basel III standards. On October 7, 2021, the CMF issued Circular 2,295, which sets forth the most relevant amendments to the Compendium in connection with the implementation of Basel III. See “Regulation and Supervision—Revised Compendium”).

On August 13, 2021, the CMF issued General Rule No. 460, regulating certain aspects of the joint commercialization of insurance products and financial products (or renegotiation thereof) by banks and other entities.

On August 23, 2021, the Central Bank published an amendment to its Compendium of Financial Standards, recognizing new international reference rates, including foreign reference rates free of risk such as SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate), ESTR (Euro Short-term Rate), SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average) TONA (Tokyo Overnight Average Rate) and SARON (Swiss Average Rate Overnight). This regulation is aimed at maintaining the proper functioning of credit and derivatives operations in the local market and facilitate transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) following its phase out.

On January 4, 2023, Law 21,521 (the “Fintech Law”) was published in the Official Gazette to promote competition and financial inclusion through innovation and use of technology in financial services that would regulate the Fintech industry in Chile. Pursuant to the Fintech Law, the CMF is responsible for supervising services, such as collective financing platforms, alternative trading services, order routers and financial instrument intermediaries. In addition, the Fintech Law creates an open finance system where several entities participating in the financial system such as banks and credit card providers, among others, will have to provide certain information of their clients to a centralized system in order to minimize information asymmetries between financial services providers and increase competition, inclusion and innovation in the industry. As of the date of this Prospectus, only part of the Fintech Law is in force, while a substantial part of its provisions (including the open finance system rules) will become effective when the ancillary regulations, which are expected to be issued by the CMF in 2024, enter into effect.

Commissions in Money Lending Transactions

On August 5, 2022, the CMF issued General Rule No. 484 setting forth the requirements for commissions to be distinguished from interest charges in money lending transactions governed by Law No. 18,010. Pursuant to Article 2 of Law No. 18,010, any amount charged in a credit transaction over and above the principal is deemed interest, except for certain commissions that meet certain requirements under the CMF’s relevant regulations. According to General Rule No. 484, for commissions to be distinguished from interest, they must be previously informed to and accepted by the debtor, must correspond to real and credible services rendered to the debtor, and may not relate to the appraisal of the loan or have the purpose of reducing the debtor’s risk.

Recent Developments

On January 5, 2022, the CMF issued General Rule (*Norma de Carácter General*) No. 463 allowing insurance companies to invest, for purposes of their technical reserves and risk equity, in bonds without a fixed term to maturity (perpetual bonds) issued by Chilean banks.

On June 16, 2022, the Central Bank issued amendments to chapters III.E.1 and III.E.2 of the Compendium of Financial Standards, providing for new regulations applicable to saving accounts. The main amendments include the optionality of offering such accounts in a fully virtual way, certain flexibilization of the limits and terms applicable to interest and indexation, and certain disclosure obligations.

Between August 17, 2022 and October 21, 2022, and between November 22, 2022 and December 31, 2022, the CMF held public consultation processes regarding a proposed amendment to the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks. The proposal purports to create a standardized model for the provisioning requirements applicable to a bank's consumer loan portfolio. As of the date of this Prospectus, the CMF has not published the relevant regulation.

On December 19, 2022, the CMF issued circular No. 2,329, providing for certain amendments to chapters 2-4, 2-5, 2-9 and 2-10 of the Updated Compilation of Standards, to conform their provisions to the new rules issued by the Central Bank.

THE BANK

We are a state-owned financial institution (wholly owned by the Republic of Chile) that operates as an autonomous entity governed by its organic law, which was enacted on July 24, 1953 and, as of the date of this Prospectus, was contained in Decree Law No. 2,079 dated December 16, 1977, published in the Official Gazette on January 18, 1978 (as amended, the "Organic Law"). We are one of the oldest financial institutions in Chile, with our predecessor starting operations in 1855. We are also the fifth largest financial institution in terms of aggregate loans granted in Chile and the largest in terms of the number of customers and geographic coverage (in terms of number of Chilean cities with a branch) as of December 31, 2022. Our origins trace to the mergers of the Caja Nacional de Ahorros, the Caja de Crédito Agrario, the Caja de Crédito Hipotecário and the Instituto de Crédito Industrial. We are domiciled in Chile. Our registration number with the CMF is 012 and our tax identification number (known as the *Rol Único Tributario*, or "RUT" in Chile) is 97.030.000-7. Our principal office is located at Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins 1111, Santiago, Chile. Our main telephone number is +562 2-970-7000 and our website is www.bancoestado.cl. Information contained on, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated by reference in, and shall not be considered part of, this Prospectus.

MANAGEMENT

Recent Developments

On March 10, 2023, Ms. Jessica López left her position as the Chairman of our Board of Directors of the Bank and of the Executive Committee, following her designation as Chile's Public Works Minister.

On March 10, 2023, Ms. Nicole Winkler resigned her position as Planning and Studies Manager. As of the date of this Prospectus, her position remained vacant.

On April 3, 2023, President Boric appointed Mr. Daniel Hojman and Ms. Verónica Kunze as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank and of the Executive Committee, respectively.

Executive Committee

The Organic Law provides that the senior management of the Bank shall be conducted by an Executive Committee made up of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Executive General Manager of the Bank. The current members of the Executive Committee are Daniel Hojman (Chairman), Verónica Kunze (Vice-Chairman) and Óscar González (Executive General Manager). Our General Counsel attends meetings of the Executive Committee but does not vote.

According to the Organic Law, the powers of the Executive Committee extend to all matters concerning the management and operation of the Bank. In this context the Executive Committee may agree, execute and deliver any act or agreement aimed to the satisfaction of the Bank's purpose and it is specially entrusted with:

- fixing the terms and conditions for the various transactions entered into by the Bank, such as guarantees, maximum amounts and interest rates, in accordance with the legal provisions governing the matter;

- ensuring compliance with its resolutions, rules and instructions;

- approving the annual budget for investments and expenditures, any amendments thereto, the financial statements and annual report;

- reporting to the Board of Directors annually on the Bank's operation and performance;

- approving the investment, purchase and sale of real estate, securities or other personal property;

- approving credit applications and other operations, the obtaining of domestic or foreign loans and the granting of bonds, collateral and other forms of securities;

- appointing senior management and reviewing the reports from the Executive General Manager and other senior management; and

- providing general instructions to management and personnel regarding our efficient and successful operation.

In managing the Bank, the Executive Committee is required to follow applicable laws and regulations, the policies and regulations issued by monetary authorities, and instructions of the Board of Directors and the Commission for the Financial Markets.

Board of Directors

The Bank's Board of Directors oversees the Bank's policies and operations and is in charge of its oversight (*dirección superior*). Pursuant to the Organic Law, the Board of Directors is formed by seven members, six of the members being appointed by the President of Chile and one member being elected by the Bank's employees. Employees are also entitled to elect an alternate member to the board. In addition, our General Counsel attends meetings of the Board of Directors but does not vote. The Chairman of the Bank is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee.

The duties of the Board of Directors include the following:

- setting the general policy of the Bank, establishing the general rules applicable to its transactions;
- issuing the Bank's internal regulations;
- approving the compensation system of the Bank's personnel;
- creating or eliminating branches in Chile or abroad;
- deciding on issues submitted to it by the Executive Committee;
- exercising the high-level supervision and control of the Bank by periodically reviewing its operations and activities;
- approving the annual report and financial results and reporting to the President of Chile on the Bank's operations and development; and
- proposing to the President of Chile the allocation of our net income at the end of each financial year.

The members of our Board of Directors are:

Name	Age	Position	Year Appointed
Daniel Hojman.....................	50	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank and of the Executive Committee	2023
Verónica Kunze	50	Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank and of the Executive Committee	2023
Tamara Agnic.......................	59	Member	2022
Elena Serrano.......................	75	Member	2022
Enrique Román	68	Member	2022
Pablo Zamora.......................	42	Member	2022
Edith Signé...........................	56	Member (Employee Representative)	2014
Jaime Soto............................	52	Alternate Member (Employee Representative)	2018

Daniel Hojman is the Chairman of our Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee and was appointed to this position in April 2023. Mr. Hojman holds a degree in Economics from Harvard University and has extensive academic experience. Before assuming these positions at BancoEstado, Mr. Hojman served as Vice-Chairman of our Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee starting in 2022. He worked for the Faculty of Economics and Business and was Vice-rector for Economic Affairs and Institutional Management at the Universidad de Chile. Mr. Hojman was also a member of the Center for Conflict and Social Cohesion (COES) and the Honorary Committee of the PhD program in Economic Policy and Government at Harvard University. Further, Mr. Hojman was an associate professor at Harvard Kennedy School. Mr. Hojman is 50 years old.

Verónica Kunze is the Vice-Chairman of our Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee and was appointed to this position in April 2023. Ms. Kunze holds an undergraduate and a master's degree in Economics from Universidad de Chile, and a MPhil in economics from University of Cambridge, where she has also undertaken doctoral level studies in economics. Before assuming these positions at BancoEstado, Ms. Kunze served as Chile's Undersecretary of Tourism from March 2022 to March 2023. Further, Ms. Kunze was Associate Researcher at University of Cambridge, Planning and Studies Manager at the Chilean Federation of Tourism Sector Businesses, a member of the Committee of Experts of the World Tourism Organization, and Head of the Studies and Territory Division at Chile's Secretariat of Economy, Development and Tourism. Additionally, she is a 100 Women Leaders Prize laureate. Ms. Kunze is 50 years old.

Tamara Agnic is a member of our Board of Directors, and was appointed to this position in 2022. Ms. Agnic holds a degree in Commercial Engineering from the Universidad de Santiago de Chile and an MBA from the Universidad Adolfo Ibañez. She is an expert in corporate governance, compliance integrity, anti-corruption systems and ESG. Ms. Agnic has more than 30 years of experience in management positions both in the public and private sectors. Ms. Agnic currently serves as Director and Vice-president of Chile Transparente and, until her appointment as member of our Board of Directors, she held the position of Director of Azul Azul S.A., where she was also a member of the audit committee. Ms. Agnic has served as Superintendent of Pensions and, as such, was part of the financial stability committee. In addition, she represented Chile for six years before international organizations related to the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism, chairing the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD) in 2012. Ms. Agnic has also been a professor at postgraduate courses at universities in Argentina and at the Academy of Political and Strategic Studies (ANPE) of the Ministry of Defense. Ms. Agnic is 59 years old.

Elena Serrano is a member of our Board of Directors, and was appointed to this position in 2022. Ms. Serrano holds a Lawyer's degree from the Pontificia Universidad Católica and an Executive Coaching certificate from Georgetown University. She has served as International Strategic Communications Consultant at the World Bank and IMAGO Global, among other institutions, and is a member of the thinktank Espacio Público. Further, Ms. Serrano served as Director at Casa de Moneda de Chile and Fundación Multitudes and Counsel Member at ComunidadMujer. From 1998 to 2007, Ms. Serrano served as Manager of External Affairs for the Latin American Region at the World Bank. Additionally, Ms. Serrano previously worked at the Central Bank, Citibank NA, Fundación Imagen de Chile and the Universidad Alberto Hurtado. Ms. Serrano is 75 years old.

Enrique Román is a member of our Board of Directors, and was appointed to this position in 2022. He holds a degree in Economics from the Universidad de Chile, a master in Philosophy from the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam and a PhD in Philosophy from the Radbound University. He was an Executive Director of Red Productiva - USAID in Ecuador, a member of the Board of Directors of Correos de Chile and a director at different health companies. Mr. Román has advised different countries through consultancies to the World Bank, the IDB and the Government of Chile in the installation of programs for innovation, competitiveness, productivity, business development, support to SMEs, export promotion and cluster in the mining sector. He served as manager of the Production Development Corporation (CORFO) of Chile, advisor to the National Council for Innovation and Competitiveness of the Government of Chile and member of the Project Evaluation Committee of the Competitive Fund for the Improvement of Quality and Equity in Education. Mr. Román is 68 years old.

Pablo Zamora is a member of our Board of Directors, and was appointed to this position in 2022. Mr. Zamora holds a degree in Intellectual Property and Technology Commercialization from the University of California, Davis, and a PhD in Biotechnology from the Universidad de Santiago de Chile. He is co-founder of The Not Company, where he served as Vice-president of Science and Research and as Chief Scientific Officer, being responsible for managing research and development, developing processes, technologies and products. Mr. Zamora is also co-founder of the Center for Innovation in Life Sciences at the University of California, Davis, where he served as associate director, also working in the research, science and technology fields. In April 2022, he was appointed member of the Board of Directors of Fundación Chile. Mr. Zamora is 42 years old.

Edith Signé has served as Employee Representative on our Board of Directors since September 2014. Edith is a preschool teacher with a degree from the Universidad Metropolitana de Ciencias de la Educación (UMCE, former Instituto Pedagógico, Universidad de Chile). Ms. Signé Rodríguez has also received a degree in Financial Engineering from the Instituto de Estudios Bancarios Guillermo Subercaseaux, an MA in Human Resource Management and Management Skills from the Institute for Executive Development Chile (IEDE), a diploma in Public Management and Women's Studies from the Instituto de Asuntos Públicos, Universidad de Chile and a diploma in Trade Union Studies and Management from the Facultad de Economía y Negocios, Universidad de Chile. Ms. Signé Rodríguez has worked at BancoEstado branches and central offices since 1995. Her first appointment was at the Bank's Ahumada branch, and she later served in both the Corporate Financial Department and the Institutional Banking Department. Ms. Signé Rodríguez also served as an advisor in the Human Resources Department and as a commercial advisor to the Metropolitan and Northern divisions, as well as to the Controller's Office. Ms. Signé Rodríguez was director of the Banco del Estado's National Workers' Union between 2004 and 2006, and the Union's Secretary General from 2006 to 2010, a post which she held again from 2012 to 2014. Ms. Signé Rodríguez is 56 years old.

Jaime Soto was elected as Alternate Employee Representative of our Board of Directors in August 2018. Mr. Soto joined the Bank in 1989. His first appointment was at the Quinta Normal branch. He later served as cashier at the Ahumada branch and at the headquarters' treasury. In 1997, Mr. Soto began working at the Operational Management Department in the implementations of projects. In 2001, Mr. Soto was appointed Head of Operations of the Santo Domingo office and later of the Paseo Huérfanos office, where he served until 2009. Since then, Mr. Soto served as Administrative Chief at the Bandera office and Administrative Cashier Chief and Administrative Chief of the Bank's headquarters. Mr. Soto is 52 years old.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is composed of three members appointed by the Board of Directors and two members appointed by the Executive Committee. Each of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee is required to designate a member of the Audit Committee who is "technically qualified" and independent from the management and direction of the Bank. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer, the General Counsel and the Comptroller may participate in the Audit Committee without voting rights. The current members of the Audit Committee are Tamara Agnic (President), Daniel Hojman (member of the Executive Committee), Elena Serrano (counselor), Christian Haidl (independent) and Rosita Ackermann (independent). Christian Haidl and Rosita Ackermann were appointed independent members by the Board of Directors and by the Executive Committee, respectively.

Executive Officers and Key Management

The Bank's executive officers and key management are:

Name	Age	Position	Year Appointed
Óscar González	68	Executive General Manager and member of the Executive Committee	2022
Pablo Lagos	72	General Counsel	2022
Victoria Martínez	67	Corporate Comptroller	2022
María Soledad Ovando	55	General Credit Manager	2022
Andrea Silva	49	Chief Financial Officer	2021
Antonio Bertrand	66	General Administration Manager	2022
Eduardo de las Heras	59	Operations and Systems Manager	2022
Aubrey Robinson	48	Manager of Corporate Risk Management	2022
Pablo Mayorga	62	Corporate Compliance Officer	2021

Óscar González has been our Executive General Manager and member of the Executive Committee since May 2022. Mr. González has a degree in industrial engineering from the Universidad de Chile. Prior to becoming Executive General Manager, Mr. González served as Planning and Comptroller Manager from 2000 to 2022, and, previously, as General Manager of our collections affiliate. Before his service with BancoEstado, Mr. González was Risk Control Manager at CorpGroup, Director of Supervision at the CMF and Assistant Planning and Studies Manager at Banco Osorno y La Unión. Mr. González is 68 years old.

Pablo Lagos has been our General Counsel since October 2022. Mr. Lagos holds a Lawyer's degree from the Universidad de Chile. He has extensive knowledge in corporate law, compliance, dispute resolution, negotiations and regulations. Before assuming this position at BancoEstado, which he also held from 2006 to 2010, Mr. Lagos served as General Counsel at Correos de Chile and the Chilean Production Development Corporation, and as Director of several state-owned enterprises and public bodies. Additionally, Mr. Lagos was Legal Advisor and Executive Secretary of the Chilean National Narcotics Control Counsel and as Executive Vice President of the working group on the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States. Mr. Lagos is 72 years old.

Victoria Martínez has been our Corporate Comptroller since 2022. Ms. Martínez has a degree in business from the Universidad de Chile and a specialization in occupational psychology from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Ms. Martínez previously served as General Administration Manager from 2008 to 2022, as Branch and Distance Banking manager, and in our brokerage and fund management affiliates. Before her work at BancoEstado, Ms. Martínez worked as General Manager of AFP Futuro, Development Manager at AFP Protección, Commercial Manager at AFP Libertador, and was an employee at the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications. Ms. Martínez is 66 years old.

María Soledad Ovando has been our General Credit Manager since July 2022. Ms. Ovando holds an Industrial Engineering degree from the Universidad de Chile. She has extensive experience in the provision of financial services to micro and small businesses. Before assuming this position at BancoEstado, Ms. Ovando served as our Deputy Manager for Public Affairs, Manager of BancoEstado Microempresas and Small Businesses Manager. Further, Ms. Ovando has served as Director Fundación Base Pública, EmpreDiem and Sistema B, and as Executive Director at Sistema B. In addition, Ms. Ovando was Advisor to the Chilean Solidarity and Social Investment Fund. Ms. Ovando is 55 years old.

Andrea Silva has been our Chief Financial Officer since April 2021. Mrs. Silva Da Bove holds a civil engineering degree from Universidad de Chile. She has over 19 years of experience in the financial sector, mostly associated with market risk, capital markets and liability management transactions. Prior to her appointment as Chief Financial Officer, Mrs. Silva served as the Banks' Assets and Liabilities Manager, a position she assumed in 2014. She is also a member of the board of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, which is our fund administration business. Mrs. Silva is 49 years old.

Antonio Bertrand has been our General Administration Manager since 2022. Mr. Bertrand has degrees in commercial engineering and accounting, and a master's degree in finance. Mr. Bertrand joined BancoEstado more than 25 years ago, and previously served as Financial Resources Manager and Branches Division Manager. Ms. Bertrand is 66 years old.

Eduardo de Las Heras has been our Operations and Systems Manager since October 2022. Mr. de Las Heras has a degree in industrial engineering from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. From 2006 to 2022, he served as our Manager of Corporate Risk Management. Prior to 2006, Mr. de Las Heras was Personal, Micro and Small Business Risk Manager at BancoEstado. Before joining BancoEstado, Mr. de Las Heras was Assistant Manager and Manager of Business and Personal Credit at Banco de A. Edwards, Director of Credit at Banco HNS and Director of CDRS S.A. Mr. de Las Heras has also served as the Vice President of the Risk Committee of the Association of Banks and Financial Institutions and of Baned Servicios Financieros. Mr. de Las Heras is 59 years old.

Aubrey Robinson has been our Manager of Corporate Risk Management since December 2022. Mr. Robinson has a degree in industrial engineering and a diploma in business intelligence, both from the Pontificia Universidad de Chile. He has over 17 years of experience in the domestic financial sector, with a focus on credit risk management in the personal and small and medium businesses segment. Mr.

Robinson joined BancoEstado in 2013, previously serving as Manager of Proactive Retail Risk Management. Before joining BancoEstado, Mr. Robinson held several managerial positions at Scotiabank, including SME Risk Manager and Risk Analytics Manager. Mr. Robinson is 48 years old.

Pablo Mayorga has been our Corporate Compliance Officer since May 2021. Mr. Mayorga has a degree in commercial engineering from the Universidad de Chile. Prior to 2021, Mr. Mayorga held various executive positions in the Chilean financial sector, related to the management of national and international investments, research related to international financing and advice to public entities. Mr. Mayorga joined BancoEstado in 1990 as advisor of the President of the Bank. Between 1995 and 2011, Mr. Mayorga held the positions of Assistant Manager and Manager of International Business. Between 2004 and 2011, he served as director of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, being appointed as general manager of its subsidiary until April 2021. Mr. Mayorga is 62 years old.

Business Address

The business address of our Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Executive Officers and Key Management is Banco del Estado de Chile, Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins 1111, Santiago, Chile.

Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the aggregate amount of compensation paid by us to all of the members of our Board of Directors was Ch$690.0 million, including attendance fees and monthly stipends. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the aggregate amount of compensation paid by us to all of our executive officers and key management was Ch$3,952.0 million.

The total compensation for the members of our Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Key Management for the year ending December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 was Ch$4,776 million, Ch$4,690 million and Ch$4,642 million, respectively.

Employees

As of December 31, 2022, on a consolidated basis, we and our subsidiaries had 15,352 employees, 10,049 of whom worked at the Bank and 5,303 of whom worked at our subsidiaries.

All of our employees have health and life insurance.

As of the date of this Prospectus, we enjoyed good relations with our employees and their unions, and, as required by our Organic Law, labor has a representative on the Board of Directors. See "Risk Factors—A Worsening of Labor Relations in Chile Could Impact Our Business." As of December 31, 2022, 91.9% of our employees were unionized**.** See "Business—Employees." The following chart summarizes the number of employees employed by us.

	At December 31,		
	2020	**2021**	**2022**
Employees			
Bank	9,877	9,983	10,049
Subsidiaries:			
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	51	51	49
BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	122	121	119
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	76	71	67
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	1,232	1,191	1,136
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranzas S.A.	728	705	700
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios, S.A.	1,585	1,784	1,774
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	1,211	1,469	1,320
Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales CajaVecina S.A.	59	53	56
Red Global S.A.	42	61	82
Subtotal Subsidiaries	5,106	5,506	5,303
Total	**14,983**	**15,489**	15,352
Union	13,844	14,110	14,111
%Union	92.4%	91.1%	91.9%
Non-Union	1,139	1,379	1,241
%Non-Union	7.6%	8.9%	8.1%

Shareholding

We are 100% owned by the Republic of Chile and our capital is not divided into shares or any other form of capital participation. Accordingly, no officer or member of our Board of Directors owns any of our capital stock.

Material Contracts

As of the date of this Prospectus, there were no material contracts that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Bank.

Conflicts of Interest

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to the bank by any of the members of either the Board of Directors or management in respect of their private or other duties.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

General

In the ordinary course of our business, we engage in a variety of transactions with certain of our affiliates and related parties. The Corporations Act requires that our transactions with related parties be on an arms' length basis or on similar terms to those customarily prevailing in the market. We are required to compare the terms of any such transaction to those prevailing in the market at the date the transaction is entered into. Directors of companies that violate this provision are personally liable for losses resulting from such violations. Under the General Banking Law, transaction between a bank and its affiliates are subject to certain additional restrictions. See "Regulation and Supervision—Lending Limits."

Under the Corporations Act, a "related transaction" is deemed to be any operation between the corporation and (i) one or more related persons under Article 100 of the Securities Market Act (see below), (ii) a director, manager, administrator, principal officer or liquidator of the corporation, by him/herself or on behalf of persons other than the corporation, or their respective spouses or blood or marriage relatives to the second degree, (iii) an entity of which any of the persons indicated in the previous numeral is the direct or indirect owner of ten percent or more of its capital or a director, manager or officer, (iv) a person or entity determined by the by-laws of the corporation or the board committee, and (v) an entity in which a director, manager, administrator, principal officer or liquidator of the corporation, has acted in any of those capacities during the immediately previous 18 months.

Article 100 of the Securities Market Act provides that the following persons are related to a company: (i) the other entities of the business conglomerate to which the company belongs, (ii) parents, subsidiaries and equity-method investors and investees of the company, (iii) all directors, managers, officers and liquidators of the company, and their spouses or blood relatives to the second degree, or any entity controlled, directly or indirectly, by any of the referred individuals, (iv) any person that, by him/herself or with other persons under a joint action agreement, may appoint at least one member of the management of the company or controls 10 percent or more of the capital or voting capital of a stock company, and (v) other entities or persons determined as such by the CMF.

A public corporation may only enter into a related transaction when its aim is to contribute to the corporate well-being, its conditions are consistent with the price, terms and conditions prevailing in the market and the corporation has followed the procedure indicated in the Corporations Act. The procedure to approve a related transaction can be summarized as follows: (i) the directors, managers, administrators, principal officers and liquidators involved in the potential transaction must give notice thereof to the board (these persons are obligated to disclose their interest in the transaction and their reasons to justify the convenience of the transaction for the corporation, both of which must be informed to the public), (ii) the absolute majority of the board – excluding any director involved in the transaction – must approve the transaction, (iii) the approval given by the board must be informed to the next shareholders' meeting, (iv) if the directors involved in the transaction form the majority of the board, the transaction may only be approved by the unanimity of the remaining directors or by two thirds of the issued voting shares in the corporation in an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, and (v) where the approval of the shareholders' meeting is required, the board will request an independent appraiser to submit to the shareholders the conclusions regarding the conditions of the transaction.

These rules are not applicable to non-material transactions in terms of amounts involved; customary transactions included in the ordinary course of business of the corporation, according to the policies approved by the board, which must be consistent with the corporate purpose of the corporation, and transactions with another entity of which the corporation owns at least 95% of its shares or rights.

Non-compliance with these rules does not invalidate the transaction but the persons involved will be obligated to transfer the benefit accrued thereby from the transaction to the corporation and are liable for the potential damages suffered by the corporation. These rules apply to all public corporations and to their subsidiaries, regardless of their corporate type. As of the date of this Prospectus, we were in compliance with these rules.

As of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, loans (before allowances) to related parties totaled Ch$21.86 billion (US$30.7 million), Ch$29.09 billion (US$34.43 million) and Ch$55.32 billion (US$64.76 million), respectively. As of December 31, 2020, we had contingent loans to related parties of Ch$30.27 billion (US$42.58 million). As of December 31, 2021, we had contingent loans to related parties of Ch$44.28 billion (US$52.42 million). As of December 31, 2022, we had contingent loans to related parties of Ch$64.20 billion (US$75.15 million). As of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, we had no other related party receivables.

During 2020 and 2021, we had the following income (expenses) from services provided to (by) related parties, using the accounting standards included in the Old Compendium:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2020		**2021**	
	Income	**Expense**	**Income**	**Expense**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)			
Interest and inflation-indexing income (expenses)	Ch$2,591	Ch$(208)	Ch$ 3,425	Ch$ (31)
Income (expenses) from commissions and services	369	(72)	377	–
Exchange differences	40	–	130	(2)
Expenses from operational support	–	(841)	–	(759)
Other expenses	–	(26)	–	(28)
Totals	**Ch$3,000**	**Ch$(1,147)**	**Ch$3,932**	**Ch$ (820)**

During 2021 and 2022, we had the following income (expenses) from services provided to (by) related parties, using the accounting standards included in the Revised Compendium:

	Year ended December 31, 2021					Year ended December 31, 2022				
	Parent Company	**Other Legal Entity**	**Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank**	**Other related parties**	**Total**	**Parent Company**	**Other Legal Entity**	**Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank**	**Other related parties**	**Total**
	(in millions of nominal Ch$)					**(in millions of nominal Ch$)**				
Interest income	Ch$	Ch$ 99	Ch$ 7	Ch$ 716	Ch$ 822	Ch$	Ch$ 608	Ch$ 15	Ch$ 905	Ch$ 1,528
Inflation indexation income	-	30	3	2,570	2,603	-	227	41	4,663	4,931
Commission income	-	177	24	176	377	-	49	28	168	245
Net financial income	-	107	-	21	128	-	22	1	17	40
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	**-**	**413**	**34**	**3,483**	**3,930**	**-**	**906**	**85**	**5,753**	**6,744**
Interest expense	-	-	(2)	(26)	(28)	-	-	(1)	(383)	(384)
Inflation indexation expenses	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	(27)	(27)
Commission expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(3)	(4)
Credit loss expenses	-	(1,694)	-	(186)	(1,880)	-	(2,651)	-	(196)	(2,847)
Employee benefit obligation expense	-	-	(3,882)	(64,974)	(68,856)	-	-	(3,616)	(55,677)	(59,293)
Administrative expenses	-	(659)	-	(100)	(759)	-	(1,439)	-	(365)	(1,804)
Other expenses	-	-	(1)	(27)	(28)	-	-	-	(29)	(29)
Total expenses	**Ch$**	**Ch$ (2,353**	**Ch$ (3,885)**	**Ch$ (65,316)**	**Ch$ (71,554)**	**Ch$**	**Ch$ (4,090)**	**Ch$(3,618)**	**Ch$ (56,680)**	**Ch$(64,388)**

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

General

The Notes will be offered outside the United States to non-U.S. persons pursuant to Regulation S, or offered in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A only to QIBs. The Issuer may issue and have outstanding from time to time up to US$5.0 billion principal amount in the aggregate of Medium-Term Notes (the "Notes") under this Program. If the Notes are admitted to trading on a European Economic Area or United Kingdom exchange or offered to the public in a Member State of the European Economic Area or in the United Kingdom in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation, the minimum Specified Denomination of the Notes will be Euro 100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than the Euro, the equivalent amount in such currency) or such higher amount as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant Central Bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency. The Notes will have the terms described below, including, as described below, the terms specified in the Final Terms of the applicable Series of Notes, except that references below to interest payments and interest-related information do not apply to certain OID Notes (as defined in "Taxation").

The Notes are to be issued under a Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement dated as of January 25, 2012, as amended, among the Issuer, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, as fiscal agent (in such capacity, the "Fiscal Agent"), paying agent and transfer agent, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as U.S. paying agent, U.S. registrar and U.S. transfer agent, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., as the Luxembourg listing agent and registrar, and the other paying agents and transfer agents named therein, as further amended and supplemented from time to time (the "Fiscal Agency Agreement"), in registered or bearer form as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The following description of certain provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement do not purport to be complete, and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement, including the definitions therein of certain terms.

The Issuer may, from time to time, re-open one or more Series of Notes and issue Additional Notes (as defined below in "Additional Notes") with the same terms (including maturity and interest payment terms but excluding original issue date and offering price) as Notes issued on an earlier date; provided that a Series of Notes may not comprise both Notes in bearer form and Notes in registered form. After such Additional Notes are issued they will be fungible with the previously issued Notes if specified in the applicable Final Terms, provided further that if the Additional Notes are not fungible with the earlier Notes for United States federal income tax purposes, the Additional Notes will have a separate CUSIP number. Each such Series may contain one or more tranches of Notes (each, a "Tranche") having identical terms, including the original issue date and the offering price; provided that a Tranche of Notes may not comprise both Notes in bearer form and Notes in registered form.

Each Note will be unsecured and will be a senior debt obligation that will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer thereof.

The Final Terms relating to a Tranche of Notes issued by the Issuer will describe the following terms: (i) the name of the Issuer; (ii) the currency or composite currency in which the Notes of such Tranche will be denominated (each such currency or composite currency, a "Specified Currency") and, if other than the Specified Currency, the currency or composite currency in which payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on the Notes of such Series will be made (the "Payment Currency") and, if the Specified Currency or Payment Currency is other than U.S. Dollars, certain other terms relating to such Notes (a "Foreign Currency Note") and such Specified Currency or Payment Currency; (iii) whether such Notes are Fixed Rate Notes or Floating Rate Notes (including whether such Notes are Regular Floating Rate Notes, Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Notes or Inverse Floating Rate Notes, each as defined below); (iv) the price at which such Notes will be issued (the "Issue Price"); (v) the date on which such Notes will be issued (the "Original Issue Date"); (vi) the date on which such Notes will mature, which date will be no less than one year and no more than thirty years following the Original Issue Date; (vii) if such Notes are Fixed Rate Notes, the rate per annum at which such Notes will bear interest, if any; (viii) if such Notes are Floating Rate Notes, the base rate (the "Base Rate"), the initial interest rate (the "Initial Interest Rate"), the minimum interest rate (the "Minimum Interest Rate") (provided that if no Minimum Interest Rate is specified or if indicated that the Minimum Interest Rate is "not applicable," the Minimum Interest Rate shall be zero), the maximum interest rate (the "Maximum Interest Rate"), the Interest Payment Dates, the period to maturity of the instrument, obligation or index with respect to which the calculation agent will calculate the interest rate basis or bases (the "Index Maturity"), the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (all as defined below), if any; (ix) whether such Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer, or repaid at the option of the holder, prior to its stated maturity as described under "Optional Redemption" and "Repayment at the Noteholders' Option; Repurchase" below, including, in the case of any OID Notes, the information necessary to determine the amount due upon redemption or repayment; (x) whether such Notes will be subject to repurchase upon a Change of Control as described under "Repurchase of Notes upon a Change of Control" below; and (xi) if such Notes are Additional Notes (as defined below), a description of the original issue date and aggregate principal amount of the prior Tranche of Notes having terms (other than the original issue date and offering price) identical to such Additional Notes. In addition, each Final Terms with respect to a Tranche of Notes will identify the Dealer(s) participating in the distribution of such Notes. See "Plan of Distribution." Each Final Terms relating to Notes will be in, or substantially in, the relevant forms included under "Form of Final Terms" below.

Any relevant tax consequences associated with the terms of the Notes which have not been described under "Taxation—United States Federal Income Taxation" below will be described in a supplement to this Prospectus, as applicable.

If any Notes are to be issued as Foreign Currency Notes, the applicable Final Terms will specify the currency or currencies, which may be composite currencies, in which the purchase price of such Notes are to be paid by the purchaser, and the currency or currencies, which may be composite currencies, in which the principal at maturity or earlier redemption, premium, if any, and interest, if any, with respect to such Notes may be paid, if applicable. See "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes."

Subject to such additional restrictions as are described under "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes," Notes of each Tranche will mature on a day specified in the applicable Final Terms, as selected by the initial purchaser and agreed to by the Issuer. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Notes will have a maturity of no less than one year and no more than thirty years following the Original Issue Date of such Notes. In the event that such maturity date of any Notes or any date fixed for redemption or repayment of any Notes (collectively, the "Maturity Date") is not a Business Day (as defined below), principal and interest payable at maturity or upon such redemption or repayment will be paid on the next succeeding Business Day with the same effect as if such Business Day were the Maturity Date. No interest shall accrue for the period from and after the Maturity Date to such next succeeding Business Day. All Notes will be entitled to payment of the outstanding principal amount on their final maturity date.

"Business Day" means, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, any day other than a Saturday or Sunday or any other day on which banking institutions are generally authorized or obligated by law or regulation to close in (i) the principal financial center of the country of the currency in which the Notes are denominated (if the Note is denominated in a Specified Currency other than Euro) and (ii) any additional financial center specified in the applicable Final Terms (as the case may be); *provided, however*, that with respect to Notes denominated in Euro, such day is a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) System is open.

Forms of Notes

Bearer Notes

If specified in the applicable Final Terms, Notes of a Tranche will be in bearer form ("Bearer Notes") and will initially be represented by one or more temporary global Notes or permanent global Notes, without interest coupons attached and, in the case of definitive Notes, will be serially numbered and will:

(i) if any such global Note is intended to be issued in new global note form ("NGN"), as stated in the applicable Final Terms, be delivered to a common safekeeper (the "Common Safekeeper") for Euroclear Bank SA/NV as operator of the Euroclear System ("Euroclear") and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme ("Clearstream, Luxembourg") (each an "ICSD" and together the "ICSDs"):

(a) *records of the ICSDs*. The principal amount and/or number of each Note represented by the global Note shall be the amount from time to time entered in the records of both ICSDs, *provided, however*, that the aggregate principal amount of Notes represented by a global Note shall be as set forth on the face of such note. The records of the ICSDs (which expression means the records that each ICSD holds for its customers which reflect the amount of such customer's interest in the Notes) shall be conclusive evidence of the principal amount and/or number of each Note represented by the global Note and, for these purposes, a statement (which statement shall be made available to the bearer upon request) issued by an ICSD stating the principal amount and/or number of Notes so represented at any time shall be conclusive evidence of the records of the relevant ICSD at that time;

(b) on any redemption or payment of an installment or interest being made in respect of, or purchase and cancellation of, any of the Notes represented by such global Note the Issuer shall procure that details of any redemption, payment, or purchase and cancellation (as the case may be) in respect of the global Note shall be entered pro rata in the records of the ICSDs and, upon any such entry being made, the principal amount and/or number of the Notes recorded in the records of the ICSDs and represented by the global Note shall be reduced by the aggregate principal amount and/or number of the Notes so redeemed or purchased and cancelled or by the aggregate amount of such installment so paid; and

(ii) if any such global Note is to be issued in classic global note form ("CGN"), be delivered to a common depositary (the "Common Depositary") for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other recognized or agreed clearing system.

Bearer Notes in definitive form will be issued with coupons attached. Except as set out below, title to Bearer Notes and any coupons will pass by delivery. The Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and any Paying Agent (as defined below) may deem and treat the bearer of any Bearer Note or coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any global Note, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding sentence. For so long as any of the Notes are represented by a global Note, each person who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular principal amount of Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the principal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes except in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and any Paying Agent as the holder of such principal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on the Notes, the right to which shall be vested, as against the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and any Paying Agent solely in the bearer of the relevant global Note in accordance with and subject to its terms (and the expressions "Noteholder" and "Holder of Notes" and related expressions shall be construed accordingly). Notes which are represented by a global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

References herein to "Bearer Notes" shall, except where otherwise indicated, include interests in a temporary or permanent global Note as well as definitive Notes and any coupons attached thereto.

The applicable Final Terms will specify whether (i) United States Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (or a successor rule or, pursuant to published guidance, a rule identical to such rule), (the "TEFRA C Rules"), (ii) United States Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (or a successor rule or, pursuant to published guidance, a rule identical to such rule) (the "TEFRA D Rules") or (iii) if the Notes do not have a maturity of more than 365 days (including unilateral rights to roll over or extend), neither the TEFRA C Rules nor the TEFRA D Rules, is applicable to the Notes. If so specified in the applicable Final Terms, in the case of a Bearer Note to which the TEFRA D Rules have not been specified to apply, the Bearer Notes may be represented upon issue by one or more permanent global Notes.

Each Bearer Note having a maturity of more than 365 days (including unilateral rights to roll over or extend) and interest coupons pertaining to such Note, if any, will bear the following legend: "Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code."

In general, Bearer Notes that are subject to the TEFRA C Rules or the TEFRA D Rules may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to United States persons. In particular, if the applicable Final Terms specify that the TEFRA D Rules apply, the Bearer Notes may not be delivered, offered, sold or resold, directly or indirectly, in connection with their original issuance or during the Restricted Period (as defined below), in the United States (as defined below) or to or for the account of any United States person (as defined below), other than to certain persons as provided under United States Treasury Regulations. An offer or sale will be considered to be made to a person within the United States if the offeror or seller has an address within the United States for the offeree or purchaser with respect to the offer or sale. The Bearer Notes may only be presented for payment outside the United States to the Non-U.S. Paying Agent (as defined below). In addition, any underwriters, agents and dealers will represent that they have procedures reasonably designed to ensure that their employees or agents who are directly engaged in selling Bearer Notes are aware of the restrictions on the offering, sale, resale or delivery of Bearer Notes.

As used herein, "United States" means the United States (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories and its possessions. "United States person" means (i) a citizen or resident of the

United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia or (iii) an estate or a trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source. "Restricted Period" with respect to each Tranche of Notes means the period which begins on the earlier of the settlement date (or the date on which the Issuer receives the proceeds of the sale of Bearer Notes of such Tranche), or the first date on which the Bearer Notes of such Tranche are offered to persons other than the Dealers, and which ends 40 days after the settlement date (or the date on which the Issuer receives the proceeds of the sale of such Bearer Notes); provided that with respect to a Bearer Note held as part of an unsold allotment or subscription, any offer or sale of such Bearer Note by the Issuer or any Dealer shall be deemed to be during the Restricted Period. An "Ownership Certificate" is a certificate (in a form to be provided), signed or sent by the beneficial owner of the relevant Bearer Note or by a financial institution or clearing organization through which the beneficial owner holds the Bearer Note providing certification that the beneficial owner is not a United States person or person who has purchased for resale to any United States person as required by United States Treasury Regulations.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, each Bearer Note will be represented initially by a temporary global Note, without interest coupons, which will (a) if the temporary global Note is intended to be issued in NGN form, as stated in the applicable Final Terms, be delivered on or prior to the Original Issue Date of the Tranche of Notes to a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (b) if the temporary global Note is to be issued in CGN form, be delivered on or prior to the Original Issue Date of the Tranche of Notes to a Common Depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, or any other recognized or agreed clearing system in the case of a temporary global Note issued in CGN form. Upon deposit of each such temporary global Note, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will credit each subscriber with a principal amount of Notes equal to the principal amount thereof for which it has subscribed and paid. The interests of the beneficial owner or owners in a temporary global Note will be exchangeable after the expiration of the Restricted Period (the "Exchange Date") for an interest in a permanent global Note which will (a) if the permanent global Note is intended to be issued in NGN form, as stated in the applicable Final Terms, be delivered to a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (b) if the permanent global Note is not intended to be issued in NGN form, be delivered to a Common Depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, for credit to the account designated by or on behalf of the beneficial owner thereof, or for definitive Bearer Notes or definitive Registered Notes, as provided in the applicable Final Terms; *provided, however*, that such exchange will be made only upon receipt of Ownership Certificates in the case of Bearer Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules have been specified to apply.

If so specified in the applicable Final Terms, in the case of a Bearer Note to which the TEFRA D Rules have not been specified to apply, the Bearer Notes may be represented upon issue by one or more permanent global Notes.

Registered Notes

If specified in the applicable Final Terms, Notes of a Tranche will be in fully registered form ("Registered Notes"). The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S, which will be sold to non-U.S. persons outside the United States, will be represented by a global note in registered form (a "Regulation S Global Note"). Prior to expiry of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S) applicable to each Tranche of Notes, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may not be offered or sold to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person and such Regulation S Global Note will bear a legend regarding such restrictions on transfer.

The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in the United States or to U.S. persons in exempt transactions pursuant to Rule 144A may only be offered and sold to "qualified institutional buyers" within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act. The Registered Notes of each Tranche sold to QIBs will be represented by a global note in registered form (a "Rule 144A Global Note" and, together with a Regulation S Global Note, the "Registered Global Notes").

Registered Global Notes will either (i) be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), (ii) be deposited with a common depositary for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, or (iii) be deposited with a custodian or depository for, and registered in the name of, a nominee of any other clearing system specified for a particular Tranche or Series of Notes, in each case, as specified in the applicable Final Terms (and in either case the "Register"). Persons holding beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes will be entitled or required, as the case may be, under the circumstances described below, to receive physical delivery of definitive Notes in fully registered form.

The Rule 144A Global Note will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Global Notes will be made to the person shown on the Register as the registered holder of the Registered Global Notes. None of the Issuer, any Paying Agent or any Registrar (as defined below) will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Payments of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of the Registered Notes in definitive form will be made to the persons shown on the Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined below) immediately preceding the due date for payment in the manner provided in that paragraph.

Interests in a Registered Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Registered Notes without interest coupons, receipts or talons attached only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, "Exchange Event" means that (i) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, either DTC has notified the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act as depository for the Notes and no alternative clearing system is available or DTC has ceased to constitute a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act, (ii) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of fourteen days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention to permanently cease business or have in fact done so and, in any such case, no successor clearing system is available or (iii) the Issuer has or will become subject to adverse tax consequences which would not be suffered were the Notes represented by the Registered Global Note in definitive form.

In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Registered Global Note) may give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iii) above, the Issuer may also give notice to the relevant Registrar requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than ten days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the relevant Registrar.

Exchange and Transfer of Notes

A temporary global Bearer Note will be exchangeable in whole but not in part for definitive Bearer Notes (i) if Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other agreed clearing system, as applicable, has informed the Issuer that it has or they have, as the case may be, ceased or will cease to act as the clearing system(s) in respect of the relevant temporary global Note or, (ii) if required by law; but only, in each case, in the case of Bearer Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules have been specified to apply, on or after the Exchange Date and upon delivery of Ownership Certificates. No definitive Bearer Note will be delivered in or to the United States, or to a United States person, except as specifically provided by applicable United States Treasury Regulations. In the event that the relevant temporary global Note is not, in the case of (i) or (ii) above, duly exchanged for definitive Bearer Notes then the terms of such temporary global Note provide for relevant account holders with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and any other agreed clearing system, as applicable, to be able to enforce against the Issuer all rights which they would have had if they had been holding definitive Bearer Notes of the relevant value at the time of such event. Payments by the Issuer to the relevant account holders will be considered as payments to the relevant Noteholder and operate as full and final discharge to the Issuer in this respect.

A permanent global Bearer Note will be exchangeable in whole but not in part for definitive Bearer Notes (i) if Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other agreed clearing system, as applicable, has informed the Issuer that it has or they have, as the case may be, ceased or will cease to act as the clearing system(s) in respect of the relevant permanent global Note or, (ii) if an Event of Default occurs, unless such event is remedied within seven days of its occurrence. In order to make such request the holder must, not less than 45 days before the date on which delivery of definitive Bearer Notes is required, deposit the relevant permanent global Note with the Non-U.S. Paying Agent (as defined below) at its specified office outside the United States for the purposes of the Notes with the form of exchange notice endorsed thereon duly completed. No definitive Bearer Note will be delivered in or to the United States, or to a United States person, except as specifically provided by applicable United States Treasury Regulations. In the event that the relevant permanent global Note is not, in the case of (i) or (ii) above, duly exchanged for definitive Bearer Notes then the terms of such permanent global Note provide for relevant account holders with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and any other agreed clearing system, as applicable, to be able to enforce against the Issuer all rights which they would have had if they had been holding definitive Bearer Notes of the relevant value at the time of such event. Payments by the Issuer to the relevant account holders will be considered as payments to the relevant Noteholder and operate as full and final discharge to the Issuer in this respect.

If specified in the applicable Final Terms, and subject to the terms of the Fiscal Agency Agreement, definitive Bearer Notes (along with all unmatured coupons, and all matured coupons, if any, in default) will be exchangeable at the option of the holder into Registered Notes of any authorized denominations of like tenor and in an equal aggregate principal amount, in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement at the office of the relevant Registrar or at the office of the Non-U.S. Transfer Agent outside the United States designated by the Issuer for such purpose. See "Registrar and Transfer Agents" below. Definitive Bearer Notes surrendered in exchange for Registered Notes after the close of business at any such office (i) on or after any record date for the payment of interest (a "Regular Record Date") on a Registered Note on an Interest Payment Date (as defined below) and before the close of business at such office on the date prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date, or (ii) on or after any record date to be established for the payment of defaulted interest on a Registered Note ("Special Record Date") and before the opening of business at such office on the related proposed date for payment of defaulted interest, shall be surrendered without the coupon relating to such date for payment of interest. Definitive Bearer Notes will be exchangeable for definitive Bearer Notes in other authorized denominations, in an equal aggregate principal amount, in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and at the offices of the Non-U.S. Paying Agent outside the United States appointed by the Issuer for such purpose. See "Registrar and Transfer Agents" below.

Registered Notes will be exchangeable for Registered Notes in other authorized denominations, in an equal aggregate principal amount upon surrender of any such Notes to be exchanged at the offices of the relevant Registrar or any transfer agent designated by the Issuer for such purpose. Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes. Registered Notes may be presented for registration of transfer at the offices of the relevant Registrar or any transfer agent designated by the Issuer and for such purpose. See "Registrar and Transfer Agents" below. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of Notes but the Issuer may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any transfer taxes payable in connection therewith. Except as described above, Bearer Notes and any coupons appertaining thereto will be transferable by delivery. See "Form of Notes—Bearer Notes" above.

The Issuer shall not be required (i) to register the transfer of or exchange Notes to be redeemed for a period of fifteen calendar days preceding the first publication of the relevant notice of redemption, or if Registered Notes are outstanding and there is no publication, the mailing of the relevant notice of redemption, (ii) to register the transfer of or exchange any Registered Note selected for redemption or surrendered for optional repayment, in whole or in part, except the unredeemed or unpaid portion of any such Registered Note being redeemed or repaid, as the case may be, in part, (iii) to exchange any Bearer Note selected for redemption or surrendered for optional repayment, except that such Bearer Note may be exchanged for a Registered Note of like tenor, provided that such Registered Note shall be simultaneously surrendered for redemption or repayment, as the case may be, or (iv) to register transfer of or exchange any Notes surrendered for optional repayment, in whole or in part.

Payments and Paying Agents

Pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Issuer has initially designated Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as its non-U.S. Paying agent (in such capacity, and including any successor non-U.S. paying agent appointed thereunder, the "Non-U.S. Paying Agent") and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as its U.S. paying agent for Notes sold within the United States (in such capacity and including any successor U.S. paying agent appointed thereunder, the "U.S. Paying Agent," and together with the Non-U.S. Paying Agent and any other paying agents appointed by the Issuer, the "Paying Agents").

Principal and premium, if any, and interest, if any, payable on a Bearer Note represented by a temporary global Note or any portion thereof in respect of an Interest Payment Date will be paid in the Specified Currency (unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms) by the Non-U.S. Paying Agent to each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, with respect to that portion of such temporary global Note held for its account (upon presentation to the Non-U.S. Paying Agent of the temporary global Note, if the temporary global Note is not issued in NGN form) and, in the case of a Note to which the TEFRA D Rules have been specified to apply, upon delivery of an Ownership Certificate signed by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, dated no earlier than such Interest Payment Date, which certificate must be based on Ownership Certificates provided to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, by its member organizations. Each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will in such circumstances credit any principal and interest received by it in respect of such temporary global Note or any portion thereof to the accounts of the beneficial owners thereof.

Principal and premium, if any, and interest, if any, payable on a Bearer Note represented by a permanent global Note in respect of an Interest Payment Date will be paid in the Specified Currency (unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms) by the Non-U.S. Paying Agent to each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, with respect to that portion of such permanent global Note held for its account (upon presentation to the Non-U.S. Paying Agent of the permanent global Note if the permanent global Note is not issued in NGN form). Each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will in such circumstances credit any principal and interest received by it in respect of such permanent global Note to the respective accounts of the beneficial owners of such permanent global Note at maturity, redemption or repayment or on such Interest Payment Date, as the case may be. If a Registered Note is issued in exchange for a permanent global Note after the close of business at the office or agency where such exchange occurs (a) on or after any Regular Record Date and before the opening of business at such office or agency on the relevant Interest Payment Date, or (b) on or after any Special Record Date and before the opening of business at such office or agency on the related proposed date for payment of defaulted interest, any interest or defaulted interest, as the case may be, will not be payable on such Interest Payment Date or proposed date for payment, as the case may be, in respect of such Registered Note, but will be payable on such Interest Payment Date or proposed date for payment, as the case may be, only to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, and Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will in such circumstances credit any such interest to the account of the beneficial owner of such permanent global Note on such Regular Record Date or Special Record Date, as the case may be. Payment of principal and of premium, if any, and any interest due at maturity, redemption or repayment (in the event, with respect to payment of interest, that any such maturity date or redemption or repayment date is other than an Interest Payment Date) in respect of any permanent global Note will be made to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg in immediately available funds.

Payments of principal and of premium, if any, and interest on definitive Bearer Notes will be made in immediately available funds in the Specified Currency (unless otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms), subject to any applicable laws and regulations, only against presentation and surrender of such Note and any coupons at the offices of the Non-U.S. Paying Agent outside the United States or, at the option of the holder, by check or by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account maintained by the payee with a bank located outside the United States if appropriate wire instructions have been received by the Non-U.S. Paying Agent not less than 10 calendar days prior to an applicable payment date. No payment with respect to any Bearer Note will be made at any office or agency of the Issuer in the United States or by check mailed to any address in the United States, or by wire transfer to an account maintained with a bank located in the United States, except as may be permitted under United States federal tax laws and regulations then in effect. Notwithstanding the foregoing, payments of principal and of premium, if any, and interest on Bearer Notes denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars will be made at the office of the paying agent of the Issuer, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, if and only if (i) payment of the full amount thereof in U.S. Dollars at all offices or agencies outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions and (ii) such paying agent in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, under applicable law and regulations, would be able to make such payment.

Payment of principal and of premium, if any, and interest on Registered Notes at maturity or upon redemption or repayment will be made in immediately available funds in the Specified Currency (unless otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms) against presentation of such Note at the office of the relevant Paying Agent. Payment of interest on Registered Notes will be made to the person in whose name such Note is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date next preceding the Interest Payment Date either by check mailed to the address of the person entitled thereto as such address shall appear in the security register or by wire transfer to an account selected by the person entitled thereto if appropriate wire instructions have been received by the relevant Paying Agent not less than 10 calendar days prior to the applicable payment date; *provided, however*, that (i) if the Issuer fails to pay such interest on such Interest Payment Date, such defaulted interest will be paid to the person in whose name such Note is registered at the close of business on the Special Record Date and (ii) interest payable at maturity, redemption or repayment will be payable to the person to whom principal shall be payable. The first payment of interest on any Registered Note originally issued between a Regular Record Date and an Interest Payment Date will be made on the Interest Payment Date following the next succeeding Regular Record Date to the registered owner on such next Regular Record Date.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Notes will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the person shown on the Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined below) as the registered holder of the Registered Notes. None of the Issuer, any Paying and Transfer Agent or the Registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests. Payments of interest in respect of Registered Notes shall be made to the person shown on the Register at the close of business on the:

(i) 15th calendar day prior to the Entitlement date, in the case of (a) all definitive Registered Notes and (b) non-U.S. dollar denominated global Registered Notes deposited with DTC; and

(ii) on the Business Day prior to the Entitlement date, in the case of all other global Registered Notes,

(any such day in respect of a particular Series of Notes, the "Record Date").

So long as any Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market, there will at all times be a Paying Agent with a specified office in each location, if any, required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s) on or by which such Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading. So long as any Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market and the rules of such exchange, competent authority and/or market so require, the Issuer will notify the holders of its Notes in the manner specified under "Notices" below in the event that such Issuer appoints a Paying Agent with respect to such Notes other than the Paying Agents designated as such in this Prospectus or in the applicable Final Terms

All moneys paid by the Issuer to any Paying Agent for the payment of any amounts payable on any Notes which remain unclaimed at the end of three years after such amounts shall have become due and payable shall be repaid to the Issuer and the holders of the Notes shall thereafter look only to the Issuer for payment. The Notes shall become void unless presented for payment within a period of ten years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) after the Relevant Date therefor.

"Entitlement" is defined to include any distribution of cash or securities, being the payment due date, as determined by the terms and conditions, for cash or the settlement date for securities.

"Relevant Date" means the date on which such payment first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of moneys payable has not been duly received by the Fiscal Agent on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the holders of the Notes as described under "Notices" below.

Registrar and Transfer Agents

Pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Issuer has initially designated Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as U.S. registrar in respect of the Rule 144A Global Notes and the Regulation S Global Notes which are deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, DTC (in such capacity and including any successor U.S. registrar appointed thereunder, the "U.S. Registrar"). Additionally, the Issuer has initially designated Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A., as Luxembourg registrar in respect of the Regulation S Global Notes which are deposited with a common depository for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of Euroclear, Clearstream or any other clearing system (in such capacity and including any successor Luxembourg registrar appointed thereunder, the "Luxembourg Registrar," and, together with the U.S. Registrar and any other registrar appointed by the Issuer, the "Registrars"). The Issuer has initially designated Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as non-U.S. transfer agent in respect of the Notes (in such capacity and including any successor non-U.S. transfer agent appointed thereunder, the "Non-U.S. Transfer Agent"). Additionally, the Issuer has initially designated Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as U.S. transfer agent in respect of the Notes (in such capacity and including any successor U.S. transfer agent in respect of the Notes, the "U.S. Transfer Agent" and, together with the Non-U.S. Transfer Agent and any other transfer agent appointed by the Issuer, the "Transfer Agents"). For so long as any Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market, the Issuer will maintain a Transfer Agent with a specified office in each location required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange, competent authority and/or market. Any initial designation by the Issuer of the Registrar or a Transfer Agent may be rescinded at any time. The Issuer may at any time designate additional Transfer Agents with respect to the Notes. So long as any Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market and the rules of such exchange, competent authority and/or market so require, the Issuer will notify the holders of its Notes in the manner specified under "Notices" below in the event that such Issuer appoints a Registrar or Transfer Agent with respect to such Notes other than the Registrar and Transfer Agents designated as such in this Prospectus or in the applicable Final Terms.

Optional Redemption

Each applicable Final Terms will indicate either that the relevant Tranche of Notes of a Series cannot be redeemed prior to maturity (other than as provided under "Redemption Prior to Maturity Solely for Taxation Reasons" below) or that the Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer, and such Final Terms shall specify the price at which such Notes are to be redeemed (which price shall in no event be less than 100% of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed), including but not limited to, any "Make-Whole Amount" (the "Optional Redemption Price") and the relevant date upon which such Notes will be so redeemed (each such date, an "Issuer Optional Redemption Date"); *provided, however*, that Notes denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars may be subject to different restrictions on redemption as set forth under "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption" herein. Notice of any redemption to holders of Bearer Notes shall be published as described under "Notices" below once in each of three successive calendar weeks, the first publication to be not less than 30 nor more than 60 calendar days prior to the Issuer Optional Redemption Date. Notice of redemption to holders of Registered Notes shall be provided as described under "Notices" below at least 30 calendar days and not more than 60 calendar days prior to the Issuer Optional Redemption Date.

Optional Redemption with a Make-Whole Amount

U.S. dollar-denominated Notes

If the applicable Final Terms indicate that the Tranche of U.S. dollar-denominated Notes of a Series are redeemable by the Issuer at any time, at its option, at an Optional Redemption Price equal to the principal amount of the Notes plus a Make-Whole Amount, which will be calculated by the person specified in the Final Terms, the following shall apply to such Tranche of Notes:

Prior to a certain date specified in the applicable Final Terms (the "Par Call Date"), the Issuer may redeem the Notes at its option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount and rounded to three decimal places) equal to the greater of:

(1) (a) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Notes being redeemed discounted to the redemption date (assuming the notes matured on the Par Call Date) on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus the Make Whole Premium less (b) interest accrued to the date of redemption, and

(2) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed,

plus, in either case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date.

On or after the Par Call Date, the Issuer may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date.

"Make-Whole Premium" means a spread to be indicated in the applicable Final Terms.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the yield determined by the Issuer in accordance with the following two paragraphs.

The Treasury Rate shall be determined by the Issuer after 4:15 p.m., New York City time (or after such time as yields on U.S. government securities are posted daily by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), on the third business day preceding the redemption date based upon the yield or yields for the most recent day that appear after such time on such day in the most recent statistical release published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System designated as "Selected Interest Rates (Daily) - H.15" (or any successor designation or publication) ("H.15") under the caption "U.S. government securities–Treasury constant maturities–Nominal" (or any successor caption or heading). In determining the Treasury Rate, the Issuer shall select, as applicable: (1) the yield for the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 exactly equal to the period (the "Remaining Life") from the redemption date to the date that reflects the remaining weighted average life of the Notes (assuming the last amortization payment on the Notes is made on the Par Call Date) (the "WAL Date") ; or (2) if there is no such Treasury constant maturity on H.15 exactly equal to the Remaining Life, the two yields – one yield corresponding to the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 immediately shorter than and one yield corresponding to the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 immediately longer than the Remaining Life – and shall interpolate to the WAL Date on a straight-line basis (using the actual number of days) using such yields and rounding the result to three decimal places; or (3) if there is no such Treasury constant maturity on H.15 shorter than or longer than the Remaining Life, the yield for the single Treasury constant maturity on H.15 closest to the Remaining Life. For purposes of this paragraph, the applicable Treasury constant maturity or maturities on H.15 shall be deemed to have a maturity date equal to the relevant number of months or years, as applicable, of such Treasury constant maturity from the redemption date.

If on the third business day preceding the redemption date H.15 or any successor designation or publication is no longer published, the Issuer shall calculate the Treasury Rate based on the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity at 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second business day preceding such redemption date of the United States Treasury security maturing on, or with a maturity that is closest to, the WAL Date, as applicable. If there is no United States Treasury security maturing on the WAL Date but there are two or more United States Treasury securities with a maturity date equally distant from the WAL Date, one with a maturity date preceding the WAL Date and one with a maturity date following the WAL Date, the Issuer shall select the United States Treasury security with a maturity date preceding the WAL Date. If there are two or more United States Treasury securities maturing on the WAL Date or two or more United States Treasury securities meeting the criteria of the preceding sentence, the Issuer shall select from among these two or more United States Treasury securities the United States Treasury security that is trading closest to par based upon the average of the bid and asked prices for such United States Treasury securities at 11:00 a.m., New York City time. In determining the Treasury Rate in accordance with the terms of this and the preceding paragraphs, the semi-annual yield to maturity of the applicable United States Treasury security shall be based upon the average of the bid and asked prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) at 11:00 a.m., New York City time, of such United States Treasury security, and rounded to three decimal places.

Euro-denominated Notes

If the applicable Final Terms indicate that the Tranche of Euro-denominated Notes of a Series are redeemable by the Issuer at any time, at its option, at an Optional Redemption Price equal to the principal amount of the Notes plus a Make-Whole Amount, which will be calculated by the person specified in the Final Terms, the following shall apply to such Tranche of Notes:

The Issuer will have the right at its option to redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time prior to their maturity, at a redemption price equal to (a) if redeemed prior to a certain date specified in the applicable Final Terms (the "Par Call Date"), the principal amount thereof, plus the Make-Whole Amount (as defined below), plus interest accrued but not paid on the principal amount of the Notes to the date of redemption, or (b) if redeemed on or after the Par Call Date, the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued but not paid on the principal amount of such Notes to the date of redemption.

"Make-Whole Amount" means the excess of (i) the sum of the present values of each remaining scheduled payment of principal and interest on the Notes to be redeemed (exclusive of interest accrued but not paid to the date of redemption), discounted to the redemption date on an annual basis (assuming the actual number of days in a 365- or 366-day year) at the Benchmark Rate (as defined below) plus the Make-Whole Premium over (ii) the principal amount of such Notes.

"Make-Whole Premium" means a spread to be indicated in the applicable Final Terms.

"Benchmark Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the annual equivalent yield to maturity or interpolated maturity of the Comparable Benchmark Issue (as defined below), assuming a price for the Comparable Benchmark Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Benchmark Price (as defined below) for such redemption date.

"Comparable Benchmark Issue" means the Bundesanleihe security or securities (Bund) of the German Government selected by an Independent Investment Banker (as defined below) as having an actual or interpolated maturity comparable to the remaining term of the notes to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of euro-denominated corporate debt securities of a comparable maturity to the remaining term of such notes.

"Independent Investment Banker" means one of the Reference Dealers (as defined below) appointed by the Issuer.

"Comparable Benchmark Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, (i) the average of the Reference Dealer Quotations (as defined below) for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Dealer Quotation or (ii) if the Issuer obtains fewer than four such Reference Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations.

"Reference Dealer" means each of the dealers or their affiliates designated in the Final Terms.

"Reference Dealer Quotation" means, with respect to each Reference Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by the Issuer, of the bid and ask prices for the Comparable Benchmark Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the Issuer by such Reference Dealer at 3:30 p.m., Frankfurt, Germany time on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

On and after any Issuer Optional Redemption Date, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes called for redemption.

Repayment at the Noteholders' Option; Repurchase

If applicable, the Final Terms applicable to the Notes of a Tranche will indicate that such Notes will be repayable at the option of the holder on a date or dates specified prior to their stated maturity date (such option, "Optional Repayment" and each such date, a "Noteholder Optional Redemption Date") and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount outstanding thereof, together with accrued interest to, but not including, the relevant Noteholder Optional

Redemption Date; *provided, however*, that Notes denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars may be subject to different restrictions on repayment as set forth under "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment and Redemption" herein. If no Noteholder Optional Redemption Date is included with respect to a Note, such Note will not be repayable at the option of the holder prior to its maturity.

In order for such a Note to be repaid, and unless provided otherwise in the applicable Final Terms, the relevant Paying Agent must receive at least 10 but not more than 60 calendar days prior to the Noteholder Optional Redemption Date, (i) the Note with the form entitled "Option to Elect Repayment" on the reverse of the Note duly completed or (ii) a telegram, facsimile transmission or letter from a commercial bank or trust company in Western Europe or the United States which must set forth the name of the holder of the Note (in the case of a Registered Note only), the principal amount of the Note, the principal amount of the Note to be repaid, the certificate number or a description of the tenor and terms of the Note, a statement that the option to elect repayment is being exercised thereby and a guarantee that the Note to be repaid, together with the duly completed form entitled "Option to Elect Repayment" on the reverse of the Note, will be received by the Paying Agent not later than the fifth Business Day after the date of such telegram, facsimile transmission or letter; *provided, however*, that such telegram, facsimile transmission or letter from a commercial bank or trust company in Western Europe or the United States shall only be effective in such case if such Note and form duly completed are received by the relevant Paying Agent by such fifth Business Day. In the case of Global Notes, holders who wish to tender their Notes will be required to comply with the operating procedures for the relevant clearing system where such Notes are deposited. Exercise of the repayment option by the holder of a Note will be irrevocable. The repayment option may be exercised by the holder of a Note for less than the entire principal amount of the Note but, in that event, the principal amount of the Note remaining outstanding after repayment must be an authorized denomination. Partial redemption with respect to Notes in NGN form will be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either pool factor (whereby a percentage reduction is applied to the nominal amount) or reduction in nominal amount, at their discretion.

The Issuer may at any time purchase Notes at any price in the open market or otherwise. Notes purchased by the Issuer will be surrendered to the Fiscal Agent for cancellation.

Repurchase of Notes upon a Change of Control

If applicable, the Final Terms applicable to the Notes of a Tranche will indicate that upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined below), unless the optional redemption described under "Optional Redemption" above has been exercised by the Issuer with respect to such Tranche of Notes, the Issuer will be required to make an offer to each holder of the Notes of such Tranche to repurchase all or any part (equal to Euro 100,000 or any integral multiple of Euro 1,000 thereof, or if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than the Euro, the equivalent amount in such currency) of such holder's Notes, at such holder's option, prior to their stated maturity date (such offer, "Change of Control Offer") at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount outstanding thereof, together with accrued interest to, but not including, the relevant Change of Control Payment Date (as defined below) (the "Change of Control Payment"), unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms and subject to the right of the holders of the Notes on the relevant Record Date to receive interest due on the relevant Interest Payment Date; *provided, however*, that Notes denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars may be subject to different restrictions on repurchase as set forth under "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption" herein.

Within 30 days following the date upon which the Change of Control occurred, or, at the option of the Issuer, prior to any Change of Control but after public announcement of the transaction(s) constituting or that may constitute such Change of Control, a notice will be mailed to holders of Notes of a Tranche which contain this provision in the Final Terms (each, a "Change of Control Notice") by the Issuer through the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Paying Agents describing the transaction(s) constituting or that may constitute such Change of Control and making the Change of Control Offer to repurchase all such Notes on the date specified in the Change of Control Notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed or, if the notice is mailed prior to the Change of Control, no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date on which the Change of Control with respect to the Notes occurs (the "Change of Control Payment Date"). On and after any Change of Control Payment Date, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes called for redemption.

Any Change of Control Offer made prior to the occurrence of a Change of Control but after public announcement thereof will be contingent upon consummation of such Change of Control on or prior to the Change of Control Payment Date.

In order for Notes tendered by the holders thereof to be repurchased pursuant to the Change of Control Offer, and unless provided otherwise in the applicable Final Terms, the relevant Paying Agent must receive at least 10 calendar days but not more than 60 calendar days prior to Change of Control Payment Date, (i) the Notes with the form entitled "Option to Elect Repurchase" on the reverse of the Notes duly completed or (ii) a telegram, facsimile transmission or letter from a commercial bank or trust company in Western Europe or the United States which must set forth the name of the holder of the Note (in the case of a Registered Note only), the principal amount of the Note, the principal amount of the Note to be repurchased, the certificate number or a description of the tenor and terms of the Note, a statement that the option to elect repurchase is being exercised thereby and a guarantee that the Note to be repurchased, together with the duly completed form entitled "Option to Elect Repurchase" on the reverse of the Note, will be received by the Paying Agent not later than the fifth Business Day after the date of such telegram, facsimile transmission or letter; *provided, however*, that such telegram, facsimile transmission or letter from a commercial bank or trust company in Western Europe or the United States shall only be effective in such case if such Note and form duly completed are received by the relevant Paying Agent by such fifth Business Day. In the case of Global Notes, holders who wish to tender their Notes will be required to comply with the operating procedures for the relevant clearing system where such Notes are deposited. Acceptance of the Change of Control Offer by the holder of a Note will be irrevocable. The Change of Control Offer may be accepted by the holder of a Note in respect of less than the entire principal amount of the Note but, in that event, the principal amount of the Note remaining outstanding after repurchase must be an authorized denomination. Partial repurchase with respect to Notes in NGN form will be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as a reduction in nominal amount.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, the Issuer shall, to the extent lawful:

(i) accept for payment all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer;

(ii) deposit with the relevant Paying Agents an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered; and

(iii) deliver or cause to be delivered to the Fiscal Agent the Notes properly accepted together with an officers' certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of Notes or portions of Notes being repurchased.

The Issuer shall publicly announce the results of the Change of Control Offer on or as soon as possible after the Change of Control Payment Date.

For purposes of this section "Repurchase of Notes upon a Change of Control," the following capitalized terms have the following meanings:

"Capital Stock" means, with respect to any person, any and all shares of stock of a corporation, partnership interests or other equivalent interests (however designated, whether voting or non-voting) in such person's equity, entitling the holder to receive a share of the profits and losses, and a distribution of assets, after liabilities, of such person.

"Change of Control" means the occurrence of any of the following:

(i) the Republic of Chile ceases to (a) be the beneficial owner (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of at least 50% of the outstanding Capital Stock of BancoEstado or (b) possess, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of BancoEstado's management and policies, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise;

(ii) the direct or indirect sale, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of BancoEstado's assets and the assets of its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to one or more persons (as defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act), other than to BancoEstado or one of its subsidiaries; or

(iii) the adoption of a plan relating to the liquidation or dissolution of BancoEstado.

Except as described above, the Fiscal Agency Agreement does not contain provisions permitting holders of the Notes to require the Issuer to purchase or redeem the Notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

The Issuer will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer if a third party makes such Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the time and otherwise in compliance with the requirements for Change of Control Offer required to be made by the Issuer and the third party properly completes such Change of Control Offer and repurchases all Notes properly tendered pursuant to such Change of Control Offer.

The Issuer will not repurchase any Notes if on the Change of Control Payment Date an event of default under the Fiscal Agency Agreement has occurred and is continuing, other than a default in the payment of the Change of Control Payment upon a Change of Control.

The Issuer will comply in all material respects with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable to the Change of Control Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any such securities laws or regulations conflict with the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement applicable to the Change of Control Offer, those securities laws and regulations shall prevail and the Issuer will not be deemed to have breached their obligations under the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes as a consequence of compliance with such securities laws and regulations.

Redemption Prior to Maturity Solely for Taxation Reasons

The Issuer may at its election, subject to applicable law, redeem any Series of the Notes in whole, but not in part, upon giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the holders of the Notes of such Series, at their principal amount outstanding, plus additional amounts, if any, together with accrued but unpaid interest to the date fixed for redemption, if:

(i) the Issuer certifies to the Fiscal Agent and any relevant Paying Agent immediately prior to the giving of such notice that the Issuer has or will become obligated to pay additional amounts with respect to each such Series of Notes in excess of the additional amounts payable in respect of the 4.0% Chilean withholding tax currently imposed on payments of interest on each such Series of Notes as a result of any change in or amendment to the laws or regulations of the Republic of Chile or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment occurs after the date of issuance of each such Series of Notes; and

(ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to such Issuer;

provided, however, that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 60 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obligated to pay such additional amounts if a payment in respect of any such Series of Notes were then due. For the avoidance of doubt, a change in the jurisdiction of the Paying Agents shall be considered a reasonable measure.

Before giving notice of redemption, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent and any relevant Paying Agents an officers' certificate stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption in accordance with the terms set forth in the Fiscal Agency Agreement and setting forth in reasonable detail a statement of the facts relating thereto. The statement will be accompanied by a written opinion of counsel to the effect, among other things, that:

(i) the Issuer has become obligated to pay the additional amounts as a result of a change or amendment described above;

(ii) the Issuer cannot avoid payment of the additional amounts by taking reasonable measures available to such Issuer; and

(iii) all governmental approvals necessary for the Issuer to effect the redemption have been obtained and are in full force and effect or specifying any such necessary approvals that as of the date of such opinion have not been obtained.

Interest and Interest Rates

General

Each Note will bear interest at either:

(a) a fixed rate; or

(b) a floating rate determined by reference to an interest rate basis, which may be adjusted by a Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (as defined below). Any Floating Rate Note may also have either or both of the following:

(i) a maximum interest rate limitation, or ceiling, on the rate at which interest may accrue during any interest period; and

(ii) a minimum interest rate limitation, or floor, on the rate at which interest may accrue during any interest period, provided that if no minimum interest rate is specified or if the Final Terms indicate that the minimum interest rate is "not applicable," then the minimum interest rate shall be zero.

The applicable Final Terms will designate:

(a) a fixed rate per annum, in which case such Notes will be "Fixed Rate Notes"; or

(b) one or more of the following interest rate bases as applicable to such Notes, in which case such Notes will be "Floating Rate Notes":

(i) the Commercial Paper Rate, in which case such Notes will be "Commercial Paper Rate Notes";

(ii) the Federal Funds Rate, in which case such Notes will be "Federal Funds Rate Notes";

(iii) EURIBOR, in which case such Notes will be "EURIBOR Notes";

(iv) Three-Month Term SOFR, SOFR Arithmetic Mean or SOFR Compound, in which case such Notes will be "SOFR Notes";

(v) the Treasury Rate, in which case such Notes will be "Treasury Rate Notes"; or

(vi) the Prime Rate, in which case such Notes will be "Prime Rate Notes".

Each Note will bear interest from its date of issue or from the most recent date to which interest on such Note has been paid or duly provided for, at the annual rate, or at a rate determined pursuant to an interest rate formula, stated therein. Interest will accrue on a Note until the principal thereof is paid or made available for payment.

Interest will be payable on each Interest Payment Date and at maturity or on redemption or repayment, if any, except for:

(a) certain OID Notes; and

(b) Notes originally issued between a Regular Record Date and an Interest Payment Date.

The first payment of interest on any Registered Note originally issued between a Regular Record Date and an Interest Payment Date will be made on the Interest Payment Date following the next succeeding Regular Record Date. Such interest will be payable by the Issuer to the registered owner on such next Regular Record Date. The Issuer may vary the interest rates and interest rate formula from time to time, but no such change will affect any Note theretofore issued or which the Issuer has agreed to issue.

Interest will be payable on a Registered Note on each Interest Payment Date to the person in whose name such Note is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date next preceding the Interest Payment Date; *provided, however*, that:

(a) if the Issuer fails to pay such interest on such Interest Payment Date, such defaulted interest will be paid to the person in whose name such Registered Note is registered at the close of business on the record date to be established for the payment of defaulted interest; and

(b) interest payable at maturity, redemption or repayment will be payable to the person to whom principal shall be payable.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms:

(a) for Fixed Rate Notes, the Interest Payment Dates and any Regular Record Dates shall be as described below under "Fixed Rate Notes"; and

(b) for Floating Rate Notes:

(i) the Interest Payment Dates shall be as indicated in the applicable Final Terms and in such Note; and

(ii) any Regular Record Date will be the calendar day (whether or not a Business Day) next preceding each Interest Payment Date.

"Spread" means the number of basis points expressed as a percentage (one basis point equals one-hundredth of a percentage point) that the calculation agent will add or subtract from the related Interest Rate Basis or Bases applicable to a Floating Rate Note.

"Spread Multiplier" means the percentage of the related Interest Rate Basis or Bases applicable to a Floating Rate Note by which the calculation agent will multiply such Interest Rate Basis or Bases to determine the applicable interest rate on such Floating Rate Note.

Fixed Rate Notes

General. Each Fixed Rate Note will bear interest at the annual rate specified in the Note and in the applicable Final Terms (the "Fixed Rate of Interest"). Interest on the Fixed Rate Notes will be paid on the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms (each, a "Fixed Interest Payment Date"). The Regular Record Dates for Fixed Rate Notes in registered form will be on the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the event that any Fixed Interest Payment Date or Maturity Date for any Fixed Rate Note is not a Business Day, interest on such Fixed Rate Note will be paid on the next succeeding Business Day without additional interest, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms. If interest is required to be calculated for a period other than a Fixed Interest Period (as defined below), such interest shall be calculated by applying the Fixed Rate of Interest to each Specified Denomination of the Notes of such

Series, multiplying such sum by the applicable Fixed Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards, or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention.

Day Count Fraction. "Fixed Day Count Fraction" means:

(1) in the case of Notes denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, "Actual/Actual (ICMA)" meaning:

(a) in the case of Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Fixed Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the interest commencement date (the "Interest Commencement Date") (as specified in the applicable Final Terms)) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the "Calculation Period") is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period (as defined below) during which the Calculation Period ends, the number of days in such Calculation Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of determination dates (each, a "Determination Date") (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; or

(b) in the case of Notes where the Calculation Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Calculation Period ends, the sum of:

(i) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Calculation Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; and

(ii) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and

(2) in the case of Notes denominated in U.S. Dollars "30/360," meaning the number of days in the period from and including the most recent Fixed Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date (as specified in the applicable Final Terms)) to but excluding the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months) divided by 360.

Where:

"Determination Period" means the period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) or the final Fixed Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date).

"Fixed Interest Period" means the period from (and including) a Fixed Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date (as specified in the applicable Final Terms)) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Fixed Interest Payment Date.

"sub-unit" means, with respect to any currency other than Euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to Euro, means one cent.

Floating Rate Notes

General. Floating Rate Notes generally will be issued as described below. Each applicable Final Terms will specify the following terms with respect to which such Floating Rate Note is being delivered:

(a) whether such Floating Rate Note is a Regular Floating Rate Note, a Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note or an Inverse Floating Rate Note, each as defined below;

(b) the Interest Rate Basis or Bases, Initial Interest Rate, Interest Reset Dates, Interest Reset Period, Regular Record Dates (if any) and Interest Payment Dates;

(c) the Index Maturity;

(d) the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any; and

(e) the maximum interest rate and minimum interest rate, if any (provided that if no minimum interest rate is specified or if the Final Terms indicate that the minimum interest rate is "not applicable," then the minimum interest rate shall be zero).

The Issuer may change the Spread, Spread Multiplier, Index Maturity and other variable terms of the Floating Rate Notes from time to time. However, no such change will affect any Floating Rate Note theretofore issued or which the Issuer has agreed to issue.

The interest rate in effect on each day shall be:

(a) if such day is an Interest Reset Date, the interest rate determined on the Interest Determination Date immediately preceding such Interest Reset Date; or

(b) if such day is not an Interest Reset Date, the interest rate determined on the Interest Determination Date immediately preceding the next preceding Interest Reset Date.

Regular Floating Rate Note; Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note; Inverse Floating Rate Note

The Interest Rate Basis applicable to each Regular Floating Rate Note, Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note and Inverse Floating Rate Note may be subject to a Spread or Spread Multiplier, provided that the interest rate on an Inverse Floating Rate Note will not be less than zero.

Regular Floating Rate Note. A Regular Floating Rate Note will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Interest Rate Basis. The rate at which interest shall be payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date commencing on the Initial Interest Reset Date. However:

(a) the interest rate in effect for the period from the Original Issue Date to the Initial Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate; and

(b) the interest rate in effect for the ten calendar days immediately prior to a Maturity Date shall be that in effect on the tenth calendar day preceding such Maturity Date, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note. A Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note will initially bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Interest Rate Basis. The rate at which interest shall be payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date commencing on the Initial Interest Reset Date. However:

(a) the interest rate in effect for the period from the Original Issue Date to the Initial Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate;

(b) the interest rate in effect for the ten calendar days immediately prior to the fixed rate commencement date shall be that in effect on the tenth calendar day preceding the fixed rate commencement date, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms; and

(c) the interest rate in effect commencing on, and including, the fixed rate commencement date to the Maturity Date shall be the Fixed Interest Rate, if such rate is specified in the applicable Final Terms, or if no such Fixed Interest Rate is so specified and the Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note is still outstanding on such day, the interest rate in effect thereon on the day immediately preceding the fixed rate commencement date.

Inverse Floating Rate Note. An Inverse Floating Rate Note will bear interest equal to the Fixed Interest Rate specified in the related Final Terms minus the rate determined by reference to the Interest Rate Basis. The rate at which interest is payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date commencing on the Initial Interest Reset Date. However:

(a) the interest rate in effect for the period from the Original Issue Date to the Initial Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate; and

(b) the interest rate in effect for the ten calendar days immediately prior to a Maturity Date shall be that in effect on the tenth calendar day preceding such Maturity Date, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Interest Rate Bases

Each Floating Rate Note will have one or more of the following interest rate bases, as specified in the Final Terms:

(a) the Commercial Paper Rate;

(b) the Federal Funds Rate;

(c) EURIBOR or a successor or replacement thereof;

(d) Three-Month Term SOFR, SOFR Arithmetic Mean or SOFR Compound or a successor or replacement thereof;

(e) the Treasury Rate;

(f) the Prime Rate; or

(g) the lowest of two or more Interest Rate Bases.

Date of Interest Rate Change

The interest rate on each Floating Rate Note may be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as specified in the applicable Final Terms (this period is the "Interest Reset Period" and the first day of each Interest Reset Period is the "Interest Reset Date").

If an Interest Reset Date for any Floating Rate Note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, it will be postponed to the following Business Day, except that if that Business Day is in the next calendar month, the Interest Reset Date will be the immediately preceding Business Day.

How Interest Is Calculated

General. The Issuer will appoint a calculation agent to calculate interest rates on the Floating Rate Notes. The applicable Final Terms will specify the entity acting as calculation agent for each Series of Floating Rate Notes. Floating Rate Notes will accrue interest from and including the original issue date or the last date to which the Issuer has paid or provided for interest to, but excluding, the applicable Interest Payment Date, as described below, or the Maturity Date, as the case may be. However, in the case of Registered Notes that are Floating Rate Notes on which the interest rate is reset daily or weekly, each interest payment will include interest accrued from and including the date of issue or from but excluding the last Regular Record Date on which, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, interest has been paid, through and including the Regular Record Date next preceding the applicable Interest Payment Date, and provided further that the interest payments on Floating Rate Notes made on the Maturity Date will include interest accrued to but excluding such Maturity Date.

Day Count Fraction. The amount of interest (the "Interest Amount") payable on any Series of Floating Rate Notes shall be calculated with respect to each Specified Denomination of such Floating Rate Notes of such Series for the relevant Interest Reset Period. Each Interest Amount shall be calculated by applying the relevant Interest Rate Basis, Spread and/or Spread Multiplier to each Specified Denomination and multiplying such sum by the applicable Floating Day Count Fraction.

"Floating Day Count Fraction" means, in respect of the calculation of the Interest Amount for any Interest Reset Period:

(a) if "Actual/Actual" or "Actual/Actual (ISDA)" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Reset Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Reset Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Reset Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);

(b) if "Actual/365 (Fixed)" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 365;

(c) if "Actual/360" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 360;

(d) if "30/360," "360/360" or "Bond Basis" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Reset Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Reset Period, unless such number would be 31 and D1 is greater than 29, in which case D2 will be 30;

(e) if "30E/360" or "Eurobond Basis" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Reset Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Reset Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30; and

(f) if "30E/360 (ISDA)" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Reset Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Reset Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Day Count Fraction in respect of the calculation of the Interest Amount on any Floating Rate Note will (a) in the case of a Note denominated in U.S. Dollars be Actual/360 or (b) in the case of a Note denominated in any other Specified Currency, be Actual/Actual. Notes for which the interest rate may be calculated with reference to two or more Interest Rate Bases will be calculated in each period by selecting one such Interest Rate Basis for such period. For these calculations, the interest rate in effect on any Interest Reset Date will be the new reset rate.

The calculation agent will round all percentages resulting from any calculation of the rate of interest on a Floating Rate Note to the nearest 1/100,000 of 1% (0.0000001), with five one-millionths of a percentage point rounded upward (*e.g.*, 9.876545% (or 0.09876545) would be rounded to 9.87655% (or 0.0987655)) and the calculation agent will round all currency amounts used in or resulting from any calculation to the nearest one-hundredth of a unit (with 0.005 of a unit being rounded upward).

The calculation agent will promptly, and no later than the fourth Business Day, notify the Fiscal Agent and the Issuer of each determination of the interest rate. The calculation agent will also notify the relevant stock exchange, competent authority and/or market (in the case of Notes that are listed or admitted to trading on or by a stock exchange, competent authority and/or market) and the relevant Paying Agents of the interest rate, the interest amount, the interest period and the Interest Payment Date related to each Interest Reset Date as soon as such information is available, and no later than the first Business Day of the relevant interest period. The relevant Paying Agents will make such information available to the holders of Notes. The Fiscal Agent will, upon the request of the holder of any Floating Rate Note, provide the interest rate then in effect and, if determined, the interest rate which will become effective as a result of a determination made with respect to the most recent Interest Determination Date relating to such Note.

So long as any Notes are listed on or by any exchange, competent authority and/or market and the rules of such exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s) so require, the Issuer shall maintain a calculation agent for the Notes, and the Issuer will notify the holders of the Notes in the manner specified under "Notices" below in the event that such Issuer appoints a calculation agent with respect to the Notes other than the calculation agent designated as such in the applicable Final Terms.

When Interest Is Paid

The Issuer will pay interest on Floating Rate Notes on the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms. Each such date upon which the Issuer is required to pay interest is an "Interest Payment Date." The Issuer will also pay interest on the relevant Floating Rate Notes at the Maturity Date.

If an Interest Payment Date (other than the Maturity Date) for a Floating Rate Note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Issuer will postpone payment of interest to the following Business Day at which time such Issuer will pay additional interest that has accrued up to but excluding such following Business Day, except that if that Business Day would fall in the next calendar month, the Interest Payment Date will be the immediately preceding Business Day.

If the Maturity Date for a Floating Rate Note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Issuer will make the payment on the next Business Day, without additional interest.

Date of Interest Rate Determination

The interest rate for each Interest Reset Period commencing on the Interest Reset Date will be the rate determined on the relevant Interest Determination Date for such Interest Reset Date for the relevant type of Floating Rate Note, as set forth in the relevant Final Terms.

Types of Floating Rate Notes

Commercial Paper Rate Notes

Each Commercial Paper Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on the Commercial Paper Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier.

"Commercial Paper Rate" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date, the Money Market Yield of the rate on that Interest Determination Date for commercial paper having the specified Index Maturity as published in H.15 under the heading "Commercial Paper Nonfinancial."

"H.15" means the publication entitled "Statistical Release H.15, Selected Interest Rates," or any successor publication published by the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve System.

"H.15 Daily Update" means the daily update of H.15, available through the world-wide-web site of the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve System at http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15, or any successor service.

The following procedures will apply if the rate cannot be set as described above:

(a) If the rate is not published in H.15 prior to 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, then the Commercial Paper Rate will be the Money Market Yield of the rate for commercial paper having the specified Index Maturity as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption "Commercial Paper Nonfinancial."

(b) If the rate is not published in H.15, H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, the Commercial Paper Rate will be the Money Market Yield of the average for the offered rates, as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on that Interest Determination Date, of three leading dealers of commercial paper in The City of New York selected by the calculation agent for commercial paper having the specified Index Maturity placed for an industrial issuer whose bond rating is "AA," or the equivalent, by a nationally recognized rating agency.

(c) If fewer than three dealers are providing quotes, the rate will be the same as the rate used in the prior interest period.

"Money Market Yield" means a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Money Market Yield} = \frac{D \times 360 \qquad \times 100}{360 - (D \times M)}$$

where "D" refers to the applicable per annum rate for commercial paper quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal, and "M" refers to the actual number of days in the period for which interest is being calculated.

Federal Funds Rate Notes

Each Federal Funds Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on the Federal Funds Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier.

"Federal Funds Rate" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date, unless otherwise specified in any applicable Final Terms, the rate on specified dates for federal funds published in H.15 prior to 11:00 a.m., New York City time, under the heading "Federal Funds Effective," as such rate is displayed on Reuters Screen FEDFUNDS1 Page (or any other pages as may replace such pages on such service).

The following procedures will apply if the rate cannot be set as described above:

(a) If the rate does not appear on Reuters Screen FEDFUNDS1 Page (or any other pages as may replace such pages on such service) or is not published in H.15 prior to 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, then the Federal Funds Rate will be the rate on such Interest Determination Date published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption "Federal Funds (Effective)."

(b) If the rate does not appear on Reuters Screen FEDFUNDS1 Page (or any other pages as may replace such pages on such service) or is not published in H.15, H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, the Federal Funds Rate will be the average of the rates, as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on that Interest Determination Date, for the last transaction in overnight federal funds arranged by three leading brokers of federal funds transactions in The City of New York selected by the calculation agent.

(c) If fewer than three brokers are providing quotes, the rate will be the same as the rate used in the prior interest period.

EURIBOR Notes

Each EURIBOR Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on EURIBOR and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier.

"EURIBOR" means the European Interbank Offered Rate and, with respect to each Interest Determination Date, the rate for deposits in Euro having the Index Maturity beginning on the relevant Interest Reset Date that appears on the Designated EURIBOR Page as of 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on that Interest Determination Date.

The following procedures will apply if the rate cannot be set as described above:

(a) If such rate does not appear on the Designated EURIBOR Page as of 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on the related Interest Determination Date, then the Issuer will request the principal offices of four major banks (one of which may be an affiliate of the calculation agent) in the Euro-zone selected by the Issuer and identified to the calculation agent, to provide such bank's offered quotation to prime banks in the Euro-zone interbank market for deposits in Euro having the Index Maturity beginning on the relevant Interest Reset Date as of 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on such Interest Determination Date and in a Representative Amount. If at least two quotations are provided, EURIBOR for that date will be the average (if necessary rounded upwards) of the quotations.

(b) If fewer than two quotations are provided, EURIBOR will be the average (if necessary rounded upwards) of the rates quoted by major banks (which may include an affiliate of the calculation agent) in the Euro-zone, selected by the Issuer, at approximately 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on the Interest Determination Date for loans in Euro to leading European banks for a period of time corresponding to the Index Maturity beginning on the relevant Interest Reset Date and in a Representative Amount.

(c) If no rates are quoted by major banks, the rate will be the same as the rate used for the prior interest period.

"Designated EURIBOR Page" means Capital Markets Report Screen EURIBOR01 of Reuters, or any other page as may replace such page on such service.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, if in the calculation agent's opinion, or in the opinion of the other party responsible for the calculation of EURIBOR as specified in the relevant Final Terms, as applicable, there is any uncertainty between two or more alternative courses of action in making any determination or calculation, the calculation agent shall promptly notify the Issuer thereof and the Issuer shall direct the calculation agent, as applicable, in writing as to which alternative course of action to adopt. If the calculation agent, as applicable, is not promptly provided with such direction, or is otherwise unable to make such calculation or determination for any reason, it shall notify the Issuer thereof and the calculation agent, as applicable, shall be under no obligation to make such calculation or determination and shall not incur any liability for not doing so.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, neither the calculation agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Paying Agent shall be obliged to concur with the Issuer, in respect of any changes made which, in the sole opinion of the calculation agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Paying Agent (as applicable), would have the effect of (i) exposing the calculation agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Paying Agent (as applicable) to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction or (ii) increasing the obligations or duties, or decreasing the rights or protections, of the calculation agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Paying Agent (as applicable) in the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement and/or the term and conditions of the Notes.

SOFR Notes

Each SOFR Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on one of Three-Month Term SOFR, SOFR Arithmetic Mean or SOFR Compound, as specified in the applicable Final Terms (or any applicable Benchmark Replacement), in each case plus the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (if any, as specified in the applicable Final Terms), subject to the Benchmark Replacement Provisions specified below. To the extent the provisions below relating to SOFR Notes are inconsistent with the description of Floating Rate Notes described elsewhere in this Prospectus, the provisions below shall prevail.

(i) If Three-Month Term SOFR ("Three-Month Term SOFR") is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the rate of interest for each interest period shall be based on the rate for Term SOFR for a tenor of three months that is published by the Term SOFR Administrator at the SOFR Reference Time for any interest period, as determined by the calculation agent after giving effect to the Three-Month Term SOFR Conventions;

where:

"Term SOFR" means the forward-looking term rate based on SOFR (and the stated tenor) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body, as determined by the Issuer or its designee and notified to the calculation agent and the Fiscal Agent;

"Term SOFR Administrator" means any entity designated by the Relevant Governmental Body as the administrator of Term SOFR (or a successor administrator);

"Three-Month Term SOFR Conventions" means any determination, decision or election with respect to any technical, administrative or operational matter (including with respect to the manner and timing of the publication of Three- Month Term SOFR, or changes to the definitions of "interest period" and "interest reset dates", timing and frequency of determining Three-Month Term SOFR with respect to each interest period and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, day count fractions and other administrative matters) that the Issuer or its designee decide may be appropriate to reflect the use of Three-Month Term SOFR as the reference rate in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if Issuer or its designee decide that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if Issuer or its designee determine that no market practice for the use of Three-Month Term SOFR exists, in such other manner as the Issuer or its designee determines is reasonably necessary).

Promptly following the determination of the methodology for calculating Three-Month Term SOFR, the Issuer shall notify, in writing, the calculation agent, the Fiscal Agent and the Holders of the affected Notes of such determination, including the identification of the Term SOFR Administrator and a description of any Three-Month Term SOFR Conventions.

(ii) If SOFR Arithmetic Mean ("SOFR Arithmetic Mean") is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the rate of interest for each interest period shall be based on the arithmetic mean of the SOFR rates for each day during the period, as calculated by the calculation agent, where the SOFR rate on the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date shall be used for the days in the period from and including the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to but excluding the Interest Payment Date. For these purposes, SOFR in respect of any calendar day which is not a U.S. Government Securities Business Day shall, subject to the preceding provision, be deemed to be SOFR in respect of the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately preceding such calendar day.

(iii) If SOFR Compound ("SOFR Compound") is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the rate of interest for each interest period shall be based on the value of the SOFR rates for each day during the period, compounded daily, as calculated by the calculation agent. Where not otherwise specified for in the applicable Final Terms, in calculating SOFR Compound the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date (as defined below) shall be the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the Pricing Supplement prior to the Interest Payment Date in respect of the relevant interest period.

(iv) In connection with the SOFR Compound definition above, one of the following formulas will be specified in the applicable Final Terms:

1. *"SOFR Compound with Lookback"*

$$\left[\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_o}\left(1+\frac{\mathrm{SOFR}_{i-xUSBD}\times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}\right]$$

where:

"d" means the number of calendar days in the relevant interest period;

"d_0" for any interest period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant interest period;

"i" means a series of whole numbers from one to d0, each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant interest period;

"Lookback Days" means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms;

"n_i" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day i, means the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day i up to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

"$SOFR_{i-xUSBD}$" means for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day i that is a SOFR Interest Reset Date, SOFR in respect of the U.S. Government Securities Business Day falling a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to that day i equal to the number of Lookback Days; provided, however that where a SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date applies, the SOFR with respect to any SOFR Interest Reset Date in the period from and including, the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to, but excluding, the corresponding Interest Payment Date of an interest period, will be the SOFR with respect to the SOFR Interest Reset Date coinciding with the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date for such interest period;

2. *"SOFR Compound with Observation Period Shift"*

$$\left[\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0}\left(1+\frac{\mathrm{SOFR}_i \times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}\right]$$

where:

"d" means the number of calendar days in the relevant Observation Period;

"d_0" for any Observation Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Observation Period;

"i" means a series of whole numbers from one to d0, each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Observation Period;

"n_i" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day i in the relevant Observation Period, means the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day i up to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

"Observation Period" means, in respect of each interest period, the period from, and including, the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days equal to the Observation Shift Days preceding the first date in such interest period to, but excluding, the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days equal to the number of Observation Shift Days, preceding the Interest Payment Date for such interest period;

“Observation Shift Days” means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“$SOFR_i$” means for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day i in the relevant Observation Period, is equal to SOFR in respect of that day i.

3. *“SOFR Compound with Payment Delay”*

$$\left[\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0}\left(1+\frac{\mathrm{SOFR}_i \times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}\right]$$

where:

“d” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

“d_0” for any Interest Accrual Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

“i” means a series of whole numbers from one to d_0, each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

“Interest Accrual Periods” means each period from, and including, an Interest Accrual Period End Date (or in the case of the first Interest Accrual Period, the Interest Commencement Date) to, but excluding, the next Interest Accrual Period End Date (or, in the case of the final Interest Accrual Period, the Maturity Date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the notes prior to the Maturity Date, the Redemption Date);

“Interest Accrual Period End Dates” shall have the meaning specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“Interest Payment Dates” shall be the dates occurring the number of Business Days equal to the Interest Payment Delay following each Interest Accrual Period End Date; provided that the Interest Payment Date with respect to the final Interest Accrual Period will be the Maturity Date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the notes prior to the Maturity Date, the Redemption Date;

“Interest Payment Delay” means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“Interest Payment Determination Dates” shall be the Interest Accrual Period End Date at the end of each Interest Accrual Period; provided that the Interest Payment Determination Date with respect to the final Interest Accrual Period will be the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date;

“n_i” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day i, means the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day i up to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

“$SOFR_i$” means for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day i that is a SOFR Interest Reset Date, SOFR in respect of this SOFR Interest Reset Date; provided, however that where a SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date applies, the SOFR with respect to any SOFR Interest Reset Date in the period from and including, the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to, but excluding, the corresponding Interest Payment Date of an interest period, will be the SOFR with respect to the SOFR Interest Reset Date coinciding with the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date for such interest period;

4. *"SOFR Index with Observation Period Shift"*

$$\left(\frac{SOFR\ Index_{End}}{SOFR\ Index_{Start}} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{360}{d_c}\right)$$

where:

"SOFR Index" with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, means (1) the SOFR Index value as published by the FRBNY as such index appears on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website at the SOFR Determination Time; or (2) if the SOFR Index specified in (1) above does not so appear, unless both a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the SOFR Index as published in respect of the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which the SOFR Index was published on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website.

"SOFR $\text{Index}_{\text{Start}}$" means the SOFR Index value on the date (or if different with respect to the initial interest period, dates) that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms preceding the first date of the relevant interest period (an "Index Determination Date").

"SOFR $\text{Index}_{\text{End}}$" means the SOFR Index value on the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms preceding the Interest Payment Date relating to such interest period (or in the final interest period, the Maturity Date).

"d_c" means the number of calendar days from (and including) the SOFR $\text{Index}_{\text{Start}}$ to (but excluding) the SOFR $\text{Index}_{\text{End}}$ (the number of calendar days in the applicable Observation Period).

"Observation Period" means, in respect of each interest period, the period from, and including, the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days equal to the Observation Shift Days preceding the first date in such interest period to, but excluding, the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days equal to the number of Observation Shift Days, preceding the Interest Payment Date for such interest period;

"Observation Shift Days" means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms;

In connection with the definition of SOFR Arithmetic Mean, and the SOFR Compound formulas described above, "SOFR" means the rate determined by the calculation agent, as the case may be, in accordance with the following provisions:

a. the Secured Overnight Financing Rate for trades made on the Interest Determination Date corresponding to the related SOFR Interest Reset Date that appears at approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) (the "SOFR Determination Time") on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website on the immediately following U.S. Government Securities Business Day, as such rate is reported on the Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page for such SOFR Interest Reset Date or, if no such rate is reported on the Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page, then the Secured Overnight Financing Rate that is reported on the Reuters Page USDSOFR= or, if no such rate is reported on the Reuters Page USDSOFR=, then the Secured Overnight Financing Rate that appears at approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website on such SOFR Interest Reset Date (the "SOFR Screen Page"); or

b. if the rate specified in (a) above does not so appear, and the Issuer determines that Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website for the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which the Secured Overnight Financing Rate was published on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website; and

c. if we determine on or prior to the relevant SOFR Reference Time, that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the relevant reference rate, then the provisions set forth in "Benchmark Replacement Provisions" below will thereafter apply to all determinations of the interest rate on the Notes for each interest period during the floating rate period.

In connection with the SOFR provisions above, the following definitions apply:

"Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page" means the Bloomberg screen designated "SOFRRATE" or any successor page or service.

"Reuters Page USDSOFR=" means the Reuters page designated "USDSOFR=" or any successor page or service.

"SOFR Interest Reset Date" means each U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant interest period.

"SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date" means, if applicable, the date that is the specified U.S. Government Securities Business Day, or such other date as is specified in the applicable Final Terms, prior to the Interest Payment Date in respect of the relevant interest period or such other date specified in the applicable Final Terms; for the avoidance of doubt, the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date can be zero or none, in which case no SOFR Rate Cut- Off Date is applicable.

"SOFR Reference Time" means (1) if the reference rate is SOFR Arithmetic Mean or SOFR Compound, the SOFR Determination Time, (2) if the reference rate is Three-Month Term SOFR, the time determined by the Issuer or the calculation agent after giving effect to the Three-Month Term SOFR Conventions or (3) if the reference rate is not SOFR Arithmetic Mean, SOFR Compound or Three-Month

Term SOFR, the time determined by the Issuer or calculation agent after giving effect to the SOFR Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

"U.S. Government Securities Business Day" means any day except for a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

Treasury Rate Notes

Each Treasury Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be revised periodically based on the Treasury Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date, the rate for the most recent auction of direct obligations of the United States ("Treasury bills") having the specified Index Maturity as it appears under the caption "INVEST RATE" on either Reuters Screen USAUCTION10 Page or Reuters Screen USAUCTION11 Page (or any other pages as may replace such pages on such service).

The following procedures will apply if the rate cannot be set as described above:

(a) If the rate is not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, the rate will be the auction average rate for such Treasury bills (expressed as a bond equivalent, on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) for such auction as otherwise announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

(b) If the results of the auction of Treasury bills are not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, or if no such auction is held, the Treasury Rate will be the rate (expressed as a bond equivalent on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) on such Interest Determination Date of such Treasury bills having the specified Index Maturity as published in H.15 under the caption "U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Auction high."

(c) If such rate is not so published in H.15 by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Interest Determination Date of such Treasury bills will be as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption "U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Auction high."

(d) If such rate is not yet published in H.15, H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source, then the Treasury Rate will be a yield to maturity (expressed as a bond equivalent on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) of the average of the secondary market bid rates as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, of three leading primary U.S. government securities dealers in The City of New York selected by the calculation agent for the issue of Treasury bills with a remaining maturity closest to the specified Index Maturity.

(e) If fewer than three dealers are providing quotes, the rate will be the same as the rate used in the prior interest period.

Prime Rate Notes

Each Prime Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on the Prime Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier.

"Prime Rate" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date, unless otherwise specified in any applicable Final Terms, the rate set forth on that Interest Determination Date in H.15 under the heading "Bank Prime Loan."

The following procedures will apply if the rate cannot be set as described above:

(a) If the rate is not published in H.15 by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, then the Prime Rate will be the rate as published on such Interest Determination Date in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate under the caption "Bank Prime Loan."

(b) If the rate is not published in H.15, H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, then the Prime Rate will be the average (rounded upwards, if necessary, to the next higher one-hundred thousandth of a percentage point) of the rates publicly announced by each bank on the Reuters Screen USPRIME1 Page as its prime rate or base lending rate for that Interest Determination Date.

(c) If fewer than four, but more than one, rates appear on the Reuters Screen USPRIME1 Page, the Prime Rate will be the average of the prime rates (quoted on the basis of the actual number of days in the year divided by a 360-day year) as of the close of business on the Interest Determination Date by four major money center banks in The City of New York selected by the issuer.

(d) If fewer than two rates appear, the Prime Rate will be determined based on the rates furnished in The City of New York by the appropriate number of substitute banks or trust companies organized and doing business under the laws of the United States, or any State thereof, having total equity capital of at least US$500 million and being subject to supervision or examination by a Federal or State authority, as selected by the issuer.

(e) If no banks are providing quotes, the rate will be the same as the rate used for the prior interest period.

Extendible Notes

Notes may be issued with an initial maturity date (the "Initial Maturity Date") which may be extended from time to time upon the election of the holders on specified dates (each, an "Election Date") up to a final maturity date (the "Final Maturity Date") as set forth in the applicable Final Terms ("Extendible Notes"). Certain tax considerations associated with an investment in Extendible Notes, the manner in which holders may elect to extend the Notes and such other terms and conditions as may apply to such issue will be addressed in a supplement to this Prospectus. The Final Terms relating to each issue of Extendible Notes will set forth the terms of such Notes, including the Initial Maturity Date, the Final Maturity Date and the Election Dates.

Benchmark Replacement Provisions

If the Issuer, in its sole discretion, its designee (which may be an affiliate of the Issuer), after consultation with the Issuer, or the calculation agent, after consultation with the Issuer, determines on or prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the applicable Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for the SOFR Notes of such Series for all purposes relating to such SOFR Notes during the Interest Reset Period and in respect of all determinations on the relevant Interest Determination Date and each subsequent Interest Reset Period.

In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer or its designee (which may an affiliate of the Issuer), after consulting with the Issuer, will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time.

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer or its designee pursuant to the benchmark transition provisions set forth herein, and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection:

(a) will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error;

(b) if made by the Issuer, will be made in its sole discretion;

(c) if made by the Issuer's designee, will be made after consultation with the Issuer, and the Issuer's designee will not make any such determination, decision or election to which the Issuer objects; and

(d) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the SOFR Notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the SOFR Notes or any other party.

If the calculation agent fails to make any determination, decision or election that it is required to make under the terms of the SOFR Notes, then the Issuer or its designee (which may an affiliate of the Issuer), after consulting with the Issuer, will make that determination, decision or election on the same basis as described above.

As used in this Prospectus with respect to any Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date:

"Benchmark" means, EURIBOR, SOFR or such benchmark in respect of Floating Rate Notes as specified in the applicable Final Terms; provided that if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, then "Benchmark" means the applicable Benchmark Replacement.

"Benchmark Replacement" means the Interpolated Benchmark with respect to the then-current Benchmark, plus the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment for such Benchmark (if applicable); provided that if the calculation agent, after consulting with the Issuer, cannot determine the Interpolated Benchmark as of the Benchmark Replacement Date, then "Benchmark Replacement" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or our designee, after consulting with the Issuer, as of the Benchmark Replacement Date; and provided further, that any rate selected shall be a "qualified rate" as defined under United States Treasury Regulation §1.1001-6:

1. if the Benchmark is not SOFR, the sum of: (a) Term SOFR and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

2. the sum of: (a) Compounded SOFR and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment

3. the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark for the applicable Corresponding Tenor (if any) and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

4. the sum of: (a) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

5. the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark for the applicable Corresponding Tenor giving due consideration to any industry-accepted rate of interest as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

"Benchmark Replacement Adjustment" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

1. the Spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body or determined by the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, in accordance with the method for calculating or determining such Spread adjustment that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body, in each case for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;

2. if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, then the ISDA Fallback Adjustment;

3. the Spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated Floating Rate Notes at such time.

"Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes" means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, changes to (1) any Interest Determination Date, Interest Payment Date, Interest Reset Date, business day convention or interest period, (2) the manner, timing and frequency of determining rates and amounts of interest that are payable on the notes during the Interest Reset Period and the conventions relating to such determination and calculations with respect to interest, (3) the timing and frequency of making interest payments, (4) rounding conventions, (5) tenors and (6) any other terms or provisions of the Notes during the Interest Reset Period, in each case that the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, determines, from time to time, to be appropriate to reflect the determination and implementation of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer, the calculation agent or the Issuer's designee, after consulting with the Issuer, decides that implementation of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, determines is appropriate).

"Benchmark Replacement Date" means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then current Benchmark:

1. in the case of clause (1) or (2) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark; or

2. in the case of clause (3) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination.

"Benchmark Transition Event" means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

1. a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark, permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark;

2. a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark, the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark, an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark, a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark; or

3. a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative.

"Compounded SOFR" means the compounded average of SOFRs for the applicable Corresponding Tenor, with the rate, or methodology for this rate, and conventions for this rate being established by the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, in accordance with: the rate, or methodology for this rate, and conventions for this rate selected or recommended by the Relevant

Governmental Body for determining Compounded SOFR; provided that: if, and to the extent that, the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, determines that Compounded SOFR cannot be determined in accordance with clause (1) above, then the rate, or methodology for this rate, and conventions for this rate that have been selected by the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, giving due consideration to any industry-accepted market practice for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time.

"Corresponding Tenor" with respect to a Benchmark Replacement means a tenor (including overnight) having approximately the same length (disregarding business day adjustment) as the applicable tenor for the then-current Benchmark.

"Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website" means the website of the FRBNY, currently at http://www.newyorkfed.org, or any successor website of the FRBNY or the website of any successor administrator of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate.

"Interpolated Benchmark" with respect to the Benchmark (if applicable) means the rate determined for the Corresponding Tenor by interpolating on a linear basis between: (1) the Benchmark for the longest period (for which the Benchmark is available) that is shorter than the Corresponding Tenor and (2) the Benchmark for the shortest period (for which the Benchmark is available) that is longer than the Corresponding Tenor. "Benchmark" as used in clause (1) and (2) of the foregoing definition means the then-current Benchmark for the applicable periods specified in such clauses without giving effect to the applicable index maturity (if any).

"ISDA Definitions" means the 2021 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time.

"ISDA Fallback Adjustment" means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor.

"ISDA Fallback Rate" means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment.

"Reference Time" with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means the time determined by the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, in accordance with the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

"Relevant Governmental Body" means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the FRBNY, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the FRBNY or any successor thereto.

"SOFR" with respect to any day means the secured overnight financing rate published for such day by the FRBNY, as the administrator of the benchmark, (or a successor administrator) on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website, or any successor source.

"Term SOFR" means the forward-looking term rate for the applicable Corresponding Tenor based on SOFR that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body.

"Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement" means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

Additional Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes from time to time having terms identical to a prior Tranche of Notes except for the original issue date and the offering price ("Additional Notes"). Any such Additional Notes that are Regulation S Global Notes will be issued in the form of a temporary global Note which will be exchangeable for a beneficial interest in a permanent global Note on or after the Exchange Date specified in the applicable Final Terms relating to such Additional Notes. Additional Notes may be issued prior to or after the Exchange Date relating to such prior Tranche of Notes of the same Series. Only in the case of Bearer Notes, in the event Additional Notes are issued prior to the Exchange Date for the prior Tranche, the Exchange Date relating to such prior Tranche shall be moved to a date not earlier than 40 calendar days after the original issue date of the related Additional Notes; *provided, however*, in no event shall the Exchange Date for a Tranche of Notes be extended to a date more than 160 calendar days after such Tranche was issued. Once any Additional Notes have been issued, whether Regulation S Global Notes or Rule 144A Global Notes, such Additional Notes together with each prior and subsequent Tranche of Notes of the same Series, shall constitute one and the same Series of Notes for all purposes; *provided, however*, that in the case of Regulation S Global Notes, or Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules apply, such consolidation of Additional Notes issued after the Exchange Date will occur only following the exchange of interests in the temporary global Note for interests in the permanent global Note upon receipt of Ownership Certificates described below; and provided further that if the Additional Notes are not fungible with the earlier Notes for United States federal income tax purposes, the Additional Notes will have a separate CUSIP number. The Final Terms relating to any Additional Notes will set forth matters related to the issuance, exchange and transfer of Additional Notes, including identifying the prior Tranche of Notes, their original issue date and aggregate principal amount. Any Additional Notes that are Bearer Notes will be subject to the same restrictions as are set forth under "Description of the Notes—Forms of Notes—Bearer Notes."

Covenants

The Issuer has agreed to restrictions on their activities for the benefit of holders of each Series of Notes. The following restrictions will apply separately to each Series of Notes:

Consolidation, Merger, Sale or Conveyance

The Issuer may not consolidate with or merge into any other corporation or convey or transfer its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any person, unless:

(i) the corporation formed by such consolidation or into which the Issuer is merged or the person which acquires by conveyance or transfer the properties and assets of the Issuer substantially as an entirety shall be a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of Chile and shall expressly assume, by a supplement to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, executed and delivered to the Fiscal Agent, in form satisfactory to the Fiscal Agent, the due and punctual payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on all the outstanding Notes and the performance of every covenant of the Fiscal Agency Agreement on the part of the Issuer to be performed or observed;

(ii) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Event of Default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both would become an Event of Default, shall have happened and be continuing; and

(iii) the Issuer shall have delivered to the Fiscal Agent an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger, conveyance or transfer and such supplement to the Fiscal Agency Agreement comply with the foregoing provisions relating to such transaction and all conditions precedent in the Fiscal Agency Agreement relating to such a transaction have been complied with. In case of any such consolidation, merger, conveyance or transfer such successor corporation will succeed to and be substituted for the Issuer as obligor on each Series of Notes with the same effect as if it had issued such Series of Notes. Upon the assumption of its obligations by any such successor corporation in such circumstances subject to certain exceptions, the Issuer will be discharged from all obligations under the Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

Periodic Reports

The Fiscal Agency Agreement provides that if the Issuer is not required to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission information, documents, or reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, then the Issuer shall make available, upon request, to any holder of the Notes, any owner of a beneficial interest in any Note or any prospective purchaser designated by a holder or owner of a beneficial interest in any Note, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

Events of Default

An "Event of Default," with respect to each Series of Notes is defined in the Fiscal Agency Agreement as:

(i) The Issuer's default in the payment of any principal of any of the Notes of such Series (including additional amounts), when due and payable, whether at maturity or otherwise; or

(ii) The Issuer's default in the payment of any interest or any additional amounts when due and payable on any of the Notes of such Series and the continuance of such default for a period of 30 days; or

(iii) The Issuer's default in the performance or observance of any other term, covenant, warranty, or obligation in respect of the Notes of such Series or the Fiscal Agency Agreement, not otherwise expressly defined as an Event of Default in (i) or (ii) above, and the continuance of such default for more than 60 days after written notice of such default has been given to the Issuer by the Fiscal Agent on behalf of the Noteholders, or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes of such Series outstanding specifying such default or breach and requiring it to be remedied and stating that such notice is a "Notice of Default"; or

(iv) If the Indebtedness (as defined below) of the Issuer or that of its subsidiaries becomes due and repayable prematurely by reason of an event of default (however described) or either the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries fails to make any payment in respect of any Indebtedness on the due date for such payment or within any originally applicable grace period or any security given by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries for any Indebtedness becomes enforceable and steps are taken to enforce the same or if the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries default in making any payment when due (or within any originally applicable grace period in respect thereof) under any guarantee and/or indemnity given by either the Issuer or such subsidiaries (as the case may be) in relation to any Indebtedness of any other person, provided that no such event as aforesaid shall constitute an Event of Default unless such Indebtedness either alone or when aggregated with other Indebtedness in respect of which one or more of the events mentioned in this paragraph (iv) has occurred shall amount to at least US$40,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency on the basis of the middle spot rate for any relevant currency against the U.S. dollar, as quoted by any leading bank on the day on which this paragraph operates); or

(v) The entry of an order for relief against the Issuer under any Bankruptcy Law by a court or regulatory entity having jurisdiction in the premises or a decree or order by a court or regulatory entity having jurisdiction in the premises adjudging the Issuer as bankrupt or insolvent under any other applicable law, or the entry of a decree or order approving as properly filed a petition seeking reorganization, arrangement, adjustment or composition of or in respect of the Issuer under any Bankruptcy Law, or appointing a receiver, liquidator, assignee, trustee, sequestrator (or other similar official under any Bankruptcy Law, including a "*síndico*") of the Issuer or of any substantial part of its property, or ordering the winding up or liquidation of its affairs, and the continuance of any such decree or order unstayed and in effect for a period of 60 consecutive days; or

(vi) The consent by the Issuer to the institution of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings against it, or the filing by it of a petition or answer or consent seeking reorganization or relief under any Bankruptcy Law, or the consent by it to the filing of any such petition or to the appointment of a custodian, receiver, liquidator, assignee, trustee, sequestrator (or other similar official under any Bankruptcy Law, including a "*síndico*") of the Issuer or of any substantial part of its property, or the making of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or the admission in writing of its inability to pay its debts generally as they become due, or the taking of corporate action by the Issuer in furtherance of any such action.

The term "Bankruptcy Law" as used in this Section means (i) articles 120 et seq. of the Chilean Banking Law (D.F.L. 3 of 1997, as amended), (ii) the Chilean "Ley de Quiebras" (Law No. 18,175, as amended) or (iii) any other applicable law that amends, supplements or supersedes the Chilean Banking Law and/or the Ley de Quiebras, and any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law of any applicable jurisdiction.

For purposes of the above, "Indebtedness" means (i) money borrowed and premiums and accrued interest in respect thereof, (ii) liabilities under or in respect of any acceptance or credit and (iii) the principal and premium (if any) and accrued interest in respect of any bonds, notes, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, certificates of deposit or other securities whether issued for cash or in whole or in part for a consideration other than cash.

The Fiscal Agency Agreement provides that:

(i) If an Event of Default with respect to any Series of Notes described in paragraph (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above occurs and is continuing with respect to the Notes of any Series, then and in each and every such case, unless the principal of all the Notes of such Series shall have already become due and payable, either the Fiscal Agent or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes of such Series then outstanding hereunder (each such

Series acting as a separate class), by notice in writing to the Issuer (and to the Fiscal Agent if given by holders), may declare the principal amount of all the Notes of such Series then outstanding and all accrued interest thereon to be due and payable immediately, and upon any such declaration the same shall become and shall be immediately due and payable, anything in the Fiscal Agency Agreement or in the Notes of such Series contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

(ii) If an Event of Default with respect to any Series of Notes described in paragraph (v) or (vi) above occurs and is continuing, then the principal amount of the Notes then outstanding and all accrued interest thereon, if any, shall, without any notice to the Issuer or any other act on the part of the Fiscal Agent or any holder of the Notes, become and be immediately due and payable, anything in the Chilean Banking Law, the Fiscal Agency Agreement or in the Notes contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Fiscal Agency Agreement provides that Notes owned by the Issuer or any of their affiliates shall not be deemed to be outstanding for purposes of, among others, declaring the acceleration of the Notes provided in (i) above. Upon the satisfaction by us of certain conditions, the declaration described in clause (i) of this paragraph may be annulled by the holders of a majority of the total principal amount of the Notes of such Series then outstanding. Past defaults, other than non-payment of principal, interest and compliance with certain covenants, may be waived by the holders of a majority of the total principal amount of the Notes of such Series outstanding.

Payment of Additional Amounts

The Issuer is required to make all payments in respect of each Series of Notes free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, fines, penalties, assessments or other governmental charges (or interest on those taxes, duties, fines, penalties, assessments or other governmental charges) (collectively, "Taxes") imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by, within or on behalf of any Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event the Issuer will pay to the Holders of such Series of Notes, such additional amounts as may be necessary to ensure that the net amounts received by the Holders of such Series of Notes after such withholding or deduction shall not be less than the amounts of principal, interest and premium, if any, which would have been received in respect of such Series of Notes in the absence of such withholding or deduction, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable:

(i) in the case of applicable Taxes which are deducted or withheld by a Paying Agent, if the payment could have been made by another Paying Agent without such deduction or withholding, or any applicable Taxes payable otherwise than by deduction or withholding, if receiving payment from such different Paying Agent does not require such Holder or beneficial owner to undertake any action or impose any obligation that is materially more onerous to such Holder or beneficial owner than would have been required if the payment had been received from the original Paying Agent;

(ii) in the case of any payment to a Holder that is a fiduciary or partnership or a person other than the sole beneficial owner of any such payment, to the extent that a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary, a member of such a partnership or the beneficial owner of the payment would not have been entitled to the additional amounts had the beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner been the Holder;

(iii) in the case of payments for which presentation of such Note is required, in respect of any Note presented for payment more than 30 days after the later of:

(a) the date on which such payment first became due, and

(b) if the full amount payable has not been received in the place of payment by the relevant Paying Agent on or prior to such due date, the date on which, the full amount having been so received, notice to that effect shall have been given to the Holders by the relevant Paying Agent;

except to the extent that the Holder would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting such Note for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days;

(iv) in respect of any Note held by or on behalf of a Holder or beneficial owner who is liable for Taxes imposed in respect of such Note by reason of such Holder or beneficial owner having some present or former direct or indirect connection with the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction imposing such tax, other than the mere holding of such Note or the receipt of payments or the enforcement of rights in respect thereto;

(v) in respect of any Note held by or on behalf of a Holder or beneficial owner who is liable for Taxes imposed in respect of such Note by reason of such Holder's or beneficial owner's failure to comply with any certification, identification, information, documentation, or other reporting requirement concerning its nationality, residence, identity or connection with the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, if:

(a) compliance is required by the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction as a precondition to relief or exemption from the Tax,

(b) Holders are able to comply with those requirements without undue hardship, and

(c) the Issuer has given Holders of the Notes written notice of such requirement at least 30 days prior to the first payment date in respect to which such requirement is applicable;

(vi) in respect of any estate, inheritance, gift, or similar tax, assessment or governmental charge; or

(vii) in respect of any combination of (i) through (vi) above.

As used in this section, a "Holder" shall mean, (a) with respect to any Registered Note, the person in whose name at the time such Registered Note is registered on the Register or (b) with respect to any Bearer Note, the bearer thereof.

References to principal, interest, premium or other amounts payable in respect of any Series of Notes also refer to any additional amounts that may be payable. Refunds, if any, of taxes with respect to which the Issuer pays additional amounts are for such Issuer's account.

The Issuer will pay when due any present or future stamp, transfer, court or documentary taxes or any other excise or property taxes, charges or similar levies which arise in any jurisdiction from the initial execution, delivery or registration of each Series of Notes or any other document or instrument relating thereto, excluding any such taxes, charges or similar levies imposed by any jurisdiction outside of the Republic of Chile or the United States and except as described in the Fiscal Agency Agreement with respect to transfer or exchange of the Notes.

"Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction" means the Republic of Chile (or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having power to tax) or any other jurisdiction from or through which the Issuer makes any payment under a Series of Notes (or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having power to tax).

Modification of Fiscal Agency Agreement and Notes

The Fiscal Agency Agreement may be amended by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent, without the consent of the holder of any Note of a Series for the purposes, among others, of curing any ambiguity, or of correcting or supplementing any defective or inconsistent provisions contained therein or to effect any assumption of the Issuer's obligations thereunder and under the Notes of a Series under the circumstances described under "Consolidation, Merger, Sale or Conveyance" above or in any other manner which the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent may deem necessary or desirable and which will not adversely affect the interests of the holders of Notes of a Series outstanding on the date of such amendment. Nothing in the Fiscal Agency Agreement prevents the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent from amending the Fiscal Agency Agreement in such a manner as to only have a prospective effect on Notes issued on or after the date of such amendment.

Modifications and amendments to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, to the terms and conditions of the Notes of a Series may also be made, and future compliance therewith or past default by the Issuer may be waived, by holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes of such Series (or, in each case, such lesser amount as shall have acted at a meeting of holders of such Notes, as described below), *provided, however*, that no such modification or amendment to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, to the terms and conditions of the Notes of a Series may, without the consent of the holders of each Note of such Series affected thereby, among other things, (a) change the stated maturity of the principal of any Note of such Series or extend the time for payment of interest or additional amounts thereon; (b) reduce the principal amount of any Note of such Series or reduce the amount of interest or additional amounts payable thereon or the amount payable thereon in the event of redemption or acceleration (or in the case of OID Notes, change the amount that would be due and payable upon an acceleration thereof); (c) change the currency of payment of principal of or any other amounts payable on any Note of such Series; (d) impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment on or with respect to any Note of such Series; (e) reduce the above-stated percentage of the principal amount of Notes of such Series, the consent of whose holders is necessary to modify or amend the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the terms and conditions of the Notes or reduce the percentage of Notes of such Series required for the taking of action or the quorum required at any such meeting of holders of Notes of such Series; or (f) modify the foregoing requirements to reduce the percentage of outstanding Notes of such Series necessary to waive any future compliance or past default. The persons entitled to vote a majority in principal amount of the Notes of a Series outstanding shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of Noteholders of such Series except as hereinafter provided. In the absence of such a quorum, a meeting of Noteholders called by the Issuer shall be adjourned for a period of not less than 10 days, and in the absence of a quorum at any such adjourned meeting, the meeting shall be further adjourned for another period of not less than 10 days, at which further adjourned meeting persons entitled to vote 25% in principal amount of Notes of a Series at the time outstanding shall constitute a quorum. Except for modifications or amendments in (a) to (f) above which require the consent of the holders of each Note of such series affected thereby, any modifications, amendments or waivers to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the terms and conditions of the Notes of a Series at a meeting of Noteholders require a favorable vote of holders of the lesser of (i) a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes of such Series or (ii) 75% of the principal amount of Notes of such Series represented and voting at the meeting. Any such modifications, amendments or waivers will be conclusive and binding on all holders of Notes of such Series, whether or not they have given such consent or were present at such meeting and whether or not notation of such modifications, amendments or waivers is made upon the Notes, and on all future holders of Notes of such Series. Any instruments given by or on behalf of any holder of a Note of a Series in connection with any consent to any such modification, amendment or waiver will be irrevocable once given and will be conclusive and binding on all subsequent holders of such Note.

Replacement of Notes and Coupons

Any Notes or coupons that become mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen or are apparently destroyed, lost or stolen will be replaced by the Issuer at the expense of the holder upon delivery of the Notes or coupons or satisfactory evidence of the destruction, loss or theft thereof to such Issuer and the Fiscal Agent. In each case, an indemnity satisfactory to the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent may be required at the expense of the holder of such Note or coupon before a replacement Note or coupon will be issued. For so long as the Notes are listed or admitted to trading on or by any other stock exchange, competent authority and/or market and the rules of such stock exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s) so require, a noteholder shall be able to obtain a replacement Note or coupon at the offices of the paying agent located in each location required by the rules and regulations of such stock exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s).

Applicable Law

The Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York, United States of America.

Notices

All notices concerning the Notes shall be published on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's website, www.luxse.com, if and for so long as the Notes are listed on the Official List and admitted to trading on a market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for so long as the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require. Any notice so given will be deemed to have been validly given on the date of such publication (or, if published more than once, on the date of the first such publication).

Notices to holders of Registered Notes will also be given by mailing such notices to each holder by first class mail, postage prepaid, at the respective address of each holder as that address appears upon the books of the relevant Registrar.

So long as no definitive Bearer Notes are in issue in respect of a particular Series, each such notice may, so long as the global Note(s) for such Series is or are held in its or their entirety on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, and/or another clearance system, as the case may be, and the Notes for such Series are not listed and/or admitted to trading on a stock exchange, competent authority and/or market, or if so listed or admitted to trading, for so long as the relevant stock exchange, competent authority and/or market so permits, be substituted for the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or such other clearance system for communication by them to the holders of the Notes. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Notes on the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or such other clearance system.

Notices to be given by a Noteholder shall be in writing and given by lodging the same, together with the related Note or Notes, with the Fiscal Agent. While any Notes are represented by a global Note, such notice may be given by a Noteholder to the Fiscal Agent via Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, and/or such other clearance system, as the case may be, in such manner as the Fiscal Agent and Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or such other clearance system may approve for this purpose.

If the Notes are no longer listed on the Official List and admitted to trading on a market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, unless otherwise indicated, notices to holders of Bearer Notes will be valid if published (i) in a leading daily English language newspaper with general circulation in Europe, or (iii) so long as the Notes are listed on any other securities exchange, such newspaper or website as the rules of such exchange may require.

Consent to Service

The Issuer has designated the Corporation Service Company, presently located at 19 West 44th Street, Suite 200, New York, New York 10036, as authorized agent for service of process in any legal action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes brought in any federal or state court in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, State of New York.

Consent to Jurisdiction

(a) The Issuer irrevocably consents to the nonexclusive jurisdiction of any court of the State of New York or any United States Federal court sitting, in each case, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, New York, United States of America, and any appellate court from any thereof, and waives any immunity from the jurisdiction of such courts over any suit, action or proceeding that may be brought by the Fiscal Agent or a holder in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes. The Issuer irrevocably waives, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any objection to any suit, action or proceeding that may be brought in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes in such courts on the grounds of venue or on the ground that any such suit, action or proceeding has been brought in an inconvenient forum. The Issuer agrees that final judgment in any such suit, action or proceeding brought in such court shall be conclusive and binding upon the Issuer and may be enforced in any court to the jurisdiction of which the Issuer is subject by a suit upon such judgment; provided that service of process is effected upon the Issuer in the manner provided by the Fiscal Agency Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any suit, action or proceeding brought in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes against the Issuer may be instituted in any competent court in the Republic of Chile.

(b) The Issuer agrees that service of all writs, process and summonses in any suit, action or proceeding brought in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes against the Issuer in any court of the State of New York or any United States Federal court sitting, in each case, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, may be made upon the Corporation Service Company, presently located at 19 West 44th Street, Suite 200, New York, New York 10036 and that such appointment of the CSC as authorized agent shall be irrevocable so long as any of the Notes remain outstanding (or until the irrevocable appointment by the Issuer of a successor in The City of New York as their authorized agent for such purpose and the acceptance of such appointment by such successor).

(c) Nothing in this Section shall affect the right of any party to serve legal process in any other manner permitted by law or affect the right of any party to bring any action or proceeding against any other party or its property in the courts of other jurisdictions.

Judgment Currency

The Issuer agrees, to the fullest extent that it may effectively do so under applicable law, that (a) if for the purpose of obtaining judgment in any court it is necessary to convert the sum due in respect of the principal of, or premium or interest, if any, on the Notes of any Series (the "Required Currency") into a currency in which a judgment will be rendered (the "Judgment Currency"), the rate of exchange used shall be the rate at which, in accordance with normal banking procedures, the Fiscal Agent could purchase the Required Currency with the Judgment Currency and (b) its obligations under the Fiscal Agency Agreement to make payments in the Required Currency (i) shall not be discharged or satisfied by any tender, or any recovery pursuant to any judgment (whether or not entered in accordance with subsection (a)), in any currency other than the Required Currency, except to the extent that such tender or recovery shall result in the actual receipt, by the payee, of the full amount of the Required Currency expressed to be payable in respect of such payments, (ii) shall be enforceable as an alternative or additional cause of action for the purpose of recovering in the Required Currency the amount, if any, by which such actual receipt shall fall short of the full amount of the Required Currency so expressed to be payable and (iii) shall not be affected by judgment being obtained for any other sum due under the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes, are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and, should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; (ii) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; (ii) rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by the UK PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

UK MIFIR product governance / Professional investors and eligible counterparties only target market – Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook ("COBS"), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA ("UK MiFIR"); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the manufacturer's target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer's target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

MiFID II product governance / Professional investors and eligible counterparties only target market – Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "distributor") should take into consideration the manufacturer's target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer's target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

[In connection with Section 309B of the SFA and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the "CMP Regulations 2018"), the issuer has determined the classification of the Notes as prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).]

FINAL TERMS

BASE PROSPECTUS

Dated May 15, 2023 Dated [●]

Banco del Estado de Chile (the "Issuer")
Issue of Medium Term Notes
[Reopening of] [●]% [Fixed Rate][Floating Rate] Notes Due [●]

Part A Contractual Terms

This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 8.4 of the Prospectus Regulation and must be read in conjunction with the base prospectus dated May 15, 2023 (excluding the terms and conditions incorporated by reference therein under the section "Documents Incorporated by Reference")[, together with the supplement(s) thereto dated [●]] ([collectively,]the "Base Prospectus"). Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus has been, and these Final Terms will be, published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com).

[The following alternative language applies if the first Tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under a Base Prospectus with an earlier date]

This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 8.4 of the Prospectus Regulation and must be read in conjunction with the base prospectus dated [●], 2023 [, together with the supplement(s) thereto dated [●]] ([collectively,]the "Base Prospectus"), save in respect of the terms and conditions of the Notes as set forth under the section "Description of the Notes" which are extracted from the Base Prospectus dated [April 16, 2019]/[[May 18, 2020]/[April 22, 2021]/[April 28, 2022]. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus has been, and these Final Terms will be, published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com).

1. General Information:

(i)	Series Number:	[●]
(ii)	Tranche Number:	[●] (*if fungible with an existing Series, provide details of that Series, including the date on which the Notes become fungible*)
(iii)	Trade Date:	[●]
(iv)	Settlement Date (Original Issue Date):	[●]
(v)	Maturity Date:	[●]
(vi)	Specified Currency:	[●]
(vii)	Currency of Payment:	[●]
(viii)	Principal Amount (in Specified Currency):	[●]
(ix)	Price to Public (Issue Price):	[●]
(x)	Dealer's Discount or Commission:	[●]
(xi)	Specified Denomination:	[●]
(xii)	Initial Exchange Rate	[●][Not applicable]
(xiii)	Exchange Rate Agent	[Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch][●][Not applicable]
(xiv)	Use of Proceeds	The net proceeds to the Issuer from the sale of the Notes will be approximately U.S.$[●]. The Issuer intends to use the net proceeds of the sale of the Notes [for general corporate purposes]/[to finance or refinance projects that may qualify as ["eligible social projects"] [or] ["eligible green projects"] [or a combination thereof] under the Sustainability Financing Framework, which will contribute to one or more of the following objectives:

a) social objectives, such as (i) providing access to essential financial services for low-income and underserved populations; (ii) promoting the creation and preservation of viable jobs, socio-economic advancement and empowerment through microfinance and support to women business, (iii) contributing to the growth of local economies in rural or remote areas; (iv) contributing to the reduction of social inequalities; and (v) supporting COVID-19 alleviation efforts; and

b) green objectives, such as (i) mitigating the Bank's environmental impact through the adaptation, generation and operation of its infrastructure, headquarters and branches; (ii) prioritize the deployment of programs with the greatest impact in reducing carbon footprint, especially, regarding energy efficiency; (iii) promoting responsible behavior with the environment throughout our value chain; (iv) promoting and evaluating the adoption of measures by suppliers to mitigate their environmental impact, establishing minimum responsibility requirements for those who develop activities within the Bank's facilities; (v) strengthening the relationship with Chilean government institutions and agencies for the environmental public policies deployment; (vi) generating and deploying accessible "green" financial products, particularly to promote the use of renewable energy and support energy efficiency in all customer segments, seeking to generate greatest economic, environmental and social value to our society; and (vii) integrating environmental and social risks in client projects financing.

Pursuant to the Sustainability Financing Framework,

a) the eligible social projects categories are (i) micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); (ii) women entrepreneurs, (iii) social housing, (iv) access to banking services and technological support to financial inclusion; and (v) natural and/or health disaster alleviation efforts; and

b) the eligible green projects categories are (i) green buildings, (ii) renewable energy, (iii) energy efficiency; (iv) clean transportation, (v) sustainable land use; and (vi) circular economy.

The above examples of social or green objectives and categories are for illustrative purposes only and no assurance can be provided that disbursements for projects with such specific characteristics will be made by us in an amount equal to the proceeds from the sale of the Notes. There can be no assurance that any projects so funded will meet investor expectations regarding sustainability performance. Adverse environmental or social impacts may occur during the

	design, construction and operation of the projects, or the projects may become controversial or criticized by activist groups or other stakeholders.]
2. Payment of Additional Amounts:	[Applicable/Not applicable]
3. Authorization/Approval	
(i) Date Board approval for issuance of Notes obtained:	[●] [and [●] respectively][Not applicable]
4. Fixed Rate Notes Only Interest Rate:	[Applicable / Not applicable] (*If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph*)
(ii) Fixed Interest Rate Per Annum:	[●]
(iii) Interest Period:	[Annual] [Semi-Annual] [Quarterly] [Monthly] [Other]
(iv) Fixed Interest Payment Dates:	Each [●], commencing [●]
(v) Day Count Fraction:	[30/360] [Actual/Actual (ICMA)]
(vi) Regular Record Dates (if any):	[The 15th calendar day prior to each Interest Payment Date] [The business day prior to each Interest Payment Date] [relevant only to Registered Notes][Not applicable]
(vii) Determination Dates:	[Each [●]][Not applicable]
(viii) Interest Commencement Date:	[●][Not applicable]
(ix) Business day Convention:	[Following Business Day Convention][Modified Following Business Day Convention][Preceding Business Day Convention][Modified Preceding Business Day Convention][Other]
(x) Business Day:	[*Relevant jurisdictions to be included*]
5. Floating Rate Notes Only Interest Rate:	[Applicable / Not applicable] (*If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph*)
(i) Interest Calculation:	[Regular Floating Rate] [Floating Rate/Fixed Rate] [Inverse Floating Rate]
(ii) Interest Rate Basis:	[Commercial Paper Rate] [Federal Funds Rate] [EURIBOR] [Three-Month Term SOFR] [SOFR Arithmetic Mean] [SOFR Compound with Lookback] [SOFR Compound with Observation Period Shift] [SOFR Compound with Payment Delay] [SOFR Index with Observation Period Shift] [Treasury Rate] [Prime Rate]
(iii) Spread (Plus or Minus):	[plus/minus [●]%]

(iv)	Spread Multiplier:	[●]
(v)	Index Maturity:	[●] Months
(vi)	Maximum Interest Rate:	[●]
(vii)	Minimum Interest Rate:	[●]
(viii)	Interest Period:	[Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-annually, Other]
(ix)	Interest Payment Date:	Each [list interest payment dates]
(x)	Initial Interest Rate Per Annum:	To be determined [●] Business Days prior to the Original Issue Date based upon [interest rate basis plus/minus the spread amount]
(xi)	Interest Reset Periods and Dates:	[Daily/monthly/quarterly/semi-annually] on each Interest Payment Date
(xii)	Interest Determination Date:	[●] Business Days prior to each Interest Reset Date
(xiii)	Regular Record Dates (if any):	[The 15th calendar day prior to each Interest Payment Date] [The business day prior to each Interest Payment Date] [relevant only to Registered Notes] [Not applicable]
(xiv)	Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/Actual] [Actual/Actual (ISDA)] [Actual/365 (Fixed)] [Actual/360] [30/360] [360/360] [Bond Basis] [30E/360] [Eurobond Basis] [30E/360 (ISDA)]
(xv)	Business day Convention:	[Following Business Day Convention][Modified Following Business Day Convention][Preceding Business Day Convention][Modified Preceding Business Day Convention][Other]
(xvi)	Business Day:	[*Relevant jurisdictions to be included*]
(xvii)	Lookback Days:	[●] U.S. Government Securities Business Days [*include for SOFR Compound with Lookback Notes*]
(xviii)	Observation Shift Days:	[●] U.S. Government Securities Business Days [*include for SOFR Index with Observation Period Shift and SOFR Compound with Observation Period Shift Notes*]
(xix)	Interest Accrual Period End Dates:	[●] [*Include for SOFR Compound with Payment Delay Notes*]
(xx)	Interest Payment Delay:	[●] U.S. Government Securities Business Days [*Include for SOFR Compound with Payment Delay Notes*]
(xxi)	Index Determination Date:	The date that is [●] U.S. Government Securities Business Days preceding the first date of the relevant interest period. [*Include for SOFR Index with Observation Period Shift Notes*]
(xxii)	SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date:	[●] [*Include for SOFR Compound Notes*]
(xxiii)	Calculation Agent:	[●]

6. Floating Rate Notes Only - Details of Benchmark:	[[*specify benchmark*] is provided by [*administrator legal name*] [appears]/[does not appear] in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by [ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, as amended (the "Benchmark Regulation")] or [the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK Benchmark Regulation")].]/[As far as the Bank is aware, as at the date hereof, the [*specify benchmark*] does not fall within the scope of the [Benchmark Regulation]/[UK Benchmark Regulation].]/[Not Applicable]
7. Repayment, Redemption and Repurchase:	
(i) Issuer Optional Redemption:	[Prior to the Par Call Date, the Issuer may redeem the Notes at its option, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount and rounded to three decimal places) equal to the greater of: (1) (a) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Notes being redeemed discounted to the redemption date (assuming the notes matured on the Par Call Date) on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus a spread to be indicated in the applicable Final Terms (the "Make Whole Premium") less (b) interest accrued to the date of redemption, and (2) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, *plus*, in either case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date. On or after the Par Call Date, the Issuer may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date. See "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption—Optional Redemption with a Make-Whole Amount" in the Base Prospectus.] [*Include for*

	U.S. dollar-denominated Notes, if applicable] [The Issuer will have the right at its option to redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time prior to their maturity, at a redemption price equal to (a) if redeemed prior to the Par Call Date, the principal amount thereof, plus the Make-Whole Amount (as defined below), plus interest accrued but not paid on the principal amount of the Notes to the date of redemption, or (b) if redeemed on or after the Par Call Date, the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued but not paid on the principal amount of such Notes to the date of redemption.] [*Include for Euro-denominated Notes, if applicable*] [Not Applicable]
(ii) Par Call Date:	[●][Not Applicable]
(iii) Make Whole Premium:	[●][Not Applicable]
(iv) Reference Dealer:	[●][Not Applicable]
(v) Noteholder Optional Redemption Date:	[●][Not Applicable]
(vi) Redemption Price:	[Make-Whole Redemption] [Applicable/Not Applicable] [Agent calculating the Make-Whole Amount] [Names of Reference Treasury Dealers]
(vii) Calculation Agent:	[Fiscal Agent] [Other]
(viii) Optional Repayment:	[Applicable/Not applicable]
(ix) Repurchase upon Change of Control:	[Applicable/Not applicable]

8. Extendible Notes:

(i) Initial Maturity Date:	[●]
(ii) Election Date:	[●]
(iii) Final Maturity Date:	[●]

9. Form of Notes:

(i) Temporary global Note to permanent global Note	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
(ii) Temporary global Note	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
(iii) Permanent global Note	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
(iv) Bearer Note available	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
(v) Registered Notes available	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
(vi) New global Note	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
(vii) Exchange of temporary global Notes into definitive Bearer Notes:	[Not applicable][Specify Exchange Date]
(viii) Exchange of permanent global Notes into definitive Bearer Notes:	[Not applicable] [Specify Exchange Date]
(ix) Exchange of definitive Bearer Notes into Registered Notes:	[Not applicable] [Specify Exchange Date]

(x) Exchange of Registered Notes into Registered Notes in other authorized denominations:	[Not applicable] [Specify Exchange Date]
(xi) Offer period during which subsequent resale or final placement of the Notes by Dealers and/ or further financial intermediaries can be made:	[Not applicable] [Specify offer period]
10. U.S. Selling Restrictions:	[Rule 144A restrictions on transfers and Regulation S Compliance Category 2]; [TEFRA C/TEFRA D/TEFRA not applicable]
11. Distribution:	[Rule 144A/Regulation S]
12. Managers:	
(i) The Notes are being purchased[, on a several and not joint basis,] by the following financial institutions (each a "Manager" and collectively, the "Managers") in the respective amounts set forth next to the name of each Manager pursuant to a Terms Agreement between Issuer and the Managers dated [●], executed under the Dealer Agreement. To the extent that any of the Managers are not named as Dealers in the Dealer Agreement, Banco del Estado de Chile has appointed them as Dealers thereunder for this transaction pursuant to the relevant Terms Agreement.	[Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft]: [●] [Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.]: [●] [BBVA Securities Inc.]: [●] [BNP Paribas Securities Corp.]: [●] [BofA Securities, Inc.]: [●] [Citigroup Global Markets Inc.]: [●] [Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft]: [●] [Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank]:[●] [Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC]: [●] [Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc.]: [●] [Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.]: [●] [Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC]: [●] [HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.]: [●] [Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc.]: [●] [J.P. Morgan Securities LLC]: [●] [Morgan Stanley & Co. International, plc]: [●] [MUFG Securities Americas Inc.]: [●] [Santander US Capital Markets LLC]: [●] [Standard Chartered Bank]: [●] [SMBC Nikko Securities America, Inc.]: [●] [UBS AG London Branch]: [●] [UBS Securities LLC]: [●] [U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc.]: [●] [Wells Fargo Securities, LLC]: [●] [Zürcher Kantonalbank]: [●] Total: [●]
(ii) Stabilizing manager(s)	[●][Not applicable]
13. Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors:	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
14. Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors:	[Applicable] [Not applicable]

Part B Other Information

1. Admissions to Listing and Trading:

(i) Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to listing on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.
(ii) Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.
[(iii*) Other admissions to listing and trading (including, but not limited to, the EuroMTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange) to be specified if applicable*]

(i) Other listing:	[Not applicable] [EuroMTF] [specify other exchange]

2. Ratings:

The Notes to be issued [have been][are expected to be] rated:	
(i) Moody's:	[●][(obligations rated [●] are considered [*to include explanation of the relevant rating by Moody's*)][Not applicable]
(ii) Standard & Poor's:	[●][(an obligation rated [●] [*to include explanation of the relevant rating by Standard & Poor's*)][Not applicable]
(iii) Fitch:	[●][([●] ratings denote [*to include explanation of the relevant rating by Fitch*)][Not applicable]

3. Interests of Natural and Legal Persons Involved in the Issue:

[●]/[Save as discussed below, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer.
The Dealer and its affiliates have engaged, and/or may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and/or may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business. The Dealer has received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.
In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Dealer and its affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for its own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or its affiliates. If the Dealer or its affiliates have a lending relationship with the Issuer, the Dealer or its affiliates routinely hedge, and the Dealer or its affiliates may hedge, their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, the Dealer and its affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in the Issuer's securities, including potentially the Notes to be offered by the Issuer under the MTN Program. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes. The Dealer and its affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.]

4. Estimated Total Expenses of the Admission to Trading:

(i) Estimated total expenses related to the admission to trading:	[●]

5. Fixed Rate Notes only Yield:

Indication of yield as of the Original Issue Date:	[●][Not applicable]

6. Operational Information:

(i)	ISIN:	[●]
(ii)	CUSIP:	[●]
(iii)	Common Code:	[●]
(iv)	Book-entry Clearing Systems:	[Euroclear Bank SA/NV][Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*][Depository Trust Company]
(v)	Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any):	[Not applicable] [●]
(vi)	Prohibition of Sales to EEA and UK Retail Investors:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If the Notes clearly do not constitute "packaged" products, "Not Applicable" should be specified. If the Notes may constitute "packaged" products and no KID will be prepared, "Applicable" should be specified.)
(vii)	Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility:	[Yes. Note that the designation "yes" simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper [(and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper)] [include this text for registered notes] and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognized as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the European Central Bank (ECB) being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]/ [No. Whilst the designation is specified as "no" at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper [(and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper) [include this text for registered notes]. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the Notes will then be recognized as eligible collateral for Eurosystem

monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the European Central Bank (ECB) being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]]

TAXATION

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax considerations, Luxembourg tax considerations and Chilean tax considerations (and certain EU and United Kingdom related tax consequences) that may be relevant to you if you invest in the Notes. This summary does not describe all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to you or your situation, particularly if you are subject to special tax rules. You should consult your tax advisors about the specific tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Notes, including the relevance to your particular situation of the considerations discussed below, as well as of state, local and other tax laws.

Chilean Tax Considerations

The following is a general summary of certain consequences under Chilean tax law, as in effect as of the date of this Prospectus, of an investment in the Notes made by a Foreign Holder (as defined below). The summary which follows does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of Notes by a Foreign Holder and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. Holders of Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning the Chilean and other tax consequences of the ownership of the Notes.

The summary that follows is based on Chilean law, as in effect on the date of this Prospectus, as well as regulations, rulings and decisions of Chile available on or before such date and now in effect. All of the foregoing is subject to any changes in these or other laws occurring after such date, possibly with retroactive effect. Under Chilean law, provisions contained in statutes such as tax rates applicable to foreign investors, the computation of taxable income for Chilean purposes and the manner in which Chilean taxes are imposed and collected may be amended only by another law. In addition, the Chilean tax authorities enact rulings and regulations of either general or specific application and interpret the provisions of the Chilean Income Tax Law. Chilean tax may not be assessed retroactively against taxpayers who act in good faith relying on such rulings, regulations and interpretations, but Chilean tax authorities may change their rulings, regulations and interpretations in the future.

On February 4, 2010, the United States and Chile signed an income tax treaty that will enter into force once the treaty is ratified by both countries. As of the date of this Prospectus, only Chile had ratified the income tax treaty, thus, there was no applicable income tax treaty in effect between the United States and Chile. There can be no assurance that the treaty will be ratified by the United States. The following summary assumes that there is no applicable income tax treaty in effect between the United States and Chile.

For purposes of this summary, the term "Foreign Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Note that is either (i) in the case of an individual, a person who is not resident or domiciled in Chile (for purposes of Chilean taxation, (a) an individual is resident in Chile if he or she has remained in Chile, uninterruptedly or not, for a period or periods that in total exceed 183 days within any twelve month period, and (b) an individual is domiciled in Chile if he or she resides in Chile with the actual or presumptive intent of staying in Chile (such intention to be evidenced by circumstances such as the acceptance of employment in Chile or the relocation of one's family to Chile)); or (ii) in the case of a legal entity, a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Chile, unless the Notes are assigned to a branch or a permanent establishment of such entity in Chile.

Payments of interest or premium

Under the *Ley sobre Impuesto a la Renta* (the "Chilean Income Tax Law"), payments of interest or premium (analogous to interest), if any, made by us to a Foreign Holder in respect of the Notes will generally be subject to a Chilean withholding tax at the rate of 4% as of the date of this Prospectus. We have agreed, subject to specific exceptions and limitations, to pay certain additional amounts in respect of the Chilean withholding taxes mentioned above in order that the interest or premium the holder receives, net of such taxes, equals the amount which would have been received in the absence of such withholding taxes. See "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts."

Payments of principal

Under existing Chilean law and regulations, a Foreign Holder will not be subject to any Chilean taxes in respect of payments of principal made by us with respect to the Notes.

Capital gains

The Chilean Income Tax Law provides that a Foreign Holder is subject to Chilean income tax on his Chilean source income. For this purpose, Chilean source income means earnings from activities performed in Chile or from the sale, disposition or other transactions in connection with assets or goods located in Chile.

The Chilean Income Tax Law expressly states that Notes and other private or public securities issued in Chile by taxpayers domiciled, resident or established in Chile will be deemed to be located in Chile. Accordingly, capital gains obtained by a Foreign Holder arising from the sale of Notes issued in Chile by an entity domiciled in Chile would be taxed in Chile, given that it will be considered as Chilean source income. Because the Notes are issued outside of Chile, any capital gain realized by a Foreign Holder on the sale or other disposition of Notes issued abroad will not be subject to Chilean income taxes.

Gift and Inheritance Tax

A Foreign Holder (other than a Chilean national) will not be liable for estate, gift, inheritance or similar taxes with respect to its holdings unless Notes held by a Foreign Holder are either deemed located in Chile at the time of such Foreign Holder's death, or, if the Notes are not deemed located in Chile at the time of a Foreign Holder's death, if such Notes were purchased or acquired with cash obtained from Chilean sources.

Stamp Tax

The issuance of the Notes is subject to a maximum 0.8% stamp tax, which will be payable by us. In case the stamp tax is not paid when due, inflation adjustments, interest and fines would apply. Until such tax (and any penalty) is paid, Chilean courts will not enforce any action brought with respect to the Notes. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Chilean Economy—Recent Social, Political and Economic Developments." We have agreed, subject to specific exceptions and limitations, to pay any present or future stamp, court or documentary taxes, charges or levies that arise in the Republic of Chile from the execution, delivery, enforcement or registration of the Notes or any other document or instrument in relation thereto and we have agreed to indemnify holders of Notes for any such taxes, charges or similar levies paid by holders. See "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts."

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a beneficial owner of a Note (for purposes of this section, a "Noteholder" or a "holder"). For purposes of this summary, a "U.S. holder" means a holder that is a citizen or resident of the United States or a domestic corporation that is otherwise subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net income basis in respect of the Note. A "non-U.S. holder" means a holder that is not a U.S. holder, and the term "United States" means the United States of America, including the fifty states and the District of Columbia, but excluding its territories and possessions. This summary is based on laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

This summary deals only with holders that will hold Notes as capital assets; it may not address all of the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a beneficial owner of Notes; and it does not address tax considerations applicable to investors that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks and other financial institutions, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, dealers in securities or currencies, entities taxed as partnerships and partners therein, traders in securities electing to mark to market, persons that will hold Notes as a position in a "straddle" or conversion transaction, or as part of a "synthetic security" or other integrated financial transaction, nonresident individuals present in the United States for more than 182 days in a taxable year or U.S. holders that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. dollar.

This discussion applies only to Notes that are classified as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes (the applicable Final Terms will identify Notes that are not classified as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes). This summary deals only with the ownership and disposition of Registered Notes, and does not address Bearer Notes, which generally may not be offered or sold in the United States. Further, this summary does not address the alternative minimum tax, the Medicare tax on net investment income or other aspects of U.S. federal income or state and local taxation that may be relevant to a holder in light of such holder's particular circumstances, or the possible applicability of U.S. federal gift or estate tax laws. This summary does not address consequences arising under special timing rules prescribed under section 451(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Finally, this discussion does not apply to every type of Registered Note that may be issued under the Program, including certain Floating Rate Notes, Extendible Notes and Foreign Currency Notes for which the specified currency is a composite currency. In particular, this discussion does not address the tax consequences of any Notes that are treated under applicable Treasury regulations as providing for contingent payments and subject to special rules thereunder. Additional material U.S. federal income tax consequences of such Notes will be addressed in a supplement to this Prospectus, as applicable.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine the tax consequences to them of acquiring, owning and disposing of Notes, including the application to their particular situation of the U.S. federal income tax considerations discussed below, as well as the application of state, local, foreign or other tax laws.

U.S. Holders

Payments of Interest and Additional Amounts

Payments of "qualified stated interest" (as defined below under "—Original Issue Discount") and any additional amounts (*i.e.*, without reduction for Chilean withholding taxes), but excluding any preissuance accrued interest, will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income at the time that such payments are accrued or are received (in accordance with the U.S. holder's method of tax accounting).

If a U.S. holder uses the cash method of tax accounting and receives payments of interest pursuant to the terms of a Note in a currency other than U.S. dollars (a "foreign currency"), the amount of interest income the U.S. holder will realize will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency payment based on the exchange rate in effect on the date the U.S. holder receives the payment, regardless of whether the U.S. holder converts the payment into U.S. dollars. If the U.S. holder is an accrual-basis U.S. holder, the amount of interest income the U.S. holder will realize will be based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or with respect to an interest accrual period that spans two taxable years, on the average exchange rate for the partial period within the taxable year). Alternatively, as an accrual-basis U.S. holder, the U.S. holder may elect to translate all interest income on foreign currency-denominated Notes at the spot rate on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year, in the case of an accrual period that spans more than one taxable year) or on the date that the U.S. holder receives the interest payment if that date is within five business days of the end of the accrual period. If the U.S. holder makes this election, the U.S. holder must apply it consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot change the election without the consent of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). If a U.S. holder uses the accrual method of accounting for tax purposes, the U.S. holder will recognize foreign currency gain or loss on the receipt of a foreign currency interest payment if the exchange rate in effect on the date the payment is received differs from the rate applicable to a previous accrual of that interest income. This foreign currency gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss, but generally will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income received on the Note.

Payments of interest and additional amounts, if any, on the Notes will be treated as foreign-source income with respect to Notes issued by the Bank, and will generally be treated as passive category income for the purposes of calculating the U.S. holder's foreign tax credit limitation. As a result of recent changes to the foreign tax credit rules, Chilean tax generally will need to satisfy certain additional requirements in order to be considered a creditable tax for a U.S. holder. We have not determined whether these requirements have been met, and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any Chilean withholding tax will be creditable. The rules relating to foreign tax credits and the timing thereof are complex. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the foreign tax credit rules to their investment in, and disposition of, the Notes.

Purchase, Sale and Retirement of Notes

A U.S. holder's tax basis in a Note generally will equal the cost of such Note to such U.S. holder, increased by any amounts includible in income by the U.S. holder as original issue discount ("OID") and market discount, and reduced by any amortized premium (as described below) and any payments other than payments of qualified stated interest made on such Note. The amount of any subsequent adjustments to a U.S. holder's tax basis in a Note in respect of OID will be determined in the manner described under "—Original Issue Discount" below. If a U.S. holder purchases a Note that is denominated in a foreign currency, the cost to the U.S. holder (and therefore generally the U.S. holder's initial tax basis) will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency purchase price on the date of purchase calculated at the exchange rate in effect on that date. If the foreign currency Note is traded on an established securities market and the U.S. holder is a cash-basis taxpayer (or if the U.S. holder is an accrual-basis taxpayer that makes a special election), the U.S. holder will determine the U.S. dollar value of the cost of the Note by translating the amount of the foreign currency that the U.S. holder paid for the Note at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase. The amount of any subsequent adjustments to the U.S. holder's tax basis in a Note in respect of foreign currency-denominated OID, market discount and premium will be determined in the manner described below. If the U.S. holder converts U.S. dollars into a foreign currency and then immediately uses that foreign currency to purchase a Note, the U.S. holder generally will not have any taxable gain or loss as a result of the conversion or purchase.

Upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note, a U.S. holder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or retirement (less any accrued qualified stated interest, which will be taxable as such) and the U.S. holder's tax basis in such Note. If the U.S. holder sells or exchanges a Note for a foreign currency, or receives foreign currency on the retirement of a Note, the amount the U.S. holder will realize for U.S. tax purposes generally will be the dollar value of the foreign currency that the U.S. holder receives calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date the foreign currency Note is disposed of or retired. If a U.S. holder disposes of a foreign currency Note that is traded on an established securities market and the U.S. holder is a cash-basis U.S. holder (or if the U.S. holder is an accrual-basis holder that makes a special election), the U.S. holder will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized by translating the amount at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale, exchange or retirement.

The special election available to an accrual-basis U.S. holder in respect of the purchase and sale of foreign currency Notes traded on an established securities market, which is discussed in the two preceding paragraphs, must be applied consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS.

Except as discussed below with respect to market discount, Short-Term Notes (as defined below) and foreign currency gain or loss, the gain or loss that a U.S. holder recognizes on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note generally will be capital gain or loss. The gain or loss on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder has held the Note for more than one year on the date of disposition. Long-term capital gains recognized by an individual U.S. holder generally are subject to tax at a lower rate than short-term capital gains or ordinary income. The ability of U.S. holders to offset capital losses against income is limited.

Despite the foregoing, the gain or loss that a U.S. holder recognizes on the sale, exchange or retirement of a foreign currency Note generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss to the extent that the gain or loss is attributable to changes in exchange rates during the period in which the U.S. holder held the Note. This foreign currency gain or loss will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income that the U.S. holder receives on the Note.

Any gain or loss that a U.S. holder recognizes on the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of a Note generally will be treated as U.S.-source gain or loss. If any such gain is subject to Chilean withholding tax, as a result of recent changes to the foreign tax credit rules, the tax is unlikely to be treated as a creditable tax for a U.S. holder. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors as to the U.S. tax and foreign tax credit implications of such sale, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note.

Original Issue Discount

Notes with a term greater than one year may be issued with OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Issuer issues Notes at a discount from their stated redemption price at maturity, and such discount is equal to or more than a *de minimis amount* (the product of one-fourth of one percent (0.25%) of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Notes and the number of full years to their maturity), the Notes will be "OID Notes." The difference between the issue price and the stated redemption price at maturity of the Notes will be the "OID." The "issue price" of the Notes will be the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes is sold to the public (*i.e.*, excluding sales of Notes to underwriters, placement agents, wholesalers, or similar persons). The "stated redemption price at maturity" will include all payments under the Notes other than payments of qualified stated interest (as defined below).

U.S. holders of OID Notes generally will be subject to the special tax accounting rules for obligations issued with OID provided by the Code, and certain regulations promulgated thereunder (the "OID Regulations"). U.S. holders of such Notes should be aware that, as described in greater detail below, they generally must include OID in ordinary gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues, in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income.

In general, each U.S. holder of an OID Note, regardless of whether such U.S. holder uses the cash or the accrual method of tax accounting, will be required to include in ordinary gross income the sum of the "daily portions" of OID on the Note for all days during the taxable year that the U.S. holder owns the Note. The daily portions of OID on an OID Note are determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a ratable portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. Accrual periods may be any length and may vary in length over the term of an OID Note, provided that no accrual period is longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on either the final day or the first day of an accrual period. In the case of an initial U.S. holder, the amount of OID on an OID Note allocable to each accrual period is determined by (a) multiplying the "adjusted issue price" (as defined below) of the OID Note at the beginning of the accrual period by the "yield to maturity" of such Note (appropriately adjusted to reflect the length of the accrual period) and (b) subtracting from that product the amount (if any) of qualified stated interest (as defined below) allocable to that accrual period. The "yield to maturity" of a Note is the discount rate that causes the present value of all payments on the Note as of its original issue date to equal the issue price of such Note. The "adjusted issue price" of an OID Note at the beginning of any accrual period will generally be the sum of its issue price (generally including accrued interest, if any) and the amount of OID allocable to all prior accrual periods, reduced by the amount of all payments other than payments of qualified stated interest (if any) made with respect to such Note in all prior accrual periods. The term "qualified stated interest" generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the Issuer) at least annually during the entire term of an OID Note at a single fixed rate of interest or, subject to certain conditions, based on one or more interest indices. As a result of this "constant-yield" method of including OID in income, the amounts includible in income by a U.S. holder in respect of an OID Note denominated in U.S. dollars generally are lesser in the early years and greater in the later years than the amounts that would be includible on a straight-line basis. If a Note provides for a scheduled accrual period that is longer than one year (for example, as a result of a long initial period on a Note that provided for interest that generally is paid on an annual basis), then stated interest on the Note will not qualify as "qualified stated interest" under the applicable Treasury regulations. As a result, the Note would be an OID Note.

A U.S. holder generally may make an election, which may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS, to include in its income its entire return on a Note (*i.e.*, the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the Note, including payments of qualified stated interest, over the amount paid by such U.S. holder for such Note) under the constant-yield method described above. For Notes purchased at a premium or bearing market discount in the hands of the U.S. holder, the U.S. holder making such election will also be deemed to have made the election (discussed below in "—Premium and Market Discount") to amortize premium or to accrue market discount in income currently on a constant-yield basis.

In the case of an OID Note that is also a foreign currency Note, a U.S. holder should determine the U.S. dollar amount includible as OID for each accrual period by (i) calculating the amount of OID allocable to each accrual period in the foreign currency using the constant-yield method described above and (ii) translating that foreign currency amount at the average exchange rate in effect during that accrual period (or, with respect to an interest accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average exchange rate for each partial period). Alternatively, a U.S. holder may translate the foreign currency amount at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year, for an accrual period that spans two taxable years) or at the spot rate of exchange on the date of receipt, if that date is within five business days of the last day of the accrual period, provided that the U.S. holder has made the election described above under "—Payments of Interest and Additional Amounts." Because exchange rates may fluctuate, if a U.S. holder is the holder of an OID Note that is also a foreign currency Note, the U.S. holder may recognize a different amount of OID income in each accrual period than would be the case if the U.S. holder were the holder of an otherwise similar OID Note denominated in U.S. dollars. Upon the receipt of an amount attributable to OID (whether in connection with a payment of an amount that is not qualified stated interest or the sale or retirement of the OID Note), the U.S. holder will recognize ordinary income or loss measured by the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt or on the date of disposition of the OID Note, as the case may be) and the amount accrued (using the exchange rate applicable to such previous accrual).

All payments on an OID Note (other than payments of qualified stated interest) will generally be viewed first as payments of previously accrued OID (to the extent thereof, with payments attributed first to the earliest-accrued OID), and then as payments of principal.

A subsequent U.S. holder of an OID Note that purchases the Note at a cost less than its remaining redemption amount, or an initial U.S. holder that purchases an OID Note at a price other than the Note's issue price, also generally will be required to include in gross income the daily portions of OID, calculated as described above. However, if the U.S. holder acquires the OID Note at a price greater than its adjusted issue price, such U.S. holder is required to reduce its periodic inclusions of OID income to reflect the premium paid over the adjusted issue price.

Floating Rate Notes generally will be treated as "variable rate debt instruments" under the OID Regulations. Accordingly, so long as the interest is unconditionally payable in cash or in property (other than debt instruments of the Issuer), or will be constructively received, at least annually, the stated interest on such a Floating Rate Note generally will be treated as "qualified stated interest," and such a Floating Rate Note will not have OID solely as a result of the fact that it provides for interest at a variable rate. However, if a Floating Rate Note is an OID Note, both the "yield to maturity" and "qualified stated interest" generally will be determined for these purposes as though the OID Note will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to the interest payments on the Note on its date of issue or, in the case of certain Floating Rate Notes, the rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the Note. Additional rules may apply if interest on a Floating Rate Note is based on more than one interest index. If a Floating Rate Note does not qualify as a "variable rate debt instrument," such Note may be subject to special rules that govern the tax treatment of debt obligations that provide for contingent payments. A detailed description of the tax considerations relevant to U.S. holders of any such Notes will be provided in a supplement to this Prospectus, as applicable.

OID accrued with respect to an OID Note will be treated as foreign-source income, and should generally be treated as passive category income for the purposes of calculating the U.S. holder's foreign tax credit limitation. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for the U.S. foreign tax credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. The rules relating to foreign tax credits and the timing thereof are complex. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the foreign tax credit rules to their investment in, and disposition of, the Notes.

If certain of the Notes are subject to special redemption, repayment or step up or step down interest rate features, as indicated in the applicable Final Terms, such Notes may be subject to special rules that differ from the general rules discussed above. Purchasers of Notes with such features should carefully examine the applicable Final Terms and should consult their own tax advisors with respect to such Notes since the tax consequences with respect to such features, and especially with respect to OID, will depend, in part, on the particular terms of the purchased Notes.

Premium and Market Discount

A U.S. holder of a Note that purchases the Note at a cost greater than its remaining redemption amount will be considered to have purchased the Note at a premium, and may elect to amortize such premium (as an offset to interest income), using a constant-yield method, over the remaining term of the Note. The "remaining redemption amount" for a Note is the total of all future payments to be made on the Note other than payments of qualified stated interest. Such election, once made, generally applies to all bonds held or subsequently acquired by the U.S. holder on or after the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. A U.S. holder that elects to amortize such premium must reduce its tax basis in a Note by the amount of the premium amortized during its holding period. OID Notes purchased at a premium will not be subject to the OID rules described above. In the case of premium on a foreign currency Note, a U.S. holder should calculate the amortization of the premium in the foreign currency. Premium amortization deductions attributable to a period reduce interest income in respect of that period, and therefore are translated into U.S. dollars at the rate that the U.S. holder uses for interest payments in respect of that period. Exchange gain or loss will be realized with respect to amortized premium on a foreign currency Note based on the difference between the exchange rate computed on the date or dates the premium is amortized against interest payments on the Note and the exchange rate on the date the U.S. holder acquired the Note. With respect to a U.S. holder that does not elect to amortize bond premium, the amount of bond premium will be included in the U.S. holder's tax basis when the Note matures or is disposed of by the U.S. holder. Therefore, a U.S. holder that does not elect to amortize such premium and that holds the Note to maturity generally will be required to treat the premium as capital loss when the Note matures. The deduction of capital losses is subject to limitations.

If a U.S. holder of a Note purchases the Note at a price that is lower than its remaining redemption amount, or in the case of an OID Note, a price that is lower than its adjusted issue price, by at least 0.25% of its remaining redemption amount multiplied by the number of remaining whole years to maturity, the Note will be considered to have "market discount" in the hands of such U.S. holder. In such case, gain realized by the U.S. holder on the disposition of the Note generally will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that accrued on the Note while held by the U.S. holder and that has not already been included in income by the U.S. holder. In addition, the U.S. holder could be required to defer the deduction of a portion of the interest paid on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the Note. In general terms, market discount on a Note will be treated as accruing ratably over the term of the Note, or, at the election of the holder, under a constant-yield method. Market discount on a foreign currency Note will be accrued by a U.S. holder in the foreign currency. The amount includible in income by a U.S. holder in respect of such accrued market discount will be the U.S. dollar value of the amount accrued, generally calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date that the Note is disposed of by the U.S. holder.

A U.S. holder may elect to include market discount in income on a current basis as it accrues (on either a ratable or constant-yield basis), in lieu of treating a portion of any gain realized on a sale of a Note as ordinary income. If a U.S. holder elects to include market discount on a current basis, the interest deduction deferral rule described above will not apply. Any accrued market discount on a foreign currency Note that is currently includible in income will be translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate for the accrual period (or portion thereof within the U.S. holder's taxable year). Any such election, if made, applies to all market discount bonds acquired by the taxpayer on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies and is revocable only with the consent of the IRS.

Short-Term Notes

The rules set forth above will also generally apply to Notes having maturities of not more than one year ("Short-Term Notes"), but with certain modifications.

First, the OID Regulations treat none of the interest on a Short-Term Note as qualified stated interest. Thus, all Short-Term Notes will be OID Notes. OID will be treated as accruing on a Short-Term Note ratably or, at the election of a U.S. holder, under a constant-yield method.

Second, a U.S. holder of a Short-Term Note that uses the cash method of tax accounting will generally not be required to include OID in income on a current basis. Such a U.S. holder may not be allowed to deduct all of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry such Note until the maturity of the Note or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction. In addition, such a U.S. holder will be required to treat any gain realized on a sale, exchange or retirement of the Note as ordinary income to the extent such gain does not exceed the OID accrued with respect to the Note during the period the U.S. holder held the Note. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a cash-basis U.S. holder of a Short-Term Note may elect to accrue OID into income on a current basis (in which case the limitation on the deductibility of interest described above will not apply). A U.S. holder using the accrual method of tax accounting and certain cash-basis U.S. holders generally will be required to include OID on a Short-Term Note in income on a current basis.

Third, any U.S. holder (whether cash- or accrual-basis) of a Short-Term Note can elect to accrue the "acquisition discount," if any, with respect to the Note on a current basis. If such an election is made, the OID rules will not apply to the Note. Acquisition discount is the excess of the remaining redemption amount of the Note at the time of acquisition over the purchase price. Acquisition discount will be treated as accruing ratably or, at the election of the U.S. holder, under a constant-yield method based on daily compounding.

Finally, the market discount rules will not apply to a Short-Term Note.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information returns may be required to be filed and backup withholding may apply with respect to payments on the Notes and proceeds of the sale or other taxable disposition of a Note. In addition, certain U.S. holders may be subject to backup withholding in respect of such payments if they do not provide their taxpayer identification numbers to the relevant payor. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the U.S. holder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS in the manner required. Certain U.S. holders are not subject to information reporting or backup withholding. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors as to their qualification for exemption from information reporting and/or backup withholding.

Information with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets

Certain U.S. holders that own "specified foreign financial assets" with an aggregate value in excess of U.S. $50,000 on the last day of the taxable year or U.S. $75,000 at any time during the taxable year are generally required to file an information statement along with their tax returns, currently on IRS Form 8938, with respect to such assets. "Specified foreign financial assets" include any financial accounts held at a non-United States financial institution, as well as securities issued by a non-United States issuer (which would include Notes issued by the Bank) that are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. Regulations extend this reporting requirement to certain entities that are treated as formed or availed of to hold direct or indirect interests in specified foreign financial assets based on certain objective criteria. Higher reporting thresholds apply to certain individuals living abroad and to certain married individuals. U.S. holders who fail to report the required information could be subject to substantial penalties. In addition, the statute of limitations for assessment of tax would be suspended, in whole or part. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of these rules to their investment in Notes, including the application of the rules to their particular circumstances.

Reportable Transactions

A United States taxpayer that participates in a "reportable transaction" will be required to disclose its participation to the IRS. Under the relevant rules, if the Notes are denominated in a foreign currency, a U.S. holder may be required to treat a foreign currency exchange loss from the Notes as a reportable transaction if this loss meets or exceeds the relevant threshold in the regulations (U.S. $50,000 in a single taxable year, if the U.S. holder is an individual or trust, or higher amounts for other non-individual U.S. holders), and to disclose its investment by filing IRS Form 8886 with the IRS. Prospective purchasers are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these rules.

Non-U.S. Holders

Payments of Interest

Subject to the discussions below under "—Information Reporting and Backup Withholding" and "—Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act," payments of interest made to non-U.S. holders on the Notes generally will not be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax provided that a non-U.S. holder may be required to satisfy certification requirements, described below under "—Information Reporting and Backup Withholding," to establish that it is not a U.S. holder.

Purchase, Sale and Retirement of Notes

Subject to the discussions below under "—Information Reporting and Backup Withholding," gain or loss realized by a non-U.S. holder on the sale or other taxable disposition of a Note will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information returns may be required to be filed and backup withholding may apply with respect to payments on the Notes and proceeds of the sale or other taxable disposition of a Note. Non-U.S. holders may be required to comply with applicable certification procedures to establish that they are not United States persons in order to avoid the application of such information reporting requirements and backup withholding.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Under the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance rules ("FATCA"), U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% could be imposed on all or a portion of "foreign passthru payments" (a term not yet defined) made on certain Notes if the holder is not FATCA compliant, or holds its Notes through a "foreign financial institution" that is not FATCA compliant. In order to be treated as FATCA compliant, a holder may be required to provide to an applicable financial institution in the chain of payments on the Notes certain information and tax documentation about its identity, its FATCA status, and if required, its direct and indirect U.S. owners, and this information may be reported to the relevant tax authorities, including the IRS. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future U.S. Treasury regulations, may modify these requirements. Pursuant to a "grandfathering rule," the withholding tax described above would only apply to Notes that are issued or materially modified on or after the applicable "grandfathering date", and such withholding would apply only for payments made more than two years after the issuance of final U.S. Treasury regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payment". If an amount of, or in respect of, U.S. withholding were to be deducted or withheld from interest or other payments on the Notes as a result of an investor's failure to comply with these rules, neither the Issuer nor any paying agent nor any other person would pursuant to the Final Terms be required to pay additional amounts with respect to any Notes as a result of the deduction or such withholding. Holders should consult their own tax advisors on how these rules may apply to payments they receive under the Notes.

Luxembourg Taxation

The following is a summary of certain material Luxembourg tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Notes. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all possible tax situations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or deposit the Notes. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers as to the applicable tax consequences of the ownership of the Notes, based on their particular circumstances. The following description of Luxembourg tax law is based upon the Luxembourg law and regulations as in effect and as interpreted by the Luxembourg tax authorities on the date of this Prospectus and is subject to any amendments in law (or in interpretation) later introduced, whether or not on a retroactive basis.

Please be aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings below applies for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes only. Any reference in the present section to a tax, duty, levy impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax laws and/or concepts only. Also, please note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), a solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*) and personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des personnes physiques*) generally. Corporate taxpayers may further be subject to net worth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*), as well as other duties, levies or taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax, net worth tax, as well as the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax, and the solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply as well.

Withholding Tax

Non-resident Noteholder

Under current Luxembourg tax laws, there is no withholding tax on payments of interest (including accrued but unpaid interest) made to a Luxembourg non-resident Noteholder. There is also no Luxembourg withholding tax, upon repayment of the principal, sale, refund, redemption or exchange of the Notes.

Resident Noteholder

Under current Luxembourg tax laws and subject to the application of the amended Luxembourg law dated December 23, 2005 (the "December 2005 Law") there is no withholding tax on interest (paid or accrued) and other payments (e.g., repayment of principal) made by the Issuer (or its paying agent, if any) to Luxembourg resident Noteholders.

According to the December 2005 Law, a 20% withholding tax is levied on payments of interest or similar income made by Luxembourg paying agents to (or for the benefit of) Luxembourg resident individual Noteholders or to certain foreign residual entities securing the interest for such Luxembourg resident individual Noteholders. This withholding tax also applies on accrued interest received upon sale, disposal, redemption or repurchase of the Notes. Such withholding tax is in full discharge of income tax if the beneficial owner is an individual acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth who does not hold the Notes as business assets. Responsibility for the withholding of tax in application of the December 2005 Law is assumed by the Luxembourg paying agent within the meaning of the December 2005 Law.

Luxembourg resident individuals acting in the course of the management of their private wealth, who are the beneficial owners of payments of interest or similar income made by a paying agent established outside Luxembourg in a Member State of the European Union or the European Economic Area may opt for a final 20% levy. In such case, the 20% levy is calculated on the same amounts as for the payments made by Luxembourg paying agents. The option for the 20% final levy must cover all interest payments made by paying agents to the beneficial owner during the entire civil year. The Luxembourg resident individual who is the beneficial owner of the interest is responsible for the declaration and the payment of the 20% final levy.

Taxation of the Noteholders

Tax Residence

A Noteholder will not become resident, or be deemed to be resident, in Luxembourg by reason only of the holding of these Notes or the execution, performance, delivery and/or enforcement of the Notes.

Income Tax

For the purposes of this paragraph, a disposal may include a sale, an exchange, a contribution, a redemption and any other kind of transfer of the Notes.

Non-Resident Noteholders

A non-resident Noteholder, who has neither a permanent establishment nor a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or to whom the Notes are attributable, is not liable for any Luxembourg income tax on interest received or accrued on the Notes, or on capital gains realized on the disposal of the Notes.

A non-resident Noteholder who has a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or to whom the Notes are attributable, must include any interest accrued or received, as well as any gain realized on the disposal of the Notes, in his/her taxable income for Luxembourg tax assessment purposes.

Resident Noteholders

An individual Noteholder acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth is subject to Luxembourg income tax in respect of interest received, redemption premiums or issue discounts under the Notes except if a withholding tax has been levied by the Luxembourg paying agent on such payments or, in case of a non-resident paying agent, if such individual has opted for the 20% final levy, in accordance with the December 2005 Law.

Under Luxembourg domestic tax law, gains realized upon the disposal of the Notes by an individual Noteholder, who is a resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes and who acts in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, on the disposal of the Notes are not subject to Luxembourg income tax, provided the disposal takes place more than six months after the acquisition of the Notes. An individual Noteholder, who acts in the course of the management of his/her private wealth and who is a resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes, has further to include the portion of the gains realized on the Notes corresponding to accrued but unpaid income in respect of the Notes in his/her taxable income, insofar as the accrued but unpaid interest is indicated separately in the agreement.

Luxembourg resident individual Noteholders, acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking to which the Notes are attributable, have to include interest received or accrued and gains realized on the sale or disposal of the Notes, in any form whatsoever, in their taxable income for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price (including accrued but unpaid interest) and the lower of the cost or book value of the Notes sold or redeemed.

Luxembourg resident corporate Noteholders must include any interest received or accrued, as well as any gain realized on the disposal of the Notes, in their taxable income for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price (including accrued but unpaid interest) and the lower of the cost or book value of the Notes sold or redeemed.

Luxembourg resident corporate Noteholders benefiting from a special tax regime, such as (i) undertakings for collective investment governed by the amended law of December 17, 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, (ii) specialized investment funds governed by the amended law of February 13, 2007, (iii) family wealth management companies governed by the amended law of May 11, 2007, or (iv) reserved alternative investment funds treated as specialized investment funds for Luxembourg tax purposes and governed by the amended law of July 23, 2016 are exempt from income tax in Luxembourg. Interest, paid or accrued on the Notes, as well as gains realized thereon, are thus not subject to Luxembourg income taxes in their hands.

Net Wealth Tax

Luxembourg resident Noteholders, as well as non-resident Noteholders who have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Notes are attributable, are subject to Luxembourg net wealth tax on such Notes, except if the Noteholder is (i) a resident or non-resident individual taxpayer, (ii) an undertaking for collective investment subject to the amended law of December 17, 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, (iii) a securitization company governed by the amended law of March 22, 2004 on securitization, (iv) a company governed by the amended law of June 15, 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (v) a specialized investment fund governed by the amended law of February 13, 2007, (vi) a family wealth management company governed by the amended law of May 11, 2007, or (vii) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law dated July 13, 2005 or (viii) a reserved alternative investment fund governed by the amended law of July 23, 2016.

However, (i) a securitization company governed by the amended law of March 22, 2004 on securitization, (ii) a company governed by the amended law of June 15, 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (iii) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law of July 13, 2005 and (iv) an opaque reserved alternative investment fund treated as a venture capital vehicle for Luxembourg tax purposes and governed by the amended law of July 23, 2016 remain subject to a minimum net wealth tax.

Other taxes

Where an individual Noteholder is a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes at the time of his/her death, the Notes are included in his/her taxable base for inheritance tax purposes. However, no estate or inheritance taxes are levied on the transfer of the Notes, upon death of a Noteholder, in cases where the deceased was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes. Gift tax may be due on a gifting or the donation of the Notes, if the gift is recorded in a Luxembourg notarial deed or otherwise registered in Luxembourg.

There is no Luxembourg registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar tax or duty payable in Luxembourg by the Noteholders as a consequence of the issuance of the Notes, nor will any of these taxes be payable as a consequence of a subsequent transfer or redemption of the Notes, unless the documents relating to the Notes are voluntarily registered in Luxembourg.

The Proposed Financial Transaction Tax

The European Commission has published a proposal (the "Commission's Proposal") for a Directive for a common financial transaction tax ("FTT") in Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain (the "participating Member States"). However, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate.

The Commission's Proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced in its current form, apply to certain dealings in the Notes in certain circumstances.

Under the Commission's Proposal, the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in the Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

The FTT remains subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and the legality of the proposal is uncertain. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate and/or certain of the participating Member States may decide to withdraw.

Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN CURRENCY NOTES

General

Unless specified in the applicable Final Terms that the following provisions are not applicable or as otherwise specified in a supplement to this Prospectus, the following provisions shall apply to Foreign Currency Notes which are in addition to, and to the extent inconsistent therewith replace, the description of general terms and provisions of the Notes set forth elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Payments on Foreign Currency Notes

Purchasers are required to pay for the Notes in the currency specified in the applicable Final Terms. In certain jurisdictions, there may be limited facilities for conversion of home currencies into foreign currencies, and vice versa. In addition, in certain jurisdictions, many banks may not offer foreign currency denominated checking or savings account facilities.

Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on each Note will be made in immediately available funds in the Specified Currency unless the applicable Final Terms specify a different Payment Currency and except as provided under "Changing the Specified Currency of Foreign Currency Notes" below. If the Payment Currency differs from the Specified Currency, the applicable Final Terms will specify the initial exchange rate as quoted by the Exchange Rate Agent (the "Initial Exchange Rate").

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, a holder of the equivalent of US$1,000,000 or more aggregate principal amount of a definitive Registered Note denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. Dollars may elect subsequent to the issuance thereof that future payments be converted, or not be converted, as the case may be, at the Market Exchange Rate to U.S. Dollars by transmitting a written request for such payments to the relevant Paying Agent on or prior to the Regular Record Date or at least 16 days prior to maturity or earlier repurchase, redemption or repayment, as the case may be. Such request shall include appropriate payment instructions and shall be in writing (mail or hand delivered) or by cable, telex or facsimile transmission. A holder may elect to receive all future payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest in either the Specified Currency or in U.S. Dollars, as specified in the written request, and need not file a separate election for each payment. Such election will remain in effect until revoked by a subsequent election made in the manner and at the times prescribed in this paragraph. Owners of beneficial interests in permanent global Notes or holders of definitive Bearer Notes should contact their broker or nominee to determine whether and how an election to receive payment in either U.S. Dollars or the Specified Currency may be made.

The "Market Exchange Rate" means, as of any time of determination, which shall be two business days prior to payment date, the Specified Currencies (other than U.S. Dollars) to U.S. Dollars exchange rate as quoted by the Exchange Rate Agent for similar client driven orders.

All determinations made by the Exchange Rate Agent shall be at its sole discretion and, in the absence of manifest error, shall be conclusive for all purposes and binding on holders of the Notes and the Exchange Rate Agent shall have no liability therefor. Under no circumstances shall BancoEstado bear any responsibility for losses incurred by a holder due to fluctuations in the Market Exchange Rate.

Specific information about the Specified Currency in which a particular Foreign Currency Note is denominated will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms. Any information therein concerning exchange rates is furnished as a matter of information only and should not be regarded as indicative of the range of or trends in fluctuations in currency exchange rates that may occur in the future.

Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption

General. Notes denominated in Specified Currencies other than U.S. Dollars shall have such minimum denominations and be subject to such restrictions on maturities, repayment, repurchase and redemption as are set forth below or as are set forth in the applicable Final Terms in the event different restrictions on minimum denominations, maturities, repayment, repurchase and redemption may be permitted or required from time to time by any relevant central bank or equivalent governmental body, however designated, or by such laws or regulations as are applicable to the Notes or the Specified Currency. Certain restrictions related to the distribution of Notes denominated in Specified Currencies other than U.S. Dollars are set forth under "Plan of Distribution" in this Prospectus. Any other restrictions applicable to Notes denominated in Specified Currencies other than U.S. Dollars will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms relating to such Notes.

Minimum Denominations. Unless permitted by then current laws, regulations and directives, 144A Notes and Regulation S Notes (including such Notes denominated in Sterling) in respect of which the issue proceeds are received by the Issuer in the United Kingdom and which have a maturity of less than one year will only be issued if (a) the redemption or repurchase value of each such Note is not less than £100,000 as determined at the time of issuance or an amount of equivalent value denominated wholly or partly in a currency other than Sterling, (b) no part of any Note may be transferred unless the redemption or repurchase value of that part is not less than £100,000, or such an equivalent amount, and (c) such Notes are issued to a limited class of professional investors, unless the relevant Note(s) can be issued and sold without contravention of section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA"). See "Plan of Distribution."

Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption. All Notes (irrespective of the Specified Currency in which they are denominated) will comply with applicable legal, regulatory and/or central bank requirements in respect of minimum required maturities and limitations on redemption or repurchase by the Issuer or holder of such Note.

Redenomination

The Issuer may, without the consent of holders of Notes denominated in a Specified Currency of a member state of the European Union, which on or after the issue date of such Notes participates in the European Economic and Monetary Union, on giving at least 30 days' prior notice (the "Redenomination Notice") to the holders of such Notes and on prior notice to the Fiscal Agent, and Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or any other relevant clearing system, elect that, with effect from the date specified in the Redenomination Notice (the "Redenomination Date"), such Notes shall be redenominated in Euro.

The election will have effect as follows:

(a) the Notes shall be deemed to be redenominated into Euro in the denomination of €0.01 with a nominal amount for each Note equal to the nominal amount of that Note in the Specified Currency, converted into Euro at the Established Rate (defined below); provided that, if the Issuer determines after consultation with the Fiscal Agent that the then market practice in respect of the redenomination into Euro of internationally offered securities is different from the provisions specified above, such provisions shall be deemed to be amended so as to comply with such market practice and the Issuer shall promptly notify the holders of Notes, any stock exchange on which the Notes may be listed, the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Paying Agents of such deemed amendments;

(b) save to the extent that an Exchange Notice (defined below) has been given in accordance with paragraph (d) below, the amount of interest due in respect of the Notes will be calculated by reference to the aggregate nominal amount of Notes presented (or, as the case may be, in respect of which coupons are presented) for payment by the relevant holder and the amount of such payment shall be rounded down to the nearest €0.01;

(c) if definitive Notes are required to be issued after the Redenomination Date, they shall be issued, subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, at the expense of the Issuer in the denominations of €1,000, €10,000, €100,000 and (but only to the extent of any remaining amounts less than €1,000 or such smaller denominations as the relevant Paying Agent may approve) €0.01 and such other denominations as the Issuer shall determine and notify to the Noteholders;

(d) if issued prior to the Redenomination Date, all unmatured coupons denominated in the Specified Currency (whether or not attached to the Notes) will become void with effect from the date on which the Issuer gives notice (the "Exchange Notice") that replacement Euro denominated Notes and coupons are available for exchange (provided that such securities are so available) and no payments will be made in respect of them. The payment obligations contained in any Notes so issued will also become void on that date although such Notes will continue to constitute valid exchange obligations of the Issuer. New Euro denominated Notes and coupons, if any, will be issued in exchange for Notes and coupons, if any, denominated in the Specified Currency in such manner as the relevant Paying Agent may specify and as shall be notified to the holders of Notes in the Exchange Notice. No Exchange Notice may be given less than 15 days prior to any date for payment of principal or interest on the Notes;

(e) after the Redenomination Date, all payments in respect of the Notes and the coupons, if any, including payments of interest in respect of periods commencing before the Redenomination Date, will be made solely in Euro as though references in the Notes to the Specified Currency were to Euro. Payments will be made in Euro by credit or transfer to a Euro account outside the United States (or any other account to which Euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a Euro check mailed to an address outside the United States;

(f) if the Notes are Fixed Rate Notes and interest for any period ending on or after the Redenomination Date is required to be calculated for a period ending other than on an Interest Payment Date, it will be calculated by applying the Fixed Interest Rate to each Specified Denomination, multiplying such sum by the applicable Fixed Day Count Fraction specified in the applicable Final Terms, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention;

(g) if the Notes are Floating Rate Notes, the applicable Final Terms will specify any relevant changes to the provisions relating to interest; and

(h) such other changes shall be made as the Issuer may decide, after consultation with the relevant Paying Agent and the calculation agent (if applicable), and as may be specified in the Redenomination Notice, to conform them to conventions then applicable to instruments denominated in Euro.

"Established Rate" means the rate for the conversion of the Specified Currency (including compliance with rules relating to rounding in accordance with applicable European Union regulations) into Euro established by the Council of European Union pursuant to Article 109L(4) of the treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended by the Treaty on European Union.

"sub unit" means, with respect to any Specified Currency other than Euro, the lowest amount of such Specified Currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such Specified Currency and, with respect to Euro, means one cent.

Changing the Specified Currency of Foreign Currency Notes

Payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on any Note denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. Dollars shall be made in U.S. Dollars if, on any payment date, such Specified Currency (a) is unavailable due to imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond the Issuer's control or (b) is no longer used by the government of the country issuing such Specified Currency or for the settlement of transactions by public institutions in that country or within the international banking community. Such payments shall be made in U.S. Dollars on such payment date and on all subsequent payment dates until such Specified Currency is again available or so used as determined by the Issuer.

Amounts so payable on any such date in such Specified Currency shall be converted into U.S. Dollars at a rate determined by the Exchange Rate Agent (as defined below) on the basis of the most recently available Market Exchange Rate or as otherwise indicated in the applicable Final Terms. Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch will act as exchange rate agent ("Exchange Rate Agent"), unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms. Any payment required to be made on Foreign Currency Notes denominated in a Specified Currency that is instead made in U.S. Dollars under the circumstances described above will not constitute a default of any obligation of the Issuer under such Notes.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs shall not apply in the event of the introduction in the country issuing any Specified Currency of the Euro pursuant to the entry of such country into European Economic and Monetary Union. In such an event, payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on any Note denominated in any such Specified Currency shall be effected in Euro at such time as is required by, and otherwise in conformity with, legally applicable measures adopted with reference to such country's entry into the European Economic and Monetary Union.

BOOK ENTRY CLEARANCE SYSTEMS

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear, CBL or CBF (together, the "Clearing Systems") in effect as of the date of this Prospectus. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that BancoEstado believes to be reliable, but neither BancoEstado nor any Dealer takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. Neither BancoEstado nor any other party to the Fiscal Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Book-entry Systems

DTC

DTC has advised BancoEstado that it is a limited purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants ("Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations ("Direct Participants"). DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Access to the DTC System is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants").

Under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the "Rules"), DTC makes book-entry transfers of Registered Notes among Direct Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to Notes accepted into DTC's book-entry settlement system ("DTC Notes") as described below and receives and transmits distributions of principal and interest on DTC Notes. The Rules are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Direct Participants and Indirect Participants with which beneficial owners of DTC Notes ("Owners") have accounts with respect to the DTC Notes similarly are required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective Owners. Accordingly, although Owners who hold DTC Notes through Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will not possess Registered Notes, the Rules, by virtue of the requirements described above, provide a mechanism by which Direct Participants will receive payments and will be able to transfer their interest in respect of the DTC Notes.

Purchases of DTC Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the DTC Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each DTC Note ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participant's records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the DTC Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in DTC Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the DTC Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all DTC Notes deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of DTC Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the DTC Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such DTC Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the DTC Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to DTC Notes. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the DTC Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the DTC Notes will be made to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the due date for payment in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on the due date. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to DTC is the responsibility of the Issuer, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

Under certain circumstances, including if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, DTC will exchange the DTC Notes for definitive Registered Notes, which it will distribute to its Participants in accordance with their proportionate entitlements and which, if representing interests in a Rule 144A Global Note, will be legended as set forth under "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."

Since DTC may only act on behalf of Direct Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, any Owner desiring to pledge DTC Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions with respect to such DTC Notes, will be required to withdraw its Registered Notes from DTC as described below.

Euroclear, CBL and CBF

Euroclear, CBL and CBF each holds securities for its customers and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders. Euroclear, CBL and CBF provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear, CBL and CBF also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Euroclear, CBL and CBF have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other.

Euroclear, CBL and CBF customers are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear, CBL and CBF is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.

Other Clearing Systems

The applicable Final Terms will specify any other clearing system(s) to be used in connection with any Series of Notes that are different from, or in addition to, the Clearing Systems.

Book-entry Ownership of and Payments in respect of DTC Notes

The Issuer may apply to DTC in order to have any Tranche of Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted in its book-entry settlement system. Upon the issue of any such Registered Global Note, DTC or its custodian will credit, on its internal book-entry system, the respective principal amounts of the individual beneficial interests represented by such Registered Global Note to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the relevant Dealer. Ownership of beneficial interests in such a Registered Global Note will be limited to Direct Participants or Indirect Participants, including, in the case of any Regulation S Global Note, the respective depositories of Euroclear and CBL. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to the interests of Direct Participants) and the records of Direct Participants (with respect to interests of Indirect Participants).

Payments in U.S. dollars of principal and interest in respect of a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC will be made to the order of DTC or its nominee as the registered holder of such Note. In the case of any payment in a currency other than U.S. dollars, payment will be made to the Exchange Agent on behalf of DTC or its nominee and the Exchange Agent will (in accordance with instructions received by it) remit all or a portion of such payment for credit directly to the beneficial holders of interests in the Registered Global Note in the currency in which such payment was made and/or cause all or a portion of such payment to be converted into U.S. dollars and credited to the applicable Participants' account.

The Issuer expects DTC to credit accounts of Direct Participants on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings as shown in the records of DTC unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such payment date. The Issuer also expects that payments by Participants to beneficial owners of Notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers, and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not the responsibility of DTC, the relevant Paying Agent, the relevant Registrar or

BancoEstado. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on Notes to DTC is the responsibility of the Issuer.

Transfers of Notes Represented by Registered Global Notes

Transfers of any interests in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note within DTC, Euroclear and CBL will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system. The laws in some States within the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of notes in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Notes represented by a Registered Global Note to such persons may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. However, as discussed above, such exchanges will generally not be available. Similarly, because DTC can only act on behalf of Direct Participants in the DTC system who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, the ability of a person having an interest in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC to pledge such Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system or otherwise to take action in respect of such Notes may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. The ability of any holder of Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Notes may be impaired if the proposed transferee of such Notes is not eligible to hold such Notes through a direct or indirect participant in the DTC system.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Registered Notes described under "Transfer and Selling Restrictions," cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through CBL or Euroclear accountholders, on the other, will be effected by the relevant clearing system in accordance with its rules and through action taken by the relevant Registrar, the relevant Paying Agent and any custodian ("Custodian") with whom the relevant Registered Global Notes have been deposited.

On or after the Original Issue Date for any Series, transfers of Notes of such Series between accountholders in CBL and Euroclear and transfers of Notes of such Series between participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date two business days after the trade date (T+2). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Cross-market transfers between accountholders in CBL or Euroclear and DTC participants will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Transfers of interests in the relevant Registered Global Notes will be effected through the relevant Registrar, the relevant Paying Agent and the Custodian receiving instructions (and, where appropriate, certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee. In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or CBL accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The notes will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payment must be made separately. However, in the case of transfers within DTC or within Euroclear or CBL, transfers can be made on a delivery versus payment basis.

DTC, CBL and Euroclear have each published rules and operating procedures designed to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes among participants and accountholders of DTC, CBL and Euroclear. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. None of BancoEstado, the Agents nor any Dealer will be responsible for any performance by DTC, CBL or Euroclear or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations and none of them will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial interests in the Notes represented by Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial interests.

TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

The Dealers have, in the Dealer Agreement, agreed with the Issuer a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under "Description of the Notes." In the Dealer Agreement, the Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment and any future update of the Program and the issue of Notes under the Program and to indemnify the Dealers certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith.

Transfer Restrictions

As a result of the following restrictions, purchasers of Notes in the United States are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any purchase, offer, sale, resale or other transfer of such Notes. Each purchaser of Registered Notes or person wishing to transfer an interest from one Registered Note to another or from global to definitive form or vice versa, will be required to acknowledge, represent and agree as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144A or in Regulation S are used herein as defined therein):

(a) that either: (i) it is a QIB, purchasing (or holding) the Notes for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs and it is aware that any sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A or (ii) it is outside the United States and is not a U.S. person;

(b) that the Notes are being offered and sold in a transaction not involving a public offering in the United States within the meaning of the Securities Act, and that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable U.S. State securities laws and may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below;

(c) that, unless it holds an interest in a Regulation S Global Note, the applicable distribution compliance period has elapsed and it is a person located outside the United States or is not a U.S. person, if in the future it decides to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer the Notes or any beneficial interests in the Notes, it will do so only (i) to the Issuer or any affiliate thereof, (ii) inside the United States to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a QIB purchasing for its own account or for the account of a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and which takes delivery in the form of an interest in the Rule 144A Global Note, (iii) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to another available exemption from registration under the Securities Act or (v) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with all applicable U.S. State securities laws;

(d) it will, and will require each subsequent holder to, notify any purchaser of the Notes from it of the resale restrictions referred to in paragraph (c) above, if then applicable;

(e) that Notes initially offered in the United States to QIBs will be represented by one or more Rule 144A Global Notes, and that Notes offered outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more Regulation S Global Notes;

(f) that the Notes, other than the Regulation S Global Notes, will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer:

"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER (A) REPRESENTS THAT IT IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) PURCHASING THE NOTES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ONE OR MORE QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS; (B) AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT RESELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THE NOTES EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT AND OTHER THAN (1) TO THE ISSUER OR ANY AFFILIATE THEREOF, (2) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (3) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (4) PURSUANT TO ANOTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (5) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER JURISDICTION; AND (C) IT AGREES THAT IT WILL DELIVER TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS NOTE IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND. NO REPRESENTATION CAN BE MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT FOR RESALE OF THIS NOTE. THIS LEGEND CAN ONLY BE REMOVED AT THE OPTION OF THE ISSUER.

THIS NOTE AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO HEREIN) MAY BE AMENDED OR SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF, BUT UPON NOTICE TO, THE HOLDERS OF SUCH NOTES SENT TO THEIR REGISTERED ADDRESSES, TO MODIFY THE RESTRICTIONS ON AND PROCEDURES FOR RESALES AND OTHER TRANSFERS OF THIS NOTE TO REFLECT ANY CHANGE IN APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION (OR THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF) OR IN PRACTICES RELATING TO RESALES OR OTHER TRANSFERS OF RESTRICTED NOTES GENERALLY. THE HOLDER OF THIS NOTE SHALL BE DEEMED, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OR PURCHASE HEREOF, TO HAVE AGREED TO ANY SUCH AMENDMENT OR SUPPLEMENT (EACH OF WHICH SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE AND BINDING ON THE HOLDER HEREOF AND ALL FUTURE HOLDERS OF THIS NOTE AND ANY NOTES ISSUED IN EXCHANGE OR SUBSTITUTION THEREFOR, WHETHER OR NOT ANY NOTATION THEREOF IS MADE HEREON).";

(g) if it is outside the United States and is not a U.S. person, that if it should resell or otherwise transfer the Notes prior to the expiration of the 40-day distribution compliance period which commences upon completion of distribution of all the Notes of the Tranche of which the Notes being resold or otherwise transferred forms a part of the offering and the closing date with respect to the original issuance of the Notes), it will do so only (i) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or 904 under the Securities Act and (ii) in accordance with all applicable U.S. State securities laws; and it acknowledges that the Regulation S Global Notes will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer:

"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FISCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT AND PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT. THIS LEGEND SHALL CEASE TO APPLY UPON THE EXPIRY OF THE PERIOD OF FORTY DAYS AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL THE NOTES OF THE TRANCHE OF WHICH THIS NOTE FORMS PART."; and

(h) that the Issuer and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of such acknowledgements, representations or agreements made by it are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer; and if it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

No sale of Legended Notes in the United States to any one purchaser will be for less than US$100,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) principal amount and no Legended Note will be issued in connection with such a sale in a smaller principal amount. If the purchaser is a non-bank fiduciary acting on behalf of others, each person for whom it is acting must purchase at least US$100,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) of Registered Notes.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

In connection with any Notes which are offered or sold outside the United States in reliance on the safe harbor from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided under Regulation S ("Regulation S Notes"), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer, sell or deliver such Regulation S Notes (a) as part of their distribution at any time or (b) otherwise until forty days after the completion of the distribution, as determined and certified by the relevant Dealer or, in the case of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis, the relevant lead manager, of all Notes of the Tranche of which such Regulation S Notes are a part, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Each Dealer has further agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree, that it will send to each dealer to which it sells any Regulation S Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Regulation S Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

Until forty days after the commencement of the offering of any Series of Notes, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Dealers, directly or through their respective U.S. broker dealer affiliates, may arrange for the resale of Notes to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A and each such purchaser of Notes is hereby notified that the Dealers may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The minimum aggregate principal amount of Notes which may be purchased by a QIB pursuant to Rule 144A is US$100,000 (or the approximate equivalent thereof in any other Specified Currency). To the extent that BancoEstado is not subject to or does not comply with the reporting requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act or the information furnishing requirements of Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder, BancoEstado has agreed to furnish to holders of Notes and to prospective purchasers designated by such holders, upon request, such information as may be required by Rule 144A(d)(4) so long as the Notes are considered "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the Securities Act.

Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by United States Treasury Regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the Code and regulations thereunder.

The applicable Final Terms will specify whether the TEFRA C Rules or the TEFRA D Rules are applicable to the Bearer Notes, or whether neither the TEFRA C Rules nor the TEFRA D Rules are applicable.

In the case of Bearer Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules have been specified to apply, the Notes may not be delivered, offered, sold or resold, directly or indirectly, in connection with their original issuance or during the Restricted Period in the United States to or for the account of any United States person, other than to certain persons as provided under United States Treasury Regulations. An offer or sale will be considered to be made to a person within the United States if the offeror or seller has an address within the United States for the offeree or purchaser with respect to the offer or sale. In addition, each Dealer has represented and agreed (and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree) that:

(a) except to the extent permitted under the TEFRA D Rules, (i) it has not offered or sold, and during the Restricted Period will not offer or sell, Bearer Notes to a person who is within the United States or to a United States person, and (ii) such Dealer has not delivered and will not deliver within the United States definitive Bearer Notes that are sold during the Restricted Period;

(b) it has and throughout the Restricted Period will have in effect procedures reasonably designed to ensure that its employees or agents who are directly engaged in selling Bearer Notes are aware that such Notes may not be offered or sold during the restricted period to a person who is within the United States or to a United States person, except as permitted by the TEFRA D Rules;

(c) if such Dealer is a United States person, it represents that it is acquiring the Bearer Notes for purposes of resale in connection with their original issuance and, if such Dealer retains Bearer Notes for its own account, it will only do so in accordance with the requirements of United States Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D)(6); and

(d) with respect to each affiliate (if any) that acquires from such Dealer Bearer Notes for the purposes of offering or selling such Notes during the restricted period, such Dealer either (i) represents and agrees on behalf of such affiliate (if any) to the effect set forth in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph or (ii) agrees that it will obtain from such affiliate (if any) for the benefit of the Issuer the representations and agreements contained in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph.

Where the TEFRA C Rules are specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable to any Tranche of Bearer Notes, such Notes must be issued and delivered outside the United States in connection with their original issuance. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed (and each additional Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree) in respect of such Notes that it has not offered, sold or delivered, and will not offer, sell or deliver, directly or indirectly, any such Notes within the United States in connection with the original issuance. Further, each Dealer has represented and agreed (and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree) in connection with the original issuance of such Bearer Notes, that it has not communicated, and will not communicate, directly or indirectly, with a prospective purchaser if such Dealer or such purchaser is within the United States or its possessions and will not otherwise involve the U.S. office of such Dealer in the offer and sale of Notes.

Each Dealer has agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree, that it has not entered and will not enter into any contractual arrangements with respect to the distribution or delivery of Notes except with its affiliates (if any) or with the prior written consent of the Issuer.

Each Bearer Note having a maturity of more than 365 days (including unilateral rights to roll over or extend) and interest coupons pertaining to such Note, if any, will bear the following legend: "Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code."

Canada

Notes may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are "accredited investors", as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), as applicable, and "permitted clients", as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of Notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this Prospectus (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

If applicable, pursuant to section 3A.3 (or, in the case of securities issued or guaranteed by the government of a non-Canadian jurisdiction, section 3A.4) of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts ("NI 33-105") or applicable local rules in certain provinces of Canada, the dealers are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with any offering of Notes under the Program.

Selling restrictions may be modified by the agreement of BancoEstado and the Dealers, as reflected in the applicable final terms.

Chile

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS PURSUANT TO CMF RULE 336:

THE OFFER OF THE NOTES IS SUBJECT TO CMF RULE (*NORMA DE CARÁCTER GENERAL*) 336, AS AMENDED, ISSUED BY THE CMF. THE NOTES OBJECT OF THIS OFFER WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES MARKET ACT IN THE SECURITIES REGISTRY (*REGISTRO DE VALORES*) OR IN THE FOREIGN SECURITIES REGISTRY (*REGISTRO DE VALORES EXTRANJEROS*) OF THE CMF AND, THEREFORE, THE NOTES ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE CMF. AS UNREGISTERED SECURITIES, WE ARE NOT REQUIRED TO DISCLOSE PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE NOTES IN CHILE. ACCORDINGLY, THE NOTES CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE PUBLICLY OFFERED TO PERSONS IN CHILE UNLESS THEY ARE REGISTERED IN THE CORRESPONDING SECURITIES REGISTRY. THE NOTES MAY ONLY BE OFFERED IN CHILE IN CIRCUMSTANCES THAT DO NOT CONSTITUTE A "PUBLIC OFFERING" (AS DEFINED UNDER THE SECURITIES MARKET ACT) OR IN COMPLIANCE WITH CMF RULE 336 OR CMF RULE 452. PURSUANT TO CMF RULE 336, THE NOTES MAY BE PRIVATELY OFFERED IN CHILE TO CERTAIN "QUALIFIED INVESTORS" IDENTIFIED AS SUCH THEREIN (WHICH IN TURN ARE FURTHER DESCRIBED IN *NORMA DE CARÁCTER GENERAL* NO. 216, DATED JUNE 12, 2008 AND IN *NORMA DE CARÁCTER GENERAL* NO. 410, DATED JULY 27, 2016, BOTH ISSUED BY THE CMF, SUCH AS BANKS, PENSION FUNDS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES), WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF THE NOTES. PURSUANT TO CMF RULE 452, THE NOTES MAY BE PUBLICLY OFFERED IN CHILE, WITHOUR PRIOR REGISTRATION, TO CERTAIN "QUALIFIED INVESTORS" IDENTIFIED AS SUCH THEREIN (WHICH IN TURN ARE FURTHER DESCRIBED IN CMF RULE 216 AND CMF RULE 410).

Prohibition of sales to EEA Retail Investors

Unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

(i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II;

(ii) a customer within the meaning of the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or

(iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation.

Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the relevant Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA would be prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Prohibition of sales to UK Retail Investors

Unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the UK. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

   (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

   (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

   (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation; and

(b) the expression an offer includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

Consequently, no key information document required by the UK PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that:

(a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and

(b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

France

Each of the Dealers and the Issuer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that:

(a) offer to the public in France:

it has only made and will only make an offer of Notes to the public (*offre au public*) in France in the period (i) beginning (A) when a prospectus in relation to those Notes has been approved by the *Autorité des marchés financiers* ("AMF"), on the date of such publication or (B) when a prospectus has been approved by the competent authority of another Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the EU Directive 2003/71/EC, on the date of notification of such approval to the AMF and (ii) ending at the latest on the date which is twelve months after the date of approval of such prospectus – all in accordance with Articles L.412-1 and L.621-8 of the French Code monétaire et financier and the Règlement général of the AMF; or

(b) private placement in France:

in connection with their initial distribution, it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, Notes to the public in France and it has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in France this Prospectus, the relevant Final Terms or any other offering material relating to the Notes and such offers, sales and distributions have been and will be made in France only to (i) provider of investment services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties, and/or (ii) qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*), other than individuals, all as defined in, and in accordance with, articles L.411-1, L.411-2 and D.411-1 to D.411-3 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.

This Prospectus has not been submitted to the clearance procedure of the AMF.

Italy

To the extent that the offering of the Notes has not been registered pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, therefore, no Notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this Prospectus or of any other document relating to the Notes be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

(a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*) as defined in Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the "Financial Services Act") and Article 34-ter, first paragraph, letter b) of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended from time to time ("Regulation No. 11971"); or

(b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Article 34-ter of Regulation No. 11971.

Any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of this Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in the Republic of Italy under (a) or (b) above must be:

(i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007 (as amended from time to time) and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the "Banking Act"); and

(ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act, as amended, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time, pursuant to which the Bank of Italy may request information on the issue or the offer of securities in the Republic of Italy; and

(iii) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB or any other Italian authority.

Please note that in accordance with Article 100-bis of the Financial Services Act, where no exemption from the rules on public offerings applies under (a) and (b) above, the subsequent distribution of the Notes on the secondary market in Italy must be made in compliance with the public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under the Financial Services Act and Regulation No. 11971. Failure to comply with such rules may result in the sale of such Notes being declared null and void and in the liability of the intermediary transferring the financial instruments for any damages suffered by the investors.

The Netherlands

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer will be required to represent and agree, that any Notes with a maturity of less than twelve months and a denomination of less than Euro 50,000 will only be offered in the Netherlands to professional market parties as defined in the Financial Supervision Act and the decrees issued pursuant thereto.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended; the "Financial Instruments and Exchange Act") and each Dealer has agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree that it has not offered or sold and it will not offer or sell any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Act (Law No. 228 of 1949, as amended)), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Singapore

The Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, the Notes were not offered or sold or caused to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not be offered or sold or caused to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and this prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase of the Notes, has not been circulated or distributed, nor will it be circulated or distributed, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the "SFA") pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

(a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or

(b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor, securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except: (a) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;; (b) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; or (c) where the transfer is by operation of law, or (d) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA.

In connection with Section 309B of the 'SFA and the Capital Markets Products (the "CMP") Regulations 2018, unless otherwise specified before an offer of Notes, the Notes are prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in Monetary Authority of Singapore Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and Monetary Authority of Singapore Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

Hong Kong

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that:

(a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes other than (i) to persons whose ordinary business is to buy or sell shares or debentures (whether as principal or agent); or (ii) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and

(b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

People's Republic of China

The Notes may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly within the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). This Prospectus or any information contained herein does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in the PRC. This Prospectus, any information contained herein or the Notes have not been, and will not be, submitted to, approved by, verified by or registered with any relevant governmental authorities in the PRC and thus may not be supplied to the public in the PRC or used in connection with any offer for the subscription or sale of the Notes in the PRC. The Notes may only be invested in by PRC investors that are authorized to engage in the investment in the Notes of the type being offered or sold. Investors are responsible for obtaining all relevant governmental approvals, verifications, licenses or registrations (if any) from all relevant PRC governmental authorities, including, but not limited to, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the China Banking Regulatory Commission, the China Insurance Regulatory Commission and/or other relevant regulatory bodies, and complying with all relevant PRC regulations, including, but not limited to, any relevant foreign exchange regulations and/or overseas investment regulations.

Korea

The Notes will not be offered, sold or delivered, directly or indirectly, in Korea, or to, or for the account or benefit of, any resident of Korea (as defined in the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law of Korea), except as otherwise permitted by applicable Korean laws and regulations.

Taiwan

The Notes will not be registered with the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan pursuant to relevant securities laws and regulations and the Notes may not be sold, issued or offered within Taiwan through a public offering or in a circumstance which constitutes an offer within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Act of Taiwan requiring registration or approval of the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan. No person or entity in Taiwan has been authorized to offer, sell, give advice regarding or otherwise intermediate the offering and sale of the Notes in Taiwan.

Australia

No prospectus or other disclosure document (as defined by the Corporations Act 2001 of Australia (the "Australian Corporations Act")) in relation to the Program or any Notes has been, or will be, lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC").

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that unless the applicable Final Terms (or a supplement to this Prospectus) otherwise provides, it:

(a) has not made offers or invited applications (directly or indirectly), and will not make offers or invite applications, for the issue, sale or purchase of the Notes in Australia (including an offer or invitation which is received by a person in Australia); and

(b) has not distributed or published, and will not distribute or publish, this Prospectus, any Supplement, any other prospectus, any disclosure document, advertisement or other offering material relating to the Notes in Australia,

unless:

(i) the offeree is a "wholesale client" within the meaning of section 761G(4) of the Australian Corporations Act;

(ii) the aggregate consideration payable by each offeree is at least A$500,000 (or its equivalent in any alternative currency but, in either case, disregarding moneys lent by the offeror or its associates) or the offer or invitation otherwise does not require disclosure to investors in accordance with Parts 6D.2 or 7.9 of the Australian Corporations Act;

(iii) such action complies with all applicable laws, regulations and directives (including, without limitation, the licensing requirements of Chapter 7 of the Australian Corporations Act); and

(iv) such action does not require any document to be lodged with ASIC.

Section 708(19) of the Australian Corporations Act provides that an offer of debentures for issue or sale does not need disclosure to investors under Part 6D.2 of the Australian Corporations Act if the Issuer is an Australian ADI (as defined in the Australian Corporations Act). As at the date of this Prospectus, BancoEstado is an Australian ADI for the purposes of the Australian Corporations Act.

Switzerland

The Dealers have agreed, and each further dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree, that it will comply with any laws, regulations or guidelines in Switzerland from time to time, including, but not limited to, Swiss Financial Services Act (the "FinSa"), any regulations made by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA and/or the Swiss National Bank (if any) in relation to the offer, sale, delivery or transfer of the Notes or the distribution of any offering material in Switzerland in respect of such Notes.

General

Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree that it will (to the best of its knowledge and belief) comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses or distributes this Prospectus and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and neither the Issuer nor any of the other Dealers shall have any responsibility therefor.

None of the Issuer and the Dealers represents that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

With regard to each Tranche, the relevant Dealer will be required to comply with such other additional restrictions as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer shall agree and as shall be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clearing Systems

The relevant Final Terms will specify which clearing system or systems (including CBF, DTC, CBL and/or Euroclear) has/have accepted the relevant Notes for clearance and provide any further appropriate information.

The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank SA/NV, 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium; the address of CBL is Clearstream Banking, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-2967, Luxembourg; the address of CBF is Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt, Neue Börsenstrasse 1, 60487 Frankfurt, Germany; and the address of DTC is 55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041.

Authorization

The establishment of the Program and the issue of Notes thereunder have been duly authorized by the Executive Committee of the Bank by virtue of resolutions No. 1,085, No. 43, No. 1,026, No. 304, No. 1335, No. 0148, No. 0023, No. 0138 and No. 0016 dated December 6, 2011, January 17, 2012, September 11, 2012, March 17, 2015, October 25, 2017, June 26, 2018, January 22, 2019, February 4, 2020, January 12, 2021, February 9, 2022 and January 10, 2023, respectively.

The Bank has obtained or will obtain from time to time all necessary consents, approvals and authorizations in connection with the issue and performance of its obligations under the Notes.

Statement of no Material Adverse Change

Save as disclosed under (i) "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition—Chilean Economy" "—Overview", "—Interest Rates" and "—Foreign Exchange Rates" on pages 60 to 70 of this Prospectus, (ii) "Regulation and Supervision—Amendment to the General Banking Law" on pages 181 to 183, and (iii) "Regulation and Supervision—Recent Developments" on pages 185 to 186, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Bank since December 31, 2022.

Significant Change in the Bank's Financial Position and Financial Performance

There has been no significant change in the financial position or financial performance of the Bank since December 31, 2022.

Litigation

On January 30, 2023, the CMF imposed a UF4,000 fine on BancoEstado after alleging that BancoEstado had engaged in violations of articles 4, 5 and 11 of Law No. 20,009 and the CMF's instructions dated December 7, 2020, each concerning banks' obligations and credit card holders' rights in connection with disclaimed fraudulent credit card transactions. As of the date of this Prospectus, all clients in connection with the investigation have been compensated for their claims, and an administrative appeal presented by BancoEstado was still pending before the CMF. On April 10, 2023, the Santiago Court of Appeals agreed to hear BancoEstado's appeal on illegality grounds, and the proceedings remained ongoing as of the date of this Prospectus.

We are not otherwise involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened) relating to claims or amounts which may have or have had during the 12 months prior to the date of this Prospectus a material adverse effect on our financial position and our subsidiaries taken as a whole.

Listing and Admission to Trading Information

Application has been made to list Notes to be issued under the Program on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit the Notes to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Program provides that Notes may be admitted to trading or listed, as the case may be, on "EuroMTF," such other or further stock exchange(s) or markets as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any market.

Undertaking

The Issuer has undertaken, in connection with the listing of the Notes, that if, while its Notes are outstanding and listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange there is any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in this Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, to prepare a supplement to this Prospectus or publish a new Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Notes to be listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Issuer will, at the offices of the Paying Agents, provide, free of charge, a copy of this Prospectus according to the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

In connection with an offering of the Notes, one or more Dealers designated as Managers in the relevant Final Terms will initially propose to offer the Notes for resale at the issue price that appears in the relevant Final Terms. After the initial offering, the relevant Managers may change the offering price and any other selling terms. Managers may offer and sell Notes through certain of their affiliates. Any sale of Notes is subject to delivery to, and acceptance by, the relevant Managers.

In connection with an offering of the Notes, Managers may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Notes. Specifically, Managers may overallot any offering, creating a syndicate short position. Managers may bid for and purchase Notes in the open market to cover such syndicate short position or to stabilize the price of the Notes. These activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of the Notes above independent market levels. Managers are not required to engage in these activities, and (if commenced) may end these activities at any time. In addition, the ability of Managers to make a market for the Notes may be constrained by proposed new rules regarding financial statement disclosure.

Some of the Managers and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with the Issuer and its affiliates. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Managers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or its affiliates. If any of the Managers or their affiliates have a lending relationship with the Issuer, certain of those Managers or their affiliates routinely hedge, and certain other of those Managers or their affiliates may hedge, their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Managers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in the Issuer's securities, including potentially the Notes to be offered by the Issuer under the Program. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes. Managers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

The Managers are entitled in certain circumstances to be released and discharged from their obligations under the Final Terms prior to the closing of an issue of Notes, including in the event that certain conditions precedent are not delivered or met to their satisfaction on the issue date. In this situation, such issuance of Notes may not be completed. Investors will have no rights against the Issuer or Managers in respect of any expense incurred or loss suffered in these circumstances.

Each of the Managers acknowledges and agrees that the Issuer will not be passporting this Prospectus into any European Economic Area Member State in connection with the offering of the Notes.

Delivery of Notes

Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. The applicable Final Terms may provide that the original issue date for the Notes may be more than two scheduled business days after the trade date for those Notes. Accordingly, in such a case, if you wish to trade those Notes on any date prior to the second business day before the original issue date for those Notes, you will be required, by virtue of the fact that those Notes initially are expected to settle in more than two scheduled business days after the trade date for those Notes, to make alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

So long as Notes are capable of being issued under the Program, copies of the following documents will be available from the registered office of the Issuer, from the specified office of the Fiscal Agent for the time being in London and from the specified office of the Luxembourg listing agent (Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.):

(a) the articles of association (with an English translation where applicable) of the Bank;

(b) the Bank's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020;

(c) the Dealer Agreement, the Fiscal Agency Agreement, and the forms of the Notes;

(d) a copy of this Prospectus;

(e) any future supplements to this Prospectus and Final Terms (save that Final Terms relating to a Note which is neither admitted to trading on a regulated market in the European Economic Area or in the United Kingdom nor offered in the European Economic Area or in the United Kingdom in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Regulation will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Note and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the relevant Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity) to this Prospectus and any other documents incorporated herein or therein by reference; and

(f) in the case of each issue of Notes admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange subscribed pursuant to a terms agreement, the terms agreement (or equivalent document).

In addition, (i) the Bank's articles of association are available at https://nwm.bancoestado.cl/content/bancoestado-public/cl/es/home/inicio---bancoestado-corporativo/transparencia---bancoestado-corporativo/marco-normativo---bancoestado-corporativo.html, (ii) this Prospectus and the Bank's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are available at https://investor.bancoestado.cl/ and (iii) the Bank's Sustainability Financing Framework is available at https://investor.bancoestado.cl/documents/green-and-social-bond/bancoestado-sustainability-financing-framework.

Unless specifically incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus, information contained on the websites referenced in this Base Prospectus does not form part of, and is not incorporated by reference in, this Base Prospectus.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Notes will be passed upon for BancoEstado by Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, New York, New York, United States counsel to BancoEstado, and by Claro & Cia., Santiago, Chile, local counsel to BancoEstado.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the dealers by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, New York, New York, as to U.S. law, and by Carey y Cía. Ltda., as to Chilean law. Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP may rely without independent investigation as to all matters of Chilean law on Claro & Cía., local counsel to BancoEstado, and Claro & Cía. may rely without independent investigation as to all matters of United States law on Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

The consolidated financial statements of Banco del Estado de Chile and its subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, included in this Prospectus have been audited by KPMG Auditores y Consultores Ltda., independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein, which includes an explanatory paragraph relating to the translation of Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollar amounts.

KPMG Auditores y Consultores Ltda., is a member of the Colegio de Contadores de Chile A.G. (Chilean Institute of Accountants). Their address is Avenida Presidente Riesco, 5685, Floor 15^{th}, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, and they are registered under number 9 in the Official Register of Auditors of the CMF.

ANNEX A – PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHILEAN BANKING GAAP AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The *Comisión para el Mercado Financiero* (the "Commission for the Financial Markets" or "CMF"), together with other Chilean regulatory bodies, agreed to a plan of convergence with IFRS for companies in Chile. As a result, on November 9, 2007, the Commission for the Financial Markets issued its Compendium of Accounting Standards, which contains accounting formats and reporting standards and policies for the banking industry consistent with IFRS. The Commission for the Financial Markets supplemented the Compendium of Accounting Standards on August 21, 2008.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Commission for the Financial Markets that accompanied the Compendium of Accounting Standards, effective January 1, 2008, Chilean banks were required to adopt new accounting standards, which are more consistent with IFRS. In all matters not provided for in the Compendium of Accounting Standards and that are not contrary to the instructions of the Commission for the Financial Markets, banks must apply IFRS.

Chilean Banking GAAP differs in certain respects with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'). Because the Bank prepares its consolidated financial statements in conformity with the accounting standards and instructions set forth by the CMF, we have not quantified the effect of these differences; further, the differences listed below include only standards that were effective on December 31, 2022 and do not include standards that will become effective on future dates. We have not presented disclosure differences, because we have not prepared a quantitative reconciliation. The principal differences that should be considered by an investor are the following:

a) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

In accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP, financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value. Subsequent measurement depends on the financial instrument's classification. Certain classifications are measured at their amortized cost, and others at their fair value. The Bank classifies its financial instruments in three categories: (i) held-to-maturity investments, which are measured at their amortized cost; (ii) held-for-trading, which are measured at their fair value, with changes in fair value accounted for as profit or loss in our income statement and (iii) available-for-sale financial assets, which are measured at their fair value. The unrealized variations in an available-for-sale financial instrument's fair value are accounted for in other comprehensive income. No business models are required.

In accordance with IFRS, entities are required to recognize a financial asset or a financial liability in their statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. When an entity first recognizes a financial asset, IFRS requires it to classify such financial asset based on the entity's business model for managing the asset and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics, as follows:

- Amortized cost: financial assets are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
  - The asset is held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows corresponding solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income: financial assets are classified and measured at their fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

- Fair value through profit or loss: financial assets that are not held in one of the two business models mentioned above are measured at their fair value, with changes in fair value accounted for as profit or loss in the income statement.

See section on designation of irrevocable options below.

b) Provisions for loan losses

The determination of provisions for loan losses is performed based on guidance provided by the CMF. Since these calculations do not represent an internally developed best estimate, which takes into consideration prior experience, information about debtor profiles and the appraisal of accounts receivables in light of the current economic environment, the accounting treatment for provisions for loan losses is not in accordance with IFRS in 2020 through 2022.

Banks in Chile are also permitted to set up additional provisions (based on a policy previously approved by the board of directors) as a countercyclical mechanism or for loan concentration purposes for the purpose of safeguarding against unpredictable economic fluctuations, specific industry sector exposure and credit risk concentration, among others. The additional provisions should always be based on general provisions on commercial, mortgage or consumer loans, or on identified segments of commercial, mortgage or consumer loans.

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS requires an expected loss model. The expected loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, no objective evidence of a credit loss event is required in order to recognize impairment.

Specifically, IFRS 9 requires an entity to recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

1) Debt investments measured subsequently at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) Lease receivables;

3) Trade receivables and contract assets: and

4) Financial guarantee contracts to which the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 apply.

In particular, IFRS 9 requires an entity to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the entity is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. IFRS 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

c) Derivative and hedging accounting

In accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP, financial instruments that have an embedded derivative that should, but which is not possible to, be valued separately are to be included in the category of instruments held-for-trading and should be measured at their fair value, with changes in fair value accounted for as profit or loss in the income statement .

In accordance with IFRS, an entity can elect to designate a financial liability in the scope of IFRS 9 as at fair value through profit or loss (even though the instrument would not meet the definition of held for trading). This option is available as noted under the section below detailing irrevocable options for hybrid financial liabilities (which include embedded derivatives).

In accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP, variations in the fair value hedge related to an asset, liability or an unrecognized firm commitment could be due to a change in interest rates for fixed rate loans, foreign currency, equity and commodity prices. Any profits or losses on both hedging instrument and hedged item shall be accounted for as profit or loss in the income statement in each accounting period.

In accordance with IFRS, if the hedged item is an equity instrument accounted for at its fair value through other comprehensive income, any variation in the fair value of the hedging instrument should also be accounted for in other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss.

d) Suspension of Income Recognition on Accrual Basis

In accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP, financial institutions must suspend recognition of income on an accrual basis in their statements of income for certain loans included in the impaired portfolio. IFRS does not allow the suspension of accrual of interest on financial assets for which an impairment loss has been determined.

e) Charge-offs and Account Receivables

The Chilean Banking GAAP requires companies to establish certain deadlines for the charge-off of loans and account receivables. Under IFRS, a charge-off due to impairment would be recorded when the entity has no reasonable expectation of collection on all or a portion of a financial asset.

f) Assets Received in Lieu of Payment

The Chilean Banking GAAP requires that the initial value of assets received in lieu of payment be the value agreed to with a debtor as a result of the loan settlement or the value awarded in an auction, as applicable. These assets are required to be written off one year after their acquisition if the assets have not been previously disposed of.

IFRS requires that assets received in lieu of payment be initially accounted for at their fair value. Subsequently, asset valuation depends on the classification provided by the entity for that type of asset. No deadline is established for charging-off an asset.

g) Designations of irrevocable options of financial instruments

According to Chilean Banking GAAP, banks are not permitted to designate a financial asset or liability as one to be measured at fair value in replacement of the general criterion of amortized cost ("fair value option").

According to IFRS, an entity may, on initial recognition:

- make an irrevocable election for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income; and

- irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

A financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition only in one of the following circumstances:

- If it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing the gains and losses on them, on different bases (commonly referred to as an "accounting mismatch");

- If a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel;

- In the case of a hybrid financial liability containing one or more embedded derivatives, an entity may designate the entire hybrid contract as a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss unless:

    - The embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract, or:

    - It is clear with little or no analysis when a similar hybrid instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative is prohibited under the standards.

ANNEX B – PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHILEAN GAAS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON AUDITING

The audits to the financial statements for banks in Chile are performed in accordance with General Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile (Chilean GAAS) issued by the Colegio de Contadores de Chile A.G. (Chilean Institute of Accountants). The International Auditing Standards (ISAs) are issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and are used for banks in the European Union (EU) countries in accordance with Regulation (EU) 537/2014. In general terms, both sets of standards are similar in several aspects that auditors are required to consider to perform their audits to financial statements.

The principal differences between Chilean GAAS and ISAs are the following:

1. ***Approach***: While Chilean GAAS follows an approach based on standards rather than based on principles, ISAs are based on principles rather than on specific standards.

2. ***Audit Report:*** Under Chilean GAAS, key audit matters are not required to be described on the audit report to the financial statements, which are required to be described under ISAs.

3. ***Group Reporting and Use of another auditor:*** Under Chilean GAAS, when there is more than one firm auditing a group of companies, the principal auditor for the group is not required to assume responsibilities for the whole group of companies and can limit its scope, referencing the other auditors in the audit report. Under ISAs, the principal auditor is responsible for the entire group of companies reported upon and cannot reference another auditor’s report.

4. ***Going concern considerations:*** Under Chilean GAAS, the period of assessment as to the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern is one year from the date of the statement of financial position. Under ISAs, the period of assessment as to the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern is considered to be minimally one year but is not limited to one year from the date of the statement of financial position.

5. ***Internal control over financial reporting:*** Under Chilean GAAS, if internal control deficiencies are communicated orally to the company's management, they must be documented in writing. Under ISAs, it is recommended that internal control deficiencies be communicated in writing to the company's management; however, if these are communicated orally, it is not required to document them in writing.

   In addition, under Chilean GAAS internal controls issues are classified in three categories: a) material weakness; b) significant deficiency; and c) deficiency. Under ISAs, internal controls issues are classified in two categories: a) significant deficiency; and b) deficiency.

6. ***Documentation and retention of working papers:*** Chilean GAAS requires working papers to be retained for six years, compared to five years required by ISAs.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

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Bernardo O'Higgins 1111
Santiago, Chile

Arranger

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Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Dealers

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Mainzer Landstrasse 11-17, 60329
Frankfurt am Main, Germany

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BofA Securities, Inc.
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Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
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Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC
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U.S. Paying Agent, U.S. Registrar and U.S. Transfer Agent

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas
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United States

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To the Issuer as to New York Law

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To the Dealers as to New York Law

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To the Issuer as to Chilean Law

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Chile

To the Dealers as to Chilean Law

Carey y Cía. Ltda.
Isidora Goyenechea 2800, Piso 43
Las Condes, Santiago
Chile

Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Santiago, Chile

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

Contents

Ch$ = Chilean pesos
MCh$ = Millions of Chilean pesos
US$ = United States dollars
MUS$ = Millions of United States dollars
U.F. = Unidad de Fomento (inflation-indexation units)
UTA = Annual Tax Unit
JPY = Japanese yen
€ = Euro
CHF = Swiss franc
AUD = Australian dollar
HKD = Hong Kong dollar
COP = Colombian peso

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Chairman and Board of Directors of
Banco del Estado de Chile:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banco del Estado de Chile and its Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and as of January 1, 2021, and the related consolidated statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards and instructions provided by the Financial Market Commission; this responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Santiago
Av. Presidente Riesco 5685,
piso 15, Las Condes

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco del Estado de Chile and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and as of January 1, 2021, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission.

Other matters - Implementation of the new compendium of accounting standards for banks

As indicated in Note 4 to these consolidated financial statements, the Bank has implemented the changes established by the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) in the consolidated financial statements beginning on January 1, 2022. In addition, the comparative consolidated financial statements as of December 31 and as of January 1, 2021 are presented with retroactive effect to such changes in the Compendium.

Other matters – Currency Translation

The translation of Chilean Peso amounts into US dollar amounts has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 2b) to the consolidated financial statements for the convenience of readers outside of Chile.

Danissa Castillo G. KPMG Ltda.

Santiago, March 7, 2023

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and opening balance as of January 1, 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

		12/31/2022		12/31/2021	1/1/2021
	Notes	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
ASSETS					
Cash and due from banks	**7**	**5,807**	**4,961,287**	**3,114,237**	**15,995,857**
Transactions in the course of collection	**7**	**184**	**157,118**	**288,601**	**174,045**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**8**	**4,597**	**3,927,649**	**2,801,577**	**2,701,557**
Financial derivate contracts	8	2,990	2,554,646	1,730,742	1,589,908
Debt financial instruments	8	1,585	1,354,283	1,062,782	1,103,625
Other	8	22	18,720	8,053	8,024
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**11**	**12,106**	**10,341,975**	**15,869,156**	**4,883,433**
Debt financial instruments	11	12,106	10,341,975	15,869,156	4,883,433
Other	11	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**12**	**59**	**50,325**	**507,368**	**132,350**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**13**	**40,203**	**34,345,381**	**28,399,737**	**26,579,438**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	13	111	94,696	177,459	60,401
Debt financial instruments	13	3,737	3,192,215	45,670	77,870
Loans and advances to banks	13	875	747,705	800,190	622,440
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	17,794	15,201,481	14,170,037	13,686,003
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	15,293	13,064,696	11,422,539	10,368,157
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	2,393	2,044,588	1,783,842	1,764,567
Investments in associates	**14**	**25**	**21,006**	**19,872**	**17,987**
Intangible assets	**15**	**52**	**44,657**	**53,749**	**76,394**
Property, plant and equipment	**16**	**380**	**325,005**	**326,713**	**348,653**
Right-of-use assets	**17**	**93**	**79,604**	**84,579**	**101,183**
Current taxes	**18**	**3**	**2,919**	**3,516**	**1,341**
Deferred taxes	**18**	**2,073**	**1,770,538**	**1,438,664**	**1,184,501**
Other assets	**19**	**1,244**	**1,062,393**	**673,761**	**915,606**
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	**20**	**1**	**927**	**641**	**1,742**
TOTAL ASSETS		**66,827**	**57,090,784**	**53,582,171**	**53,114,087**

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

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and opening balance as of January 1, 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2022 MUS$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$	01/01/2021 MCh$
LIABILITIES					
Transactions in the course of payments	7	**157**	**133,718**	**274,437**	**768,319**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	**3,005**	**2,567,174**	**1,772,206**	**1,528,005**
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,005	2,567,174	1,772,206	1,528,005
Other	21	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	12	**549**	**469,302**	**72,386**	**249,356**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	**55,197**	**47,155,139**	**45,531,173**	**45,665,614**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	22	17,602	15,037,612	17,265,263	16,938,270
Deposits and other time deposits	22	20,888	17,845,104	15,015,068	16,219,011
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	22	1,384	1,182,342	1,112,794	824,293
Bank borrowings	22	5,400	4,612,921	4,325,079	3,593,925
Debt financial instruments issued	22	9,735	8,316,753	7,692,789	7,982,121
Other financial liabilities	22	188	160,407	120,180	107,994
Lease liabilities	17	**94**	**80,325**	**83,295**	**93,734**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	**1,423**	**1,215,437**	**1,082,186**	**1,024,209**
Provisions for contingencies	24	**243**	**207,516**	**185,619**	**178,524**
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	25	**542**	**462,707**	**303,948**	**141,714**
Special allowances for credit risk	26	**1,142**	**975,393**	**697,007**	**568,805**
Current taxes	18	**216**	**184,942**	**564,326**	**244,756**
Deferred taxes	18	-	**670**	**7**	**151**
Other liabilities	27	**796**	**679,968**	**781,506**	**636,908**
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**63,364**	**54,132,291**	**51,348,096**	**51,100,095**
EQUITY					
Capital	28	**1,666**	**1,422,887**	**970,337**	**970,337**
Reserves	28	**1,556**	**1,329,181**	**1,143,802**	**1,072,945**
Other accumulated comprehensive income	28	**(37)**	**(31,764)**	**52,889**	**(36,421)**
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	28	(8)	(6,534)	(1,367)	(8,103)
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss	28	(29)	(25,230)	54,256	(28,318)
Retained earnings from prior years	28	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	28	**812**	**694,056**	**366,010**	**141,714**
Less: Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	28	(542)	(462,707)	(303,948)	(141,714)
Equity holders of the Bank		**3,455**	**2,951,653**	**2,229,090**	**2,006,861**
Non-controlling interest	28	**8**	**6,840**	**4,985**	**7,131**
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,463**	**2,958,493**	**2,234,075**	**2,013,992**
TOTAL LIABILITY AND EQUITY		**66,827**	**57,090,784**	**53,582,171**	**53,114,087**

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

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2022 MUS$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
Interest income	30	3,299	2,818,445	1,338,594
Interest expenses	30	(1,758)	(1,502,255)	(502,448)
Net interest income	**30**	**1,541**	**1,316,190**	**836,146**
Inflation indexation income	31	2,573	2,198,679	1,016,609
Inflation indexation expenses	31	(1,577)	(1,347,524)	(623,472)
Net inflation indexation income	**31**	**996**	**851,155**	**393,137**
Commissions income	32	875	748,051	737,895
Commission expenses	32	(353)	(301,702)	(265,777)
Net commission income	**32**	**522**	**446,349**	**472,118**
Financial result for:				
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	33	143	122,190	(171,749)
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	-	-	-
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	33	-	-	-
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	33	54	45,818	19,985
Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	33	12	10,117	296,562
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	33	-	-	-
Other financial income	33	-	-	-
Net financial income	**33**	**209**	**178,125**	**144,798**
Profit or loss from investments in companies	34	4	3,836	271
Gain or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible as discontinued operations	35	-	200	(1,599)
Other operating income	36	97	82,463	40,410
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**3,369**	**2,878,318**	**1,885,281**
Expenses for employee benefits obligations	37	(631)	(539,156)	(487,325)
Administrative expenses	38	(375)	(320,056)	(292,860)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(90)	(77,292)	(90,807)
Impairment of non-financial assets	40	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	36	(73)	(61,396)	(76,154)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(1,169)**	**(997,900)**	**(947,146)**
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		**2,200**	**1,880,418**	**938,135**

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

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2022 MUS$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
Credit loss expenses for:				
Allowances for credit risk loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customer	41	(525)	(448,653)	(221,520)
Special allowances for credit risk	41	(325)	(277,332)	(128,202)
Recovery of written-off loans	41	89	75,707	89,755
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41	(61)	(51,857)	3,631
Credit loss expense	**41**	**(822)**	**(702,135)**	**(256,336)**
OPERATING INCOME		**1,378**	**1,178,283**	**681,799**
Income from continuing operations before income taxes		**1,378**	**1,178,283**	**681,799**
Income tax	18	(545)	(466,155)	(303,070)
Income from continuing operations after income tax		**833**	**712,128**	**378,729**
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	**42**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Taxes from discontinued operations	18	-	-	-
Income from discontinued operations after taxes	**42**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**28**	**833**	**712,128**	**378,729**
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	28	812	694,056	366,010
Non-controlling interest	28	21	18,072	12,719
		833	**712,128**	**378,729**

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

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2022 MUS$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**28**	**833**	**712,128**	**378,729**
Other comprehensive income for the year of:				
ITEMS NOT TO BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	**28**	**(6)**	**(5,167)**	**6,737**
Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	28	(17)	(14,784)	20,215
Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	-	102	(302)
Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability	28	-	-	-
Other	28	-	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	**28**	**(17)**	**(14,682)**	**19,913**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**18**	**11**	**9,515**	**(13,176)**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME AFTER TAXES	**28**	**(6)**	**(5,167)**	**6,737**
ITEMS THAT CAN BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	**28**	**(93)**	**(79,486)**	**82,574**
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	71	60,418	(70,200)
Translation differences for foreign entities	28	-	19	(40,742)
Accounting hedges of net investments in foreign entities	28	-	-	43,855
Cash flow hedge accounting	28	(337)	(287,614)	297,250
Undesignated elements of hedging accounting instruments	28	-	-	-
Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for by the equity method	28	-	13	(6)
Other	28	-	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**28**	**(266)**	**(227,164)**	**230,157**
Income taxes on other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income	**18**	**173**	**147,678**	**(147,583)**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME AFTER TAXES	**28**	**(93)**	**(79,486)**	**82,574**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**28**	**(99)**	**(84,653)**	**89,311**
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**28**	**734**	**627,475**	**468,040**
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the bank	28	713	609,403	455,320
Non-controlling interest	28	21	18,072	12,720
		734	**627,475**	**468,040**

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

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2022 MUS$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
A) CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAXES FOR THE YEAR		**1,379**	**1,178,283**	**681,799**
Charges (credits) to income that do not represent cash movements:				
Depreciation and amortization	39	90	77,292	90,807
Impairment of non-financial ssets	40	-	-	-
Impairment due to credit risk	41	61	51,857	(3,631)
Allowances for credit risks	41	525	448,653	221,520
Allowances for contingent accounts receivable	41	19	16,395	9,375
Additonal allowance expenses for loans	41	307	262,599	116,500
Adjustment to market value of non-permanent investments		573	489,559	(65,338)
Income from investments in companies	14	(5)	(4,496)	(271)
Net gain on sale of goods received in lieu of payment		(1)	(1,273)	(2,183)
Income gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	(1)	(33)
Write-offs of assets received in payment	35	2	1,449	3,758
Other charges that do not represent cash flows		272	230,899	132,322
Net change in accrued interest and indexation on assets and liabilities		(950)	(812,011)	(195,968)
Net change in accrued commissions on assets and liabilities		4	3,398	(432)
Changes due to increase/decrease in assets and liabilities that affect operating cash flow:				
Decrease (increase) in investments for trading		65	55,209	(334,170)
Increase in loans		(4,198)	(3,586,287)	(1,815,331)
Increase in held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments		(2,865)	(2,447,873)	(729,572)
Decrease (increase) in other credit operations		61	52,485	(177,750)
(Decrease) increase in current account payables		(296)	(252,983)	1,000,116
Increase (decrease) in deposits and fundraising		839	716,712	(1,527,000)
(Increase) decrease in other liabilities on demand or time deposits		162	138,656	(351,814)
Increase in other liabilities for document intermediation		81	69,548	288,501
Decrease in loans obtained from banks in the country		(1)	(580)	(1,014)
Increase (decrease) in loans obtained from foreign banks		341	291,322	(229,832)
(Decrease) increase of loans obtained from Banco Central		(3)	(2,900)	962,000
(Decrease) increase in other assets and other liabilities		(1,214)	(1,037,472)	128,018
Interest and inflation-indexation received		3,946	3,371,485	1,802,923
Interest and indexation paid		(2,360)	(2,016,151)	(748,084)
Commissions received		880	751,449	717,014
Commissions paid		(353)	(301,702)	(265,777)
Taxes paid		(1,138)	(972,369)	(388,909)
Sale of foreclosed assets received in payment		2	1,813	4,464
Total net cash flows used in operating activities		**(3,775)**	**(3,227,035)**	**(677,992)**
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Acquisitions of investments in companies	14	-	-	(2,616)
Disposals of investments in companies	14	1	1,319	-
Dividends received from investments in companies		1	693	667
Property, plant and equipment acquisitions		(62)	(52,527)	(36,524)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment		-	7	9
Acquisitions of intangible assets	15	(15)	(12,417)	(11,181)
Disposals of intangible assets		-	-	-
Total net cash flows used in investing activities		**(75)**	**(62,925)**	**(49,645)**
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Attributable to the interest of the owners:				
Issuance of letters of credit		-	-	-
Redemption and payment of interest / principal on letters of credit	22	(112)	(95,505)	(110,221)
Issuance of current bonds	22	3,598	3,073,679	489,573
Redemption and payment of interest / principal on current bonds	22	(3,359)	(2,869,171)	(1,524,300)
Issuance of mortgage bonds		-	-	-
Redemption and payment of interest / principal on mortgage bonds		-	-	-
Payment of interest / principal on lease liabilities	17	(16)	(13,650)	(13,816)
Subordinated bond issuance	23	39	33,744	30,338
Payment of principal of subordinated bonds	23	(46)	(39,157)	(33,855)
Payment of interest on subordinated bonds	23	(47)	(40,064)	(37,561)
Issuance of bonds with no fixed term to maturity		-	-	-
Redemption and interest payments on bonds with no fixed maturity date		-	-	-
Issuance of preferred shares		-	-	-
Redemption of preferred shares and payment of preferred share dividends		-	-	-
Increase in paid-in capital	28	530	452,550	-
Payment of common stock dividends		(213)	(182,370)	(70,857)
Attributable to non-controlling interest:				
Payment of dividends and/or withdrawals of paid-in capital made with respect to Subsidiaries corresponding to non-controlling interest		(13)	(11,402)	(12,564)
Total net cash flows provided BY financing activities		**361**	**308,654**	**(1,283,263)**
D) CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE YEAR		**(3,489)**	**(2,981,306)**	**(2,010,900)**
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE VARIATIONS		**-**	**93**	**79,764**
OPENING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		16,621	14,199,841	16,130,977
ENDING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7	**13,132**	**11,218,628**	**14,199,841**

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

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

Sources of changes in equity	Notes	Equity attributable to holders of the bank: Capital	Reserves	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Retained earnings of prior years and profit for the year	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Closing balances as of December 31, 2021		970,337	1,148,905	52,889	60,791	2,232,922	4,985	2,237,907
Effects of changes in accounting policies	4	-	(5,103)	-	1,271	(3,832)	-	(3,832)
Closing balances as of December 31, 2021 restated		970,337	1,143,802	52,889	62,062	2,229,090	4,985	2,234,075
Earning reserve from the effect of changes in accounting policies	28	-	1,271	-	(1,271)	-	-	-
Change in unrestricted lines of credit weighting	28	-	(395)	-	-	(395)	-	(395)
Opening balances as of January 1, 2022		970,337	1,144,678	52,889	60,791	2,228,695	4,985	2,233,680
Capital contribution	28	452,550	-	-	-	452,550		452,550
Transfer of credit risk impairment - IFRS 9 to profit or loss for the year	28	-	2,134	-	-	2,134	-	2,134
Reserves from aernings	28		182,369	-	(182,369)	-	-	-
Dividend payments	28	-	-	-	(182,370)	(182,370)	(2,424)	(184,794)
Provision for dividend payment		-	-	-	(158,759)	(158,759)	(13,793)	(172,552)
Subtotal: Transactions with owners in the year		452,550	184,503	-	(523,498)	113,555	(16,217)	97,338
Profit for the year	28	-	-	-	694,056	694,056	18,072	712,128
Other comprehensive income for the year	28	-	-	(84,653)	-	(84,653)	-	(84,653)
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(84,653)	694,056	609,403	18,072	627,475
Closing balance as of December 31, 2022		**1,422,887**	**1,329,181**	**(31,764)**	**231,349**	**2,951,653**	**6,840**	**2,958,493**
Equity as of 12/31/2022 MUS$		**1,666**	**1,556**	**(37)**	**270**	**3,455**	**8**	**3,463**

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

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

General Information - Background of the Bank and Subsidiaries

The Caja de Crédito Hipotecario was established on August 29, 1855. It was the founding institution that promoted the country's economic development, whose main objective was to provide access to credit to the productive sector and to the public in general and to safeguard their deposits. Subsequently, Caja Nacional de Ahorro was established by Law No. 2,356, on August 22, 1910, in order to encourage savings, especially in the lower-income sector, and to ensure safe and profitable savings. Under such law, it was agreed to combine in a single institution all of the saving entities in Chile under the sponsorship of the Government. Needs in Chile, especially in the agricultural sector led to the creation of the Caja de Crédito Agrario, in August 1926, in order to provide financial services to a wide range of farmers. For similar purposes, but this time pursuant to the manufacturing industry, the Instituto de Crédito Industrial was established in February 1928. The four institutions mentioned above, operated separately until 1953 when Banco del Estado de Chile (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank" or "BancoEstado") was established by Decree in Force of Law (D.F.L.) No. 126, published in the Official Gazette on July 24, 1953, and began operating on September 1, 1953.

The purpose of its creation was to promote development of domestic economic activities by providing financial products and services, and in doing so provide the best quality service to Chilean citizens.

The Organic Law of Banco del Estado de Chile, Law Decree No. 2,079 of 1978, establishes that the Bank is an autonomous company of the Chilean Government, with its own legal status and equity, of indefinite duration, exclusively subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (The Chilean Financial Market Commission or CMF) and related to the Government through the Ministerio de Hacienda. Accordingly, BancoEstado does not have issued shares as it is governed by the previously mentioned Organic Law.

The Bank is governed by its Board of Directors consisting of seven members; where six of them have the exclusive trust of the President of the Republic, and one is a representative of the Bank's employees. It is managed by an Executive Committee formed by the Chairman, Vice-chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

The Bank's headquarters are located at Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins No. 1,111, Santiago, Chile.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of BancoEstado for the year ended December 31, 2022, were approved by the Executive Committee on March 7, 2023.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

BancoEstado is the parent company of a group of subsidiaries which are engaged in several lines of business. Consequently, the Bank is obligated to prepare its own annual stand-alone accounts and consolidated annual accounts which include its Subsidiaries, its Foreign Branch, and its investments in entities supporting its line of business.

The Subsidiaries and Foreign Branch of the Bank are the following:

- BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa is a privately-held shareholders' corporation, incorporated on August 17, 1989, as a Stock Agency, that became a Stockbroker on June 10, 1992. On January 19, 1990, it obtained its registration as a Stockbroker and a Stock Agency with the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero under registry No. 0137. It is engaged in the trading of publicly-offered securities on behalf of third parties and on its own.

  BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa is located at Bandera No. 76, offices 601 and 602; Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9996% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa.

  BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa holds non-controlling interests in the following companies:

Entity name	No. of share	Ownership	Valuation of the investment	Dividends Received 12/31/2022 MUS$	Dividends Received 12/31/2022 MCh$	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MCh$
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras (*)	436	0.1000%	Equity Method	-	1	1
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. (*)	10	0.1000%	Equity Method	-	-	-
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago; Bolsa de Valores	1,000,000	2.0833%	Market value	-	166	136
Bolsa Electrónica de Chile	100,000	2.4390%	Market value	-	-	-

(*) Entities that are a part of the consolidated BancoEstado Group.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

- BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos is a privately-held shareholders' corporation established on June 23, 1997 and authorized by Resolution No. 272 dated August 20, 1997 issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, engaged in the management of home savings. On April 25, 2003 through Exempt Resolution No. 105, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero approved the by-laws of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora de Fondos para la Vivienda, which changed its name to BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, and is engaged in the management of third party resources, in accordance with Law No. 20,712 or by the law that replaces or complements it, being able to perform all complementary activities to its line of business as authorized by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. On December 3, 2008, BancoEstado entered into a sale agreement for the sale of 4,999 shares out of the total of 10,000 shares of this Subsidiary with BNP Paribas Asset Management, equivalent to 49.99% of its equity interest. The sale of its equity interests became effective on January 2, 2009.

  BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos is located at Nueva York No. 33, 7th floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 50.01% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos.

- BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. was established as a limited liability company on August 4, 1999. Its by-laws were amended on September 13, 2004, becoming a privately held shareholders' corporation. This Company is under the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is engaged in receiving fees for brokerage of all types of insurance ruled by Decree in Force of Law No. 251 of 1931, with any domestic insurance company domiciled in Chile and providing advisory services related to engaging insurance policies.

  BancoEstado has a strategic alliance with Metlife Chile Inversiones Ltda. for the development of the insurance business and incorporated Metlife Chile Inversiones Ltda. as a shareholder of BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. with interest of 49.9% of equity. This alliance includes participation in management and development of products and businesses.

  BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. is located at Amunátegui No. 232, 6th floor, Santiago, Chile.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 50.10% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A..

- BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. is a privately held company established on September 9, 1999, and registered with the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero on August 10, 1999 under No. 752. It is exclusively engaged in the collection of credit documents on its own or on behalf of third parties, whether through pre-judicial, extrajudicial or judicial.

  BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. is located at San Diego No. 81, 6th floor, Santiago, Chile and it is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. and the latter has full dependence on BancoEstado.

  BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. holds non-controlling interests in the following companies:

Entity name	No. of share	Ownership	Valuation of the investment	Dividends Received 12/31/2022 MUS$	Dividends Received 12/31/2022 MCh$	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MCh$
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A. (*)	10	0.1000%	Equity Method	-	-	-
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A. (*)	518,749	0.1000%	Equity Method	-	-	-

  (*) Entities that are a part of the consolidated BancoEstado Group.

- BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras was incorporated on July 23, 1996, and is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is exclusively engaged in the provision of support services to the banking business in terms of financial advisory to microenterprises.

  BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras is located at Bandera No. 84, 8th floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras holds non-controlling interest in the following company:

Entity name				Dividends Received		
			Valuation of the	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	No. of share	Ownership	investment	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Red Global S.A. (*)	1	0.0001%	Equity Method	-	-	-

(*) An entity that is a part of the consolidated BancoEstado Group.

- BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A. was incorporated on November 13, 2004, and is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is exclusively engaged in carrying out all the legal activities, acts and transactions related to No. 1 of Article No. 69 of the General Banking Law, except for those related to entering into contracts for current accounts and deposit transactions. Its main purpose is to provide cash support services to the banking business.

  BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A. is located at Nueva York No. 9, office 301, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A..

  BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A. holds non-controlling interests in the following company:

Entity name				Dividends Received		
			Valuation of the	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	No. of share	Ownership	investment	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A. (*)	30	0.1506%	Equity Method	-	4	6

(*) An entity that is a part of the consolidated BancoEstado Group.

- BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A. was incorporated on December 13, 2001, and is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is engaged in the provision, via remote and/or virtual communication, telemarketing and technical support services, and general product and service information aimed at developing and maintaining business relations with customers from BancoEstado and its Subsidiaries.

  BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A. is located at Nueva York No. 80, 11th floor, Santiago, Chile.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A..

- Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A. was incorporated on October 19, 2006 and is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is exclusively engaged in the provision of services to its shareholders, other banks, Subsidiaries, and banking support companies so that they can perform, with their customers and the general public, all the activities, judicial acts and operations, which, by using cash, magnetic cards or any other technological device linked to those referred to in No. 1 and 8 of Article No. 69 of the General Banking Law, except for entering into contracts for current accounts and deposit operations. To comply with such purpose, the company will try to generate a positive impact on the community, the people linked to the company, and the environment.

  Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A. is located at Moneda No. 856, 2nd floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.85% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A..

- Red Global S.A. is a privately-held shareholders' corporation incorporated on February 21, 2017, upon authorization of such incorporation by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero on January 23, 2017 and under the oversight of such regulating agency. It is exclusively engaged in the operation of cards or equivalent electronic devices and other complementary, associated or related activities.

  Red Global S.A. is located at Huérfanos No. 1,175, 8th floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, maintaining control over the operations of Red Global S.A..

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

- BancoEstado New York Branch, whose banking license was issued on July 25, 2005, by the authorities of the State of New York, authorizing BancoEstado to open and operate a branch in that city, commenced operations on October 5, 2005.

  On November 26, 2020, the Board of Directors of BancoEstado approved the commencement of a closing process of the New York Branch, which was duly informed and authorized by the related domestic and foreign regulatory bodies. Accordingly, on September 30, 2021, the New York Branch closed its business operations. As of December 31, 2022, the Bank's Management is awaiting the release of the pledge by the regulator, New York State Department of Financial Services (NYSDFS) for the final close of the branch.

The following tables show a summary of the financial position of the companies in which BancoEstado holds interests:

December 31, 2022

Entities	Assets		Liabilities		Net income		Retained earnings (losses)		Cash and cash equivalent	
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	778	664,295	675	576,330	11	9,533	84	71,572	3	2,634
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	27	22,827	15	12,777	14	12,229	1	822	22	19,153
BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	61	52,096	57	48,458	28	23,966	4	3,323	23	19,556
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranzas S.A.	12	9,880	7	5,994	3	2,978	(2)	(2,130)	4	3,527
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	22	18,705	17	14,730	1	730	3	2,528	6	5,278
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.	73	62,486	56	48,073	6	5,144	(4)	(3,166)	12	10,559
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	6	5,395	5	3,967	-	147	1	502	2	1,661
Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.	10	8,455	6	5,448	1	902	-	-	6	4,919
Red Global S.A.	20	16,821	5	4,512	(2)	(1,542)	(5)	(4,152)	10	8,323

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

December 31, 2021

Entities	Assets	Liabilities	Net income	Retained earnings (losses)	Cash and cash equivalent
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	511,560	433,209	2,124	69,448	4,992
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	13,075	6,735	6,928	821	7,586
BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	43,650	40,012	18,548	3,323	12,649
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranzas S.A.	7,013	6,104	(399)	(1,731)	1,060
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	17,821	13,723	698	2,529	2,460
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.	59,859	50,590	6,365	(9,531)	9,380
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	3,730	2,449	240	261	677
Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.	8,708	3,954	2,648	-	2,463
Red Global S.A.	9,736	4,255	(2,990)	(1,162)	786

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED

a) Accounting period covered:

The Consolidated Financial Statements (hereinafter the "Financial Statements") comprise the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and opening balance as of January 1, 2021, and the related Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

b) Basis of preparation:

Article 5, paragraph 6 of Decree Law No. 3,538 of 1980, which "Creates the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero", empowers the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero to set standards for the preparation and presentation of the annual reports, balance sheets, statements of financial position and other financial statements of the audited entities and to determine the principles according to which they must keep their accounting records.

In accordance with the currently effective legislation, for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements, BancoEstado must use the instructions issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, and for all those aspects not covered therein, provided that it does not contravene its instructions, generally accepted accounting principles should be used, which relate to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Should any discrepancy exist between generally accepted accounting principles and the accounting standards issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, the latter shall prevail.

During fiscal year 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,295, by which it updates the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, which amends the accounting standards that remained in force through December 31, 2021. According to Chapter E of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, the first application of this updated version is beginning on January 1, 2022, with a transition date of January 1, 2021 for the purposes of comparative Financial Statements to be presented.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

The new standard includes, among others, the following:

- The application of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, with the exception of the application of its value impairment chapter to loans and contingent loans.
- Modifications related to the implementation of Basel III.

Note 4 - Accounting changes discloses the implementation adjustments and a reconciliation between the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021 and the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2021, in accordance with the new formats indicated in the CNCB.

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contain additional information to that presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity. Such notes provide narrative descriptions or the disaggregation of such Financial Statements in a clear, relevant, reliable and comparable manner.

This report as of December 31, 2022, contains translations of certain Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. These translations should not be construed as representations that such Chilean peso amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts, were converted from U.S. dollar amounts at the rate indicated in preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements or could be converted into U.S. dollars amounts at the rate indicated or any particular rate at all. Unless otherwise indicated, such U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from Chilean pesos based on the exchange rate of Ch$ 854.31 per US$ 1.00 as of December 31, 2022.

c) Criteria of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Bank and Subsidiaries, and include the adjustments and reclassifications required to provide consistent accounting policies and valuation criteria applied by the Bank, in accordance with the standards established in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any earned income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements. As of December 31, 2022, the assets, liabilities and operating results of the Subsidiaries as a whole represent 1.01%, 1.05% and 3.06%, respectively (0.70%, 0.72% and 7.96%, respectively as of December 31, 2021) of consolidated total assets, liabilities and results of operations. Earned gains and/or losses arising from transactions with equity method to account investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Company's interest in the equity of the investee.

The companies in which BancoEstado holds interests are divided into:

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

- Controlled entities and/or Subsidiaries

“Controlled” entities are those over which the Bank has the ability to exercise control, in accordance with IFRS 10; this ability is exercised when the Bank has the right to variable returns from its participation in the entity, and has the ability to influence those returns through its power over them.

The entities (hereinafter jointly referred to as “Subsidiaries”) over which the Bank has the ability to exercise control, and are part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

		Ownership					
		December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
Rut	Company and/or foreign Branch	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
96.564.330-3	BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	99.9996%	-	99.9996%	99.9996%	-	99.9996%
77.330.030-5	BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	50.1000%	-	50.1000%	50.1000%	-	50.1000%
96.900.150-0	BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
96.836.390-5	BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	50.0100%	-	50.0100%	50.0100%	-	50.0100%
96.979.620-1	BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
96.781.620-5	BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
76.727.730-K	Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.	99.8494%	0.1506%	100.0000%	99.8494%	0.1506%	100.0000%
99.578.880-2	BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
76.693.183-9	Red Global S.A.	99.9999%	0.0001%	100.0000%	99.9999%	0.0001%	100.0000%

- **Entities supporting the line of business and/or associates:**

Entities supporting the line of business are those entities where the Bank has significant influence, but no control or joint control.

The entities supporting the Bank’s line of business are detailed as follows:

	Ownership %	
Company	**12/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**
Administrador Financiero Transantiago S.A.	21.0000%	21.0000%
Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A.	15.0021%	15.0021%
Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A. (*)	-	14.8149%
Transbank S.A.	8.7188%	8.7188%
Servicios de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	14.5958%	14.5958%

(*) On September 30, 2022, BancoEstado sold its interest, see Note 5 letter oo).

The Bank analyzed the valuation method and opted to continue the application of the equity method to account for all entities supporting the line of business, using as the main criterion for using the equity method the level of significant influence exercised over these companies through its involvement in the Board rather than its ownership percentage in such companies.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

The business support entities are privately-held shareholders' corporations that do not trade their shares in a stock exchange, and are intended to improve the ease of the performance of operating activities with associated banks, and are considered permanent investments.

- **Investments in other companies:**

Investments in other companies correspond to those in which the Bank does not have control or significant influence. Said investments are presented at their fair value with changes in results, unless they are designated to present after initial recognition the variations in the fair value of such instruments in other comprehensive income. Companies are indicated in Note 14 to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Bank between December 31, 2022 and 2021 has had no changes in the composition of the entity and no changes in ownership.

d) Operating segments:

The Bank discloses segment information in accordance with *IFRS 8, "Operating Segments"*, which establishes the standards to report operating segments and related disclosures for products and services and geographical areas. An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity, which perform business activities from, which they can receive income and incur expenses, for which separate financial information is available, that is used regularly by the chief decision maker to decide how to allocate resources and to evaluate performance.

The Bank's operating segments are determined based on the different business units. These business units generate services subject to risks and yields different from those of other segments. The detail of the operating segments is presented in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

e) Functional and presentation currency:

The Bank and its Subsidiaries have defined Chilean peso as their functional currency based on the following:

- It is the currency of the main economic environment whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the prices for the financial services provided by the Bank and its Subsidiaries.

- It is the currency that mainly has an influence on the payroll costs and other costs required to provide the services the Bank and its Subsidiaries provide to its customers.

The presentation currency for the Consolidated Financial Statements is Chilean peso, expressed in millions of Chilean pesos (MCh$).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

f) Foreign currency transactions:

All balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are considered to be denominated in "foreign currency".

For the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022, the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted to Chilean pesos according to the market exchange rate, which is representative of the closing of the reported month. While for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021, the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were converted to Chilean pesos according to the exchange rates obtained from the Central Bank of Chile.

Gains or losses generated are recognized directly in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the item "Financial result for foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies".

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the exchange rates in effect are as follows:

	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
United States dollars (US$)	854.31	844.69
Unidad de Fomento (U.F.)	35,110.98	30,991.74

g) Assets and liabilities measurement criteria:

Criteria for measuring assets and liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are as follows:

- **Assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost:**

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the initial measure of said financial asset or liability less repayments of principal, plus or minus, as the case may be, the accumulated amortization of any difference between the initial amount and the corresponding value of repayment at maturity, adjusted for any expected credit loss on the assets.

For financial assets and liabilities, on initial recognition, are recorded at fair value, plus or minus, the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or financial liability. Subsequently, they are valued at their amortized cost, which is determined according to the effective interest method.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of an asset or financial liability and allocating the financial income or expense throughout the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly matches the estimated cash flows receivable or payable (including all commissions and interest points paid or received by the parties to the contract making up the effective interest rate, as well as also transaction costs and any other premium or discount) throughout the expected useful life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, over a shorter year of time, with respect to net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability initially recognized.

- **Assets and liabilities measured at fair value:**

Fair value is understood as the price that would be received for selling an asset or paid for transferring a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Fair value most objective and usual reference of an asset or liability is the price that someone would pay for it in a well-organized and transparent market (“Quoted price” or “Market price”).

For those financial instruments without available market prices, fair values will be estimated using current values or other valuation techniques. Such techniques can be significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate. IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs of valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy assigns the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets, for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and lowest priority to measures involving significant unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). Such levels shall mean the following:

- Level 1, will correspond to inputs using (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities for which the Bank has the ability to access on the measurement date. For such instruments it is possible to obtain observable market quotes and therefore, no assumptions are required to measure them.

- Level 2, will correspond to inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for assets or liabilities, directly or indirectly. Within such categories the Bank will consider:

    a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
    b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.
    c) Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
    d) Inputs confirmed by the market.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Assets and liabilities that will be classified at this level will correspond to instruments whose valuation rates or prices are obtained from market prices by applying the model.

- Level 3 will correspond to unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

- **Assets measured at cost:**

Cost is understood as those disbursements either in cash or its equivalents, or the fair value of the consideration given, to acquire or create an asset.

h) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Bank and Subsidiaries derecognize a financial asset from their Statements of Financial Position when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial asset that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

When the Bank transfers a financial asset, it evaluates to what extent it retains the risks and benefits inherent to ownership. In this case:

1) If the risks and rewards inherent to ownership of the financial asset are substantially transferred, it is derecognized and any rights or obligations created or retained due to the transfer will be separately recognized as assets or liabilities.

2) If the risks and rewards inherent to ownership of a financial asset are substantially retained, it will continue to be recognized.

3) If all the risks and benefits inherent to ownership of the financial asset are not substantially transferred or retained, it shall determine whether it has retained control over the financial asset. In this case:

    (i) If it has not retained control, it will derecognize the financial asset and shall separately recognize, as an asset or liability, any right or obligation created or retained due to the transfer.

    (ii) If control has been retained, the financial asset will continue to be recognized in the Statements of Financial Position for an amount equal to its exposure to changes in value that the asset may experience where also a liability will be recognized. The asset transferred and associated liability will be measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the entity has retained.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

The Bank eliminates a financial liability (or part of it) from its Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when, and only when, it has been extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the corresponding contract has been paid, cancelled or expired. In addition, if the terms of the existing financial liability (or part of it) change substantially, it is accounted for as a cancellation of the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognized.

i) Impairment:

The Bank and Subsidiaries use the following criteria to assess the impairment of their assets, if any:

- **Financial assets:**

  At each reporting date, the Bank will recognize and measure the allowance for losses of financial assets measured at amortized cost (which is not applicable to loans and accounts receivable from customers and loans and advances to banks, nor to contingent loans, which are governed by the allowances of Chapter B-1 to B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. All financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are excluded from the impairment model. The allowance for losses of a financial asset is represented by the expected credit losses of the asset from its initial recognition.

  The impairment model is based on classifying the aforementioned financial assets into three categories, which depend on the existence or evolution of their credit risk from initial recognition. The first category includes financial assets whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, for this category 12-month expected credit risk losses (*Stage 1*) are recognized. The second category includes operations whose credit risk increased significantly from initial recognition (*Stage 2*). The third category includes impaired transactions, when a default event occurs from initial recognition (*Stage 3*). For transactions at Stages 2 and 3, expected credit risk losses are recognized for the entire remaining expected life of the instrument. *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments* defines days past due as a parameter to define the significant increase in credit risk (a financial asset has significantly increased credit risk when contractual payments are overdue for more than 30 days), additionally, consideration of reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort that indicates increases in credit risk from initial recognition, is proposed.

  The expected credit loss estimate should reflect:

  - A weighted and unbiased amount, determined by assessing a number of possible results;

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that reflects past events, current conditions and future forecasts.

Expected credit losses of financial assets will be recognized in profit or loss under “Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”. For “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”, the loss allowance will be recognized with an effect on the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

- **Non-financial assets:**

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets, are reviewed regularly to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Should such indications exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, which is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed when and only when, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable value of the asset, since the last impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount of an asset, increased after the reversal of an impairment loss, shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization), had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Impairment of assets is recorded in the caption “Impairment of non-financial assets”, in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

j) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires Management to perform judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis by Management in order to quantify some assets, liabilities, income, expenses and uncertainties. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and any future years affected.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

The Bank has established allowances to cover loan losses, in accordance with regulations issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. These regulations require banks to regularly evaluate factors such as changes in the nature and size of the loan portfolio, trends in the portfolio, credit quality and economic conditions that may affect the debtor's ability to pay in order to estimate allowances. Increases in allowances for credit risk are presented as part of "Allowances for credit risk" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Loans are written off when contractual rights over cash flows expire, however, in the case of Loans and receivables from customers, the Bank will write them off in accordance with Title II of Chapter B-2, "Impaired and written off credits" of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. Write-offs are recorded as a reduction in allowance for credit risk.

Particularly, the information about significant areas of estimation of uncertainty and critical judgments in the applying accounting policies that have most significant effect on amounts recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, are described in the following notes:

- Measurement of financial instruments (Notes 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13).
- The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets (Notes 15, 16 and 17).
- Current taxes and deferred taxes (Note 18).
- Provisions (Notes 24 and 25).
- Special allowances for credit risk (Note 26).
- Contingencies and commitments (Note 29).
- Assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of the liabilities and commitments for employee benefits and other obligations (Note 37).
- Impairment losses on certain assets (Note 40).
- Assets and liabilities at fair value (Note 44).

During 2022, there have been no significant changes in estimates performed in comparison with the 2021 year-end other than those indicated in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

k) Cash and cash equivalents:

For the preparation of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, in accordance with the requirements in the standards issued by the CMF, the indirect method has been used where starting from the income before consolidated income tax, for operating activities, non-monetary transactions are included, as well as income and expenses associated with cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Pursuant to the specific allowances applicable to financial institutions, the Bank and its Subsidiaries have considered as cash and cash equivalents the balance of the "Cash and due from banks" plus (minus) the net balance of assets (liabilities) related to "Transactions in the course" recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position plus financial instruments that meet the criteria to be considered "cash equivalents" - whose maturity period does not exceed 90 days from the date of acquisition, are highly-liquid, and readily convertible to known amounts of cash from the date of initial investment, and which are exposed to immaterial risk of changes in their value.

In addition, the preparation of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows considers the following concepts:

1. Operating activities: are the principal revenue-producing activities usually conducted by the Bank and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

2. Investing activities: are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.

3. Financing activities: corresponds to activities that produce changes in the size and composition of shareholders' equity and liabilities that are not part of operating or investing activities.

l) Financial assets:

Pursuant to IFRS 9, BancoEstado classifies its financial instruments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost. The definition of the components of a portfolio is made based on the business model with which the Bank and its Subsidiaries manage the assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows, commonly known as the principle of Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ("SPPI"). The business model reflects the way in which a group of financial instruments is jointly managed to achieve the objective of a specific business. Therefore, the classification is made on an aggregate basis and not with respect to a particular instrument.

Additionally, the business model represents the way in which financial assets are managed to generate cash flows, that is, through the receipt of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial instruments or both sources.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Conceptually, the SPPI test consists of analyzing the cash flows of the assets, observing if these correspond solely to the payment of principal, which corresponds to the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition (this amount may change throughout the life of the financial asset), and interest on the principal, pending at the beginning of the transaction. The interests consist of the consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal pending payment during a given period, for the financing costs, plus a profit margin.

In any case, the contractual conditions that, at the time of initial recognition, have a minimal effect on cash flows or depend on the occurrence of exceptional and highly unlikely events, do not prevent non-compliance with the conditions of the SPPI test.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

BancoEstado manages a portfolio of financial instruments (non-derivatives) for trading purposes, which may be denominated in both domestic and foreign currency intended to generate return from the difference between the purchase price and the sales price of the liquid debt securities or, through arbitration. The Bank may receive contractual cash flows during the period of holding the financial instruments in its portfolio, however, obtaining such flows is not essential to meet the objective of the model.

Financial assets held for trading are measured at fair value based on market prices at the closing date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

A debt financial asset will be classified for trading at fair value through profit or loss provided that the Bank considers it for its management, as a business model, or that due to the characteristics of its contractual cash flows it is not appropriate to classify it at fair value through other comprehensive income or at amortized cost.

Gains or losses from adjustments for their measurement at fair value, as well as gains or losses from trading activities (sale of instruments), are included in the caption “Financial result for financial assets and liabilities held for trading” of the Consolidated Statements of Income. Accrued interest and inflation indexation are also reported as “Financial result for financial assets and liabilities held for trading” in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

All purchases and sales of financial assets for trading that must be delivered within the term established by market regulations or conventions are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed. These instruments are not subject to the IFRS 9 impairment model indicated in letter i) of this Note.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Financial assets that are recorded through profit or loss also include “Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss” and “Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss”. Financial assets not held for trading mandatory valued at fair value through profit or loss are assigned to a business model whose objective is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or selling the financial assets, but cash flows have not met the SPPI test. The portfolio of instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, records those instruments that, at the time of initial recognition, are irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss, if this eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring or recognizing the assets on a different basis.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The purpose of this portfolio is to obtain contractual cash flows from financial assets, as well as returns from the sale of instruments. Under the terms of the contract, cash flows are received on specific dates that are payments of principal plus interest on such principal amount.

Unrealized gains or losses originating from the change in their fair value are recognized with a debit or credit to equity accounts. When these investments are disposed of, the amount of adjustments to fair value accumulated in equity is transferred to profit or loss and reported under the caption “Financial result for income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” in the Consolidated Statements of Income, while the amounts for expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss accounts under the caption “Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”, as described in letter i) of this Note.

In general, sales of these financial assets are lower in frequency and amount compared to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost.

This portfolio is intended to maintain a financial asset to collect its contractual cash flows, which correspond solely to payments of principal and interest of principal amounts. Although the Bank has the capacity and intention to maintain the instruments until their expiration dates, it may sell them, but such sales are low in terms of both frequency and amount.

Subsequent tor initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortized cost, as indicated in letter g) of this Note and their impairment is recognized based on letter i) of this Note.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Interest and inflation-indexation of investments are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Investment financial instruments that are subject to accounting hedges are adjusted according to the hedge accounting rules.

Purchases and sales of investment financial instruments that must be delivered within the term established by regulations or market conventions, are recognized on the trade date, on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed.

m) Transactions with agreements:

The Bank and Subsidiaries enter into sales with repurchase agreements as a method of financing. Investments that are sold subject to a repurchase obligation and used as loan guarantee are classified within its respective caption "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "Financial assets at amortized cost." The obligation for repurchase is classified in liabilities within the line "Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending", recognizing interest and inflation-indexation accrued at the closing date.

The Bank and Subsidiaries also perform resale purchase agreements as a form of investment. The financial instruments purchased under this method are included as assets in the line item "Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements", recognizing the interest and inflation-indexation accrued at the closing date.

n) Financial derivative contracts:

Financial derivative contracts, which include foreign currencies and U.F. forwards, interest rate forwards, currency and interest rate swaps, currency options and other financial derivative instruments are initially recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at their fair value (including the transaction costs) and subsequently measured also at their fair value. Fair value is obtained from market quotes, discounted cash flow models and measurements models for options, as appropriate. Derivative contracts are stated as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when it is negative.

Certain derivatives embedded in other instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and it is recorded at fair value with the related unrealized gains or losses included in profit or loss.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

At the time of subscription of a derivative contract, it must be measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless it is designated for accounting hedge and meets the requirements indicated by the standard.

Those derivatives designated for trading are recorded under "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss" or "Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss". For derivatives for accounting hedging purposes, these are recorded in "Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge", as applicable to assets or liabilities.

Changes in the fair value of financial derivative contracts held for trading are included in the lines financial result for financial assets or liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

In accordance with the number 11 of Chapter A-2 of the CNCB, BancoEstado decided to continue applying the hedge accounting requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 instead of Chapter 6 of IFRS 9.

If the derivative instrument is classified for hedge accounting purposes, it may be: (1) a fair value hedge of existing assets or liabilities or firm commitments, (2) a cash flow hedge related to existing assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions, or (3) hedge of a net investment in a foreign business.

A hedging relationship for hedge accounting must meet all the following conditions: (a) at the start of the hedging relationship, the hedging relationship has been formally documented; (b) the hedge is expected to be highly effective; (c) the effectiveness of the hedge may be measured fairly (d) the hedge is highly effective with respect to the risk hedged on a continuous basis throughout the hedging relationship.

When a derivative hedges the exposure to changes in the fair value of an existing asset or liability, such asset or liability is recorded at its fair value with respect to the specific risk hedged. Gains or losses from measuring the fair value of both the hedged item and the hedging derivative are recognized with an effect on profit or loss for the year.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

If the hedged item in a fair value hedge is a firm commitment, the changes in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk are recognized as an asset or liability with an effect on profit or loss for the year. Gains or losses from the changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative are recognized in profit or loss for the year. When an asset is acquired or a liability assumed as a result of the commitment, the initial recognition of the asset acquired or liability assumed is adjusted to include the accumulated effect of the measurement at fair value of the firm commitment that was recognized.

When a derivative hedges exposure to changes in cash flows from existing assets or liabilities or expected transactions, the effective portion of changes in the fair value with respect to the risk hedged is recognized in equity. Any ineffective portion is directly recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Amounts recorded directly in equity for the effective portion of cash flow hedges are recorded in profit or loss in the same years in which the assets or liabilities hedged have an effect on profit or loss for the year.

The hedge on a net investment in a foreign business is accounted for in a manner similar to cash flow hedges.

o) Loans and advances:

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

When the Bank is the lessor in a lease contract and substantially transfers all risks and rewards incidental to the leased asset, such transaction is presented as a lease transaction under loans and advances to customers.

Loans are initially valued at cost and are subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except when the Bank defines certain loans as hedged items, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss, as described in letter n) of this Note.

p) Factoring transactions:

The Bank performs factoring transactions with its customers, whereby it receives invoices and other commercial papers representing receivables, with or without recourse to the transferor, paying the transferor a percentage of the total amounts receivable from the debtor for the transferred documents.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Factoring receivables are valued at the acquisition value of credits. The price difference from the transfer is accrued as interest income by using the effective interest method over the financing year. The transferor is responsible for paying the credits.

q) Allowance for loan losses:

The allowances required to cover the risk of credit losses have been established following the standards issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. Assets are recorded net of such allowances, showing the deduction in the caption "Loans and accounts receivable from customers". In the case of contingent loans, allowances are recognized in liabilities under "Special allowances for credit risk".

The models established by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero for determining allowances are summarized as follows:

q.1) Allowances for individual assessment:

In accordance with Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero the individual assessment of debtors is required when dealing with clients that due to their size, complexity or exposure level, need to be known and analyzed in detail.

- **Rating criteria of commercial portfolio with individual analysis:**

The following risk rating criteria are applied to commercial debtors subject to individual analysis, and are based on the principles established in Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

The analysis for the rating should be mainly based on the debtor's payment capacity and inherent financial characteristics, taking the credit quality of the group to which it belongs as reference information.

Regular performance portfolio

The regular performance portfolio includes debtors whose payment capacity allows them to fulfill their obligations and commitments and it is not perceived that this condition will change based on the assessment of their economic-financial position. Therefore, correspond to debtors without substantial risks, whose payment capacity allows them to cover obligations under the agreed terms and which would continue being satisfactory in spite of unfavorable business, economic and financial situations.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

The probability of default and expected loss in each category of the regular performance portfolio is as follows:

Type of portfolio	Debtor category	Probability of default %	Loss given default %	Expected loss (allowance %)
Regular Portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.21875
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.00	9.00000

Substandard portfolio

The substandard portfolio includes debtors with financial difficulties or a significant deterioration of their ability to pay and debtors on which reasonable doubt exists as to the repayment of principal and interest under the contractual terms agreed, showing low margins to meet their short-term financial obligations.

This portfolio also includes debtors, which lately (in the last twelve months) have shown delinquency (payments overdue) in excess of 30 days, show poor payment behavior with the Bank and with third parties (payments overdue during the year for significant amounts outstanding for less than 90 days).

The probability of default and expected loss in each category of the substandard portfolio is as follows:

Type of portfolio	Debtor category	Probability of default %	Loss given default %	Expected loss (allowance %)
Substandard Portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.87500

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Allowance for regular and substandard performance portfolio

To determine the amount of the allowances that should be established for portfolios with regular and substandard performance, banks should first estimate the exposure subject to allowances, to which the respective loss percentages will be applied (expressed in decimals), which comprise the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) established for the category within which the debtor and/or its qualified co-debtor is included, as applicable.

The exposure subject to allowances corresponds to loans plus contingent loans less amounts that would be recovered by means of executing guarantees, as stated in No. 4.1 of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. Likewise, a loans is the carrying amount of loans and receivables of the corresponding debtor, whereas contingent loans are the value resulting from applying the regulations contained in No. 3 of Chapter B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

The following should be considered for calculation purposes:

$$\boxed{Allowance_{debtor} = (E\text{-}GE)*(PD_{debtor}/100)*(LGD_{debtor}/100)+GE*(PD_{co\text{-}debtor}/100)*(LGD_{co\text{-}debtor}/100)}$$

Where:

E = Exposure subject to allowances (loans + contingent loans) - Guarantee (financial or actual).
GE = Guaranteed exposure.
PD = Probability of default.
LGD = Loss given default.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned, the Bank should keep a minimum allowance percentage required of 0.50% on loans and contingent loans from the Regular Portfolio.

Non-performing portfolio

Default portfolio includes debtors and their loans whose recovery is remote due to impairment or no payment capacity. This portfolio includes debtors who have stop paying to its creditors (in default) or with clear signs that they will not continue paying, debtors that require the forced restructuring of their debt and debtors with payments of interest or principal past due for 90 or more days. This portfolio is formed by debtors from the C1 to the C6 categories in the classification scale established below and all credits, including 100% of the contingent loan amounts held by those same debtors.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Allowance for non-performing portfolio

To make allowances for the non-performing portfolio, the bank uses percentages of allowances to be used on the amount of the exposure, which relates to the sum of loans and contingent loans held by the same debtor. To apply this percentage, an expected loss rate should first be estimated by deducting from the amount of the exposure the amounts recoverable through execution of financial and actual guarantees supporting the operations, as established in letters b) and c) of No. 4.1 Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero and of leased assets stated in No. 4.2 of the same Chapter and, in case there is concrete information to justify it, also deducting the present value of recoveries that can be obtained exerting collection actions, net of the associated expenses.

This loss rate should be included in one of the six categories defined according to the range of losses actually expected by the Bank for all the operations of the same debtor.

These categories and their loss range as estimated by the Bank and the allowances percentages that should ultimately be applied on the amounts of exposure for the non-performing portfolio are those indicated in the following table:

Type of portfolio	Debtor category	Range of expected loss	Allowances (%)
Non-performing	C1	More than 0 up to 3%	2
	C2	More than 3 % up to 20%	10
	C3	More than 20% up to 30%	25
	C4	More than 30% up to 50%	40
	C5	More than 50% up to 80%	65
	C6	More than 80%	90

The following should be considered for calculation purposes:

$$\boxed{\text{Expected loss rate} = (E-R) / E}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Allowance} = E * (AP/100)}$$

Where:

E = Amount of the exposure.
R = Recoverable amount.
AP = Allowance percentage (as per category where the expected loss rate should be included).

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

q.2) Allowances for collective assessment:

In accordance with No. 7 of Chapter E of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, which became effective on January 1, 2022, collective evaluations are relevant for exposures of mortgage loans, consumer loans and business exposures related to student loans. In addition, those commercial (non-student) exposures that simultaneously meet the following conditions must be classified collectively:

i) Debtors that due to their size, complexity or level of exposure with the entity are not required to become aware of and analyze in full detail,

ii) The Bank has aggregate exposure to the same counterparty of less than U.F. 20,000, and

iii) Each aggregate exposure to the same counterparty does not exceed 0.2% of the associated total portfolio.

This in accordance with the first paragraph of No. 3 of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks.

As of December 31, 2021, collective assessment is used to analyze a large number of operations whose individual amounts are low, generally involving individuals or small businesses.

For this purpose the Bank uses internal models and standard models except for the consumer portfolio (there is only an internal model); the allowance to be recognized is equivalent to the maximum amount obtained by comparing the standard models to the internal models, in accordance with Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

The application of the aforementioned criterion results in the following:

- Internal models are used to determine the allowances for the consumer and commercial portfolios. These models are based on probabilities of default by debtors and their loans, as well as the mitigators associated with their operations.

- In the case of the mortgage portfolio, the Bank uses a standard model established in Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

Allowances for collectively assessed consumer and commercial portfolios (internal model), except lease portfolio

Allowances for collectively assessed consumer and commercial portfolios are determined as follows:

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

	Operating Status	Expected loss calculation
Normal Portfolio	Origin Overdue 1 Overdue 2 Overdue 3	$EL = E * (1\text{-}EG) * PD * LGD_{Past\text{-}due \Rightarrow Write\text{-}off} * LGD_{Write\text{-}off} + E * EG * PD_{Co\text{-}debtor} + LGD_{Co\text{-}debtor}$
Non-performing Portfolio	Origin Overdue 1 Overdue 2 Overdue 3	$EL = E * (1\text{-}EG) * PD * LGD_{Overdue} * LGD_{Past\text{-}due \Rightarrow Write\text{-}off} * LGD_{Write\text{-}off} + E * EG * PD_{Co\text{-}debtor} + LGD_{Co\text{-}debtor}$ Recoveries before the portfolio is overdue exist.
	Past overdue	$EL = E * (1\text{-}EG) * PD * LGD_{Past\text{-}due \Rightarrow Write\text{-}off} * LGD_{Write\text{-}off} + E * EG * PD_{Co\text{-}debtor} + LGD_{Co\text{-}debtor}$

Where:

EL	=	Expected loss.
E	=	Amount of the exposure.
EG	=	Portion of the operation covered by co-debtor as a percentage.
PD	=	Probability of default.
$LGD_{overdue}$	=	Loss given default of operation if overdue.
$LGD_{past\ due \Rightarrow write\ off}$	=	Loss given default before write off.
$LGD_{write\text{-}off}$	=	Loss give default based after write off.
$PD_{co\text{-}debtor}$	=	Co-debtor, probability of default.
$LGD_{co\text{-}debtor}$	=	Co-debtor, loss given default.

Allowances for the collectively assessed lease portfolio

For the commercial lease portfolio assessed collectively, allowances are determined using the standard method. Where the provision factor must be applied to the current value of business lease transactions (including the purchase option) and will depend on the past due amounts of each transaction, the type of leased asset and the relationship, at each month-end, between the current value of each transaction and the value of the leased asset (PVB), as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and type of asset (%)		
Days past due at the end of the month	**Type of asset**	
	Real Estate	**Non-Real Estate**
0	0.79	1.61
1-29	7.94	12.02
30-59	28.76	40.88
60-89	58.76	69.38
Nonperforming portfolio	100.00	100.00

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PVB tranche and type of asset (%)		
PVB = Present value of the transaction/Value of the leased property		
PVB Tranche	**Real Estate**	**Non Real Estate**
PVB ≤ 40%	0.05	18.20
40% < PVB ≤ 50%	0.05	57.00
50% < PVB ≤ 80%	5.10	68.40
80% < PVB ≤ 90%	23.20	75.10
PVB > 90%	36.20	78.90

The determination of the PVB ratio will be made considering the appraisal value, expressed in U.F. for real estate assets and in Chilean pesos for non-real estate assets, recorded at the time of granting the related loan, taking into account possible situations that at that time may be causing transitory increases in the prices of the asset.

Allowances for collectively assessed mortgage portfolio

For the collectively assessed mortgage portfolio, allowances are determined using the standard method. The applicable allowance factor, represented by the expected loss (EL) on the amount of mortgage loans for housing will depend on the number of days of payment overdue of each loan and the relationship between the amount of outstanding principal for each loan and the value of the mortgage collateral (PVG) covering it, as shown in the following table:

Allowance factors applied according to days of payment overdue and PVG						
PVG = Amount of outstanding principal of the loan / value of the mortgage collateral						
Section PVG	**Days overdue at the end of the month**	**0**	**1 - 29**	**30 - 59**	**60 - 89**	**Non - performing portfolio**
PVG <= 40%	PD (%)	1.0916	21.3407	46.0536	75.1614	100.0000
	LGD (%)	0.0225	0.0441	0.0482	0.0482	0.0537
	EL (%)	0.0002	0.0094	0.0222	0.0362	0.0537
40% < PVG <= 80%	PD (%)	1.9158	27.4332	52.0824	78.9511	100.0000
	LGD (%)	2.1955	2.8233	2.9192	2.9192	3.0413
	EL (%)	0.0421	0.7745	1.5204	2.3047	3.0413
80% < PVG <= 90%	PD (%)	2.5150	27.9300	52.5800	79.6952	100.0000
	LGD (%)	21.5527	21.6600	21.9200	22.1331	22.2310
	EL (%)	0.5421	6.0496	11.5255	17.6390	22.2310
PVG > 90%	PD (%)	2.7400	28.4300	53.0800	80.3677	100.0000
	LGD (%)	27.2000	29.0300	29.5900	30.1558	30.2436
	EL (%)	0.7453	8.2532	15.7064	24.2355	30.2436

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

If such debtor has more than one mortgage loan with the Bank and one of them presents loans with payments overdue more than 90 days ("past due"), for purposes of determining the allowances percentage applicable, all loans will be allocated to the last delinquency tranche in the previous table and the allowances for each of the loans shall be calculated according to the respective percentages of PVG.

In the case of mortgage loans linked to housing programs and guaranteed by the State of Chile, provided they have contracted the insurance provided by the latter, the provisioning rate may be weighted by a factor of loss mitigation (MP), which depends on the PVG percentage and the price of the residence in the deed of sale (V). MP factors to be applied to the appropriate allowance rate, are presented in the following table:

MP Factor of mitigation of loan losses with state guarantee.		
Section PVG	***Section V: Housing value on agreement (U.F.)***	
	V <= 1,000	**1,000 < V < = 2,000**
PVG <= 40%	100%	
40% < PVG <= 80%		
80% < PVG <= 90%	95%	96%
PVG > 90%	84%	89%

Allowances for collectively assessed non-performing portfolio

The non-performing portfolio includes all loans and 100% of the amount of contingent loans, of the debtors that at the end of a month present overdue equal to or exceeding 90 days in the payment of interest or principal of a credit. It also includes debtors to whom a credit has been granted to replace an operation that was more than 60 days overdue on payment, as well as those debtors who have undergone forced restructuring or partial debt forgiveness.

The following may be excluded from the non-performing portfolio: a) mortgage loans for housing, exceeding 90 days past due, unless the debtor has another loan of the same type with more than 90 days past due; and, b) loans to finance higher education of Law No. 20,027, which do not present the non-performing conditions detailed in Circular No. 3,454 of December 10, 2008, issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

All loans of the debtor shall be maintained in the non-performing portfolio until an improvement of its capacity or positive conduct of payment is observed, without prejudice to proceed to the write offs of each particular loan that meets the condition established in Title II of Chapter B-2. To remove a debtor from the non-performing portfolio, once the circumstances by which it was classified in such portfolio as per current standards, the following conditions should be met in a copulative manner:

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

i) No obligation of the debtor presents a payment overdue exceeding 30 calendar days.
ii) No new refinancing loans have been given to pay obligations.
iii) At least one of the payments includes principal payment.
iv) If the debtor has partial credit payments for periods less than six months, it has already made two payments.
v) If the debtor is required to pay monthly fees for one or more credits, four consecutive installments have been paid.
vi) The debtor has no payments overdue according to the information published by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, except for insignificant amounts.

The condition of number iii) does not apply to the case of debtors who only have loans to finance higher education in accordance with Law No. 20,027.

q.3) Impaired portfolio:

The impaired portfolio includes the following assets, as indicated in Chapter B-1:

a) For debtors subject to individual assessment, this includes the non-performing portfolio and should be classified in categories B3 and B4 of the substandard portfolio.

b) These debtors subject to collective assessment includes all credits of the non-performing portfolio.

q.4) Loan write-off:

Loans and accounts receivable are write-off based on due, past due and outstanding installments. The timeframe for the write-off is the point at which the first installment or portion of loan becomes past due to the end of the respective deadline year noted below:

Type of loan	Term
Secured/Unsecured consumer loans	6 months
Other unsecured operations	24 months
Secured commercial loans	36 months
Residential Mortgage loans	48 months
Consumption lease operations	6 months
Other non-real estate lease operations	12 months
Real estate leases (commercial or housing)	36 months

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

q.5) Recovery of loans write-off:

The recoveries of loans that were written off are recognized directly as income under the heading "Recovery of written-off loans", netting the expense of allowances for the year.

q.6) Additional allowances for loan losses

In accordance with the standards issued by the CMF, the Bank may establish additional allowances for loan losses to those derived from the application of portfolio assessment models, for the purpose of safeguarding against unpredictable economic fluctuations that might affect the macroeconomic environment or the situation of a specific economic sector, in accordance with the Bank's policies (Note 26). The additional allowances at BancoEstado are made to mitigate the impacts of adverse future economic scenarios as a safeguard against potential losses in the loan portfolio so as to maintain an adequate level of additional allowances that allow the Bank to assume losses in one or more years.

q.7) Allowances for deductible related to FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees:

Through Circular No. 2,264, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero amended Chapter C-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks and file C-50 on the information requirements to identify both the percentage of the deductible associated with FOGAPE Covid-19 guaranteed financing, as well as the allowances made to cover the effect on expected losses in the so-called "Operations associated with the Covid-19 line of credit for working capital guaranteed by the State".

This included determining specific allowances for loans guaranteed by the FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantee, for which the expected losses must be determined by estimating the risk of each transaction, without considering the substitution of the credit quality of the guarantor, based on the corresponding individual or group analysis method, in accordance with the allowances of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks. This procedure must be performed on an aggregate basis by grouping all those operations to which the same deductible percentage is applicable. Likewise, the deductible must be applied by the Fund Manager, it must be covered by each financial institution and does not depend on each individual transaction, but is determined on the basis of the total balances guaranteed by the Fund, for each group of companies with the same coverage, based on their net sales volume.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

r) Investments in associates:

Investments relate to business support entities which are measured using Equity method (Note 2, letter c)), which consists of determining the value of the investment according to the percentage paid when acquiring the interest. The carrying amount will vary in order to recognize the share held in the results of the associate in each year. The results of these investments are recognized on an accrual basis.

s) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets held by the Bank correspond mainly to investments in software and are classified as software acquired independently and internally-generated software.

Software, whether acquired independently or generated internally, is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure incurred for computer software developed internally are recognized as an asset when the Bank is able to demonstrate its intent and ability to complete its development and use it internally to generate future economic benefits, and the cost of completing its development can be measured reliably. The capitalization of costs of computer software developed internally includes all direct costs attributable to the development of the software and is amortized based on its useful life.

Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis in profit or loss on the basis of amortization considering the estimated useful lives of computer programs from the date in which they are available for use. The average estimated useful life of software is 3 years.

Expenditure incurred in research and evaluation of technological alternatives, are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

t) Property, plant and equipment:

Items of "property, plant and equipment" are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets. The cost of assets under construction includes the cost of materials and direct labor, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use.

When parts of an item of property, plant or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components of a "Property, plant and equipment").

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Depreciation is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income based on the straight-line depreciation method over the useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank applied in average the following estimated useful lives for depreciation of assets:

- Buildings : 80 years.
- Equipment and facilities : 5 to 10 years.
- Fixtures and fittings : 3 years.

Depreciation, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of the reporting period in order to detect any significant changes. If changes are observed in the useful lives of the assets, they are adjusted and depreciation is corrected in the current year and any future year affected.

Maintenance and repair costs are debited to profit or loss when they occur.

u) Lease operations:

It is a mean to accessing assets, obtaining financing and reducing the exposure of an entity to the risk of ownership of the assets. The Bank maintains lease operations where it acts as lessor and lessee.

When operating as a lessee, the Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease term. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payment made at the commencement date, plus the initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site where it is located, less the lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the initial date through the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the basis of the useful life assigned which are directly related to the term of the contract. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically subject to impairment losses, if any, and is adjusted for certain measurement of lease liabilities.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

The monthly variation of the U.F. for contracts established in said monetary unit must be treated as a new measurement, therefore, the indexation modifies the value of the lease liabilities and in parallel, the amount of the asset must be adjusted for the right to use assets for this purpose.

As a counterpart, liabilities are recognized that reflects the obligation incurred for future payments that must be made for the leased asset. The obligation is representative of discounted future flows, using an interest rate that is determined based on the BCU (rate of the bonds of the Banco Central de Chile in Unidades de Fomento) plus a spread equivalent to the cost over the mentioned rate, of the issuance of high-quality bonds or business obligations.

The lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimation of the amount expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee, or if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

If the liability is remeasured as abovementioned, an adjustment is made corresponding to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or it is recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

In certain occasions, the lease involves assets that are of low value or for a short term, in these cases, the Bank has the option to recognize it directly in operating income for the year.

When it acts as lessor or subleases certain assets, the Bank records such income in operating income for the year.

When the Bank acts as a lessor of finance lease transactions, which consist of lease contracts containing a clause that gives the lessee an option to purchase the leased asset at the end of it. The sum of the current values of the installments that they will receive from the lessee plus the purchase option, is recorded as a financing to third parties, and presented under "Loans and accounts receivable from customers", at present value and the leased asset is derecognized.

The assets acquired for finance lease transactions are presented under "Other assets" at the purchase value.

v) Income tax and deferred taxes:

The Bank and its Subsidiaries recognize a corporate income tax expense at each reporting date, in conformity with the current tax dispositions.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

Additionally, as the Bank is treated as a state-owned company, it is subject to a tax in accordance with Article No. 2 of Decree Law No. 2,398 dated 1978, that corresponds to an additional rate of 40%.

The effects of deferred taxes due to temporary differences between the tax amounts established by the Income Tax Law and the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are recorded in accordance with *IAS 12*, *Income Taxes*.

The Bank and its Subsidiaries recognize, when appropriate, deferred tax assets/liabilities from future estimates of tax effects from differences between the carrying value and tax basis of assets and/or liabilities. Deferred tax assets/liabilities are measured, in accordance with current Chilean tax legislation, at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the year in which the asset and/or liability are realized or settle. Future effects from changes in tax legislation or income tax rate are recognized in deferred tax starting from the date in which the law approving such changes is enacted or substantially enacted.

Accordingly, BancoEstado, as an autonomous Government-owned company in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law that governs it, is a taxpayer under letter G) of Article No. 14 of the Income Tax Law (LIR). Notwithstanding the fact that in future years it may opt for the options set forth in the aforementioned Article, to the extent that requirements included therein are met. As a result, the tax rates of 25% for the Corporate Income Tax continue to be applied and Article No. 2 of Decree Law No. 2,398 the rate of 40%.

With respect to Subsidiaries, they qualify as taxpayers subject to the regime established in letter A) of Article No. 14 of the LIR by operation of law, taxing the 27% rate for Corporate Income Tax.

w) Assets received in lieu of payment:

Assets received as payment are booked at their initial value, which corresponds to that agreed with the counterparty. Subsequently, they are presented at the lower value between their initial value plus their additions, if any, and the net realizable value of said assets, and net of regulatory write-offs. Regulatory penalties are required by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, if the asset is not sold within one year of receipt.

x) Non-current assets held for sale:

Non-current assets (or disposable groups including assets and liabilities) expected to be recovered principally from sale rather than continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before this initial classification of the asset (or disposable group) as held for sale, the carrying amounts of the asset (or all the assets and liabilities in the group) are re measured in accordance with the Bank's accounting policies. Starting from that date, assets (or disposable groups) are measured at the lower

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Deferred tax assets continue to be evaluated according to the Bank's accounting policies. Impairment losses in the initial classification as assets held for sale and subsequent gains and losses subsequent to the revaluation, are recognized in profit or loss for the year. Gains are not recognized if they exceed any accumulated loss.

y) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when and only when:

- A real obligation arising from past events and,
- It is probable that at the reporting date an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank and Subsidiaries.

z) Employee benefits:

- **Accrued vacations:**

  The annual cost of employee vacations and other employee benefits is recognized on an accrual basis.

- **Short-term benefits:**

  The Bank considers an annual incentive plan for its employees that is based on individual goal compliance, which comprise a fixed amount or a portion of the monthly salary, and this bonus is accrued for on the basis of the estimated amount for distribution.

  The Bank has agreed with its employees in a collective bargaining, a negotiation bonus, which is amortized over the term of the collective contract and the unamortized part is recorded in the caption "Other assets" in the line "Prepaid expenses". For those employees who at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements have ceased to provide services for the Bank, the balance of the negotiation bonus is recognized against profit or loss for the year.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

- **Long-term benefits:**

  The Bank has made provisions for long-term benefits to its employees due to the existence of obligations arising from the collective bargaining agreement. Such obligations result in provisions that are calculated using actuarial assumptions including variables such as the rate of staff turnover, salary increases, mortality tables and the probability of using this benefit. BancoEstado has no defined contribution plans.

aa) Distribution of net income as tax benefit:

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank recognizes in liabilities the portion of retained earnings that should be distributed for fiscal benefit, in compliance with its dividend distribution policy. For this purpose, a provision will be recorded under the caption "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued".

The aforementioned policy consists of determining the provision for distribution of income to the benefit of the State of Chile, it shall consider the average distribution of net income for the last three years, established from the decrees issued by the Ministerio de Hacienda, or that of the last year should it be greater. In accordance with the above, the provision percentage used for distribution of net income for the year, amounted to 66.67% as of December 31, 2022 and 83.33% as of December 31, 2021 (see Note 28).

bb) Non-controlling interests:

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of losses and gains and net assets, which the Bank does not own directly or indirectly. The non-controlling interest is presented separately within the Consolidated Statements of Income, and in the equity in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, presented separately from the equity attributable to the owners of the Bank.

cc) Interest and inflation indexation income and expenses:

Interest and inflation indexation income and expense are recognized based on their accrual period at the effective rate. As indicated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, the criterion of suspending the accrual of interest, when the loan or one of its installments is 90 days overdue, being recognized for accounting purposes when they are received.

The suspension of the recognition of income on an accrual basis implies that, from the date on which it must be suspended and until these credits are no longer in the impaired portfolio, the related assets will not be increased through interest, inflation indexation or commissions in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and no income will be recognized for these concepts in the Consolidated Statements of Income, unless they are actually received.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING CRITERIA USED (Continued)

dd) Fee and commission income and expenses:

Fee and commission income and expense are recognized in the consolidated profit or loss with different criteria according to their nature. The most significant criteria are the following:

- Those originating from specific actions, which are recognized when the action that generates them is performed.
- Income and expense arising from long-term transactions or services, which are recognized throughout the life, year or term of such transactions or services.
- Those related to financial assets or financial liabilities recognized at the time of their collection.

ee) Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income:

This Statements presents the income and expenses generated by the Bank as a result of its activity during the year, and a distinction with the other income and expenses recognized directly in equity.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 3 - NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND ADOPTED, OR ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The new standards, the improvements and modifications to the IFRS, as well as the instructions issued by the CMF that were applied in these Consolidated Financial Statements, are detailed below:

a) New pronouncements, improvements and amendments to standards issued and adopted during this year:

		Date of obligatory application
Circular No. 2,295	Compenduim of Accounting Standards for Banks	January 1, 2022
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	January 1, 2022
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	January 1, 2022
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	January 1, 2022
IFRS 16	Leases	January 1, 2022

Because of the first application in 2022 of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, BancoEstado applied Chapter 5.5 (Impairment) of *IFRS 9, Financial Instruments*, except for loans and contingent loans, which will continue to apply that established in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks in Chapters B-1 to B-3. The impact of this first application amounted to MCh$ 10,948.

Regarding the first application of the amendment included in Chapter B-3, regarding the amount of exposure to be used by the Banks to calculate their allowances associated with revolving credit facilities, BancoEstado increased this factor from a 35% to 40% in 2022, with an initial impact of MCh$ 1,128.

The amendments to IAS 37, IAS 16, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 had no impact on these Consolidated Financial Statements.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 3 - NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND ADOPTED, OR ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED (Continued)

b) New pronouncements, improvements and amendments to issued standards that have not yet been adopted:

		Date of obligatory application
IAS 28 and IFRS 10	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and Consolidated Financial Statements	Postpone indefinitely
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement No. 2	Presentation of Financial Statements and Making Judgements about materiality or relative importance	January 1, 2023
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	January 1, 2023
IAS 12	Income Taxes	January 1, 2023
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	January 1, 2023
GS No. 484	Commissions in credit operations	August 1, 2023
IFRS 16	Leases	January 1, 2024
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	January 1, 2024

IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" and IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

On September 11, 2014, the IASB published *"Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"* (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28). The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 address instances where a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture exists. Specifically, the amendments require that the gain or loss resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, to be recognized in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement at fair value of investments held in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) are recognized in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has not been yet established by the IASB; however, early application of the amendments is permitted.

Currently, this amendment does not have an impact on the Bank; however, this situation will be assessed when the standard comes into effect.

NOTE 3 - NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND ADOPTED, OR ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED (Continued)

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and IFRS Practice Document No. 2 "Making judgments about materiality or relative importance".

In February 2021, the IASB published "Disclosure of Accounting Policies" (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement No. 2) to improve disclosures on accounting policies and "Definition of Accounting Estimates" (Amendments to IAS 8) which distinguishes changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted.

Currently, these amendments have no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when it becomes effective.

IAS 12 "Income Taxes"

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 12, "Income Taxes"* to clarify that companies must account for deferred taxes in certain transactions where both an asset and a liability are recognized, such as leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies are required to recognize deferred tax asset and liabilities for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning obligation.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted.

Currently, this amendment has no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when it becomes effective.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

In order to foster consistency in application and to clarify the requirements for determining whether a liability is current or non-current, the IASB has amended *IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements"*. As a result of this amendment, entities must review their loan agreements to determine whether their classification will change.

NOTE 3 - NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND ADOPTED, OR ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED (Continued)

Such amendments include the following:

- The right to defer the settlement must exist: current IAS states that entities must classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year. As part of the amendments, the IASB has removed the requirement for the unconditional right and, instead, it has stated that the right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting year.

- The classification of revolving credit facilities can change: entities classify a liability as non-current if they have the right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting year. The IASB has clarified that the right to defer exists only if the entity meets the conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting year, even if compliance is not tested by the lender until a later date.

- Equity settled liabilities: the amendments state that settlement of a liability includes the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments to the other party. The amendment clarifies how entities classify a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could be recognized as equity or as a liability separately from the liability component in *IAS 32, "Financial Instruments: Presentation"*.

The amendment is effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. However, entities shall consider including the information to be disclosed in accordance with IAS 8, *"Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"* in their subsequent annual financial statements.

Currently, these amendments have no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when it becomes effective.

General Standard No. 484: Fees and commissions on loan transactions, Law No. 18,010 and adjustments on existing contracts.

On August 5, 2022, the CMF issued General Standard No. 484 through which it defines the requirements, regulations and conditions that commissions must comply to be collected for money credit transactions.

Such standard becomes effective on August 1, 2023.

BancoEstado is evaluating the impact that this General Standard could have on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 3 - NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND ADOPTED, OR ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED (Continued)

IFRS 16 "Leases"

In September 2022, the Board issued amendments to IFRS 16 Leases – Lease Liabilities in a Sale and Leaseback, which establishes the requirements for how an entity should account for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted.

BancoEstado is assessing the impact that this amendment could generate on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

The IASB issued in October 2022 the amendment to *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements*, in which it indicates that only covenants that a company must meet on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current.

Covenants with which the Company must comply after the reporting date (i.e., future covenants) do not affect the classification of a liability at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to covenants, companies will now be required to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities may become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.

This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Early application is permitted.

BancoEstado is assessing the impact that this amendment could generate on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

c) Accounting standards issued by the CMF:

Circular No. 2,305:

On February 16, 2022, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,305, through which it amends the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, updating Table No. 2 of Appendix No. 6.

NOTE 3 - NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND ADOPTED, OR ISSUED BUT NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED (Continued)

Circular No. 2,310:

On March 30, 2022, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,310, by which it eliminates the sending of files related to applications and granting of loans linked to the FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantee programs, Reactivation and Postponement.

Circular N° 2,318:

On August 12, 2022, the CMF issued Circular No. 2,318 by which it incorporates the new files R13 and R14 to the Risk System of the Information Systems Manual, related to risk measurement and supervision, related to banking book market risk (RMLB) and credit concentration risk (RCC).

Standard in consultation, amendment to Chapter B-1:

On August 17, 2022, the CMF issued in consultation an amendment to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, through which it includes "standard model of allowances for loans and contingent consumer loans". This regulation kept under consultation through December 31, 2022.

Circular No. 2,326:

On November 21, 2022, Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,326, which amends Chapter 18-5 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN), eliminating the requirement of having an enforceable title for the inclusion of past due debtors for more than 90 days in the list of debtors that should be reported. This standard was under consultation between October 7 and 21, 2022.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Except for that indicated in the following paragraphs of this Note, during the year ended December 31, 2022, no other significant accounting changes have occurred that affect the interpretation of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Through Circular No. 2,295 of October 7, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero communicated the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks which includes, among others, that established by IFRS 9, adds new notes to the Financial Statements, modifies the criteria for the suspension of the recognition of interest income and inflation indexation on an accrual basis, requires detail of information related to Basel III and modifies the amount of exposure to be used by the Banks to calculate their allowances for revolving credit facilities, considering the transitional provisions established in Chapter E of the CNCB.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES

As a result, the Bank and its Subsidiaries established a work plan for the transition from the CNCB that remained in force until December 31, 2021 to the new regulatory provisions that are effective beginning on January 1, 2022. According to this plan, the standards of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks have been applied, preparing an Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and Consolidated Statements of Income to comply with the requirements established in *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements* regarding the comparability of information.

In accordance with the instructions issued by Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, defined in No. 4 of Chapter E of the CNCB, the adjustments for the implementation of this new standards are made only in the transition Financial Statements as of January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021, treating them as adjustments to pro forma Financial Statements.

a) Reconciliation of consolidated equity:

The main adjustments caused by the transition to the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks in the Consolidated Equity of BancoEstado, are the following:

	Explanatory Note (*)	Reconciliation of the equity of the Bank's owners			
		01/01/2021		12/31/2021	
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Equity before regulatory changes			**2,011,964**		**2,232,922**
Adjustments:					
Impairment of credit risk - IFRS 9	(1)	(14,579)		(14,579)	
Deferred tax asset	(2)	9,476		9,476	
Change in credit risk impairment	(4)	-		1,271	
Adjustment to Bank owners' equity			**(5,103)**		**(3,832)**
Equity according to the new Compendium			**2,006,861**		**2,229,090**

(*) A detailed explanation is included in letters d) and f) of this Note, the nature of the main adjustments as of January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

b) Reconciliation of the Consolidated Statements of Income:

The main adjustments caused by the transition to the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks in the Consolidated Statements of Income of BancoEstado, are detailed as follows:

	Explanatory Note (*)	Reconciliation of Results 12/31/2021 MCh$	MCh$
Income (loss) of the Bank's owners before regulatory changes			**364,739**
Adjustments:			
Impairment of credit risk - IFRS 9	(1)	3,631	
Deferred tax asset	(2)	(2,360)	
Adjustment to income of owners of the Bank			**1,271**
Net income according to new Compendium			**366,010**

(*) A detailed explanation is included in letter h) of this Note, the nature of the main adjustments.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

c) Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of January 1, 2021:

The effects of the first application on the main items of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are explained below.

	Old CNCB	Implementation Adjustments	New CNCB	Explanatory note
	1.1.2021		1.1.2021	(*)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
ASSETS				
Cash and due from banks	**15,995,857**	**-**	**15,995,857**	
Transactions in the course of collection	**174,045**	**-**	**174,045**	
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**2,701,557**	**-**	**2,701,557**	
Financial derivative contracts	1,589,908	-	1,589,908	
Debt financial instruments	1,103,625	-	1,103,625	
Other	8,024	-	8,024	
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**4,898,012**	**(14,579)**	**4,883,433**	
Debt financial instruments	4,898,012	(14,579)	4,883,433	(1)
Other	-	-	-	
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**132,350**	**-**	**132,350**	
Financial assets at amortized cost	**26,579,438**	**-**	**26,579,438**	
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	60,401	-	60,401	
Debt financial instruments	77,870	-	77,870	
Loans and advances to banks	622,440	-	622,440	
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13,686,003	-	13,686,003	
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	10,368,157	-	10,368,157	
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	1,764,567	-	1,764,567	
Investments in companies	**17,987**	**-**	**17,987**	
Intangible assets	**76,394**	**-**	**76,394**	
Property, plant and equipment	**348,653**	**-**	**348,653**	
Right-of-use assets	**101,183**	**-**	**101,183**	
Current taxes	**1,341**	**-**	**1,341**	
Deferred taxes	**1,175,025**	**9,476**	**1,184,501**	**(2)**
Other assets	**915,606**	-	**915,606**	
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	**1,742**	-	**1,742**	
TOTAL ASSETS	**53,119,190**	**(5,103)**	**53,114,087**	

(*) A detailed explanation is included in letter d) of this Note, the nature of the main adjustments.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

	Old CNCB	Implementation Adjustments	New CNCB	Explanatory note
	1.1.2021		1.1.2021	(*)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
LIABILITIES				
Transactions in the course of payments	**768,319**	**-**	**768,319**	
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**1,528,005**		**1,528,005**	
Financial derivative contracts	1,528,005	-	1,528,005	
Other	-	-	-	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**249,356**	**-**	**249,356**	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**45,665,614**	**-**	**45,665,614**	
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	16,938,270	-	16,938,270	
Deposits and other time deposits	16,219,011	-	16,219,011	
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	824,293	-	824,293	
Bank borrowings	3,593,925	-	3,593,925	
Debt financial instruments issued	7,982,121	-	7,982,121	
Other financial liabilities	107,994	-	107,994	
Lease liabilities	**93,734**	**-**	**93,734**	
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,024,209**	**-**	**1,024,209**	
Provisions for contingencies	**178,524**	**-**	**178,524**	
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**141,714**	**-**	**141,714**	
Special allowances for credit risk	**568,805**	**-**	**568,805**	
Current taxes	**244,756**	**-**	**244,756**	
Deferred taxes	**151**	**-**	**151**	
Other liabilities	**636,908**	**-**	**636,908**	
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**51,100,095**	**-**	**51,100,095**	
EQUITY				
Capital	**970,337**	**-**	**970,337**	
Reserves	**1,078,048**	**(5,103)**	**1,072,945**	**(3)**
Other accumulated comprehensive income	**(36,421)**		**(36,421)**	
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	(8,103)	-	(8,103)	
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss	(28,318)	-	(28,318)	
Retained earnings from prior years	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Profit for the year	**141,714**	**-**	**141,714**	
Less: Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	(141,714)	-	(141,714)	
Equity holders of the bank	**2,011,964**	**(5,103)**	**2,006,861**	
Non-controlling interest	**7,131**	**-**	**7,131**	
TOTAL EQUITY	**2,019,095**	**(5,103)**	**2,013,992**	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**53,119,190**	**(5,103)**	**53,114,087**	

(*) A detailed explanation is included in letter d) of this Note, the nature of the main adjustments.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

d) Notes to the reconciliation of Equity attributable to the Owners of the Consolidated Bank as of January 1, 2021:

(1) Credit risk impairment – IFRS 9

As a result of the first application of IFRS 9, BancoEstado calculated the impairment of the debt financial instruments it maintains in the portfolios of "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Financial assets at amortized cost", as indicated in Note 2, letter i) of these Consolidated Financial Statements. The effect corresponds to a decrease in the fair value of the instruments that are measured through the Bank's equity. Prior to the effective application of IFRS 9, the measurement of these instruments did not differentiate the risk that the counterparty would generate a financial loss for breaching an obligation. This recognition meant a decrease in the measurement of investment instruments, the effect of which is recognized in "reserves not from profits" for MCh$ 14,579.

(2) Deferred tax asset

Because of the application of IFRS 9, and that established in number 1 of Chapter E of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks that became effective on January 1, 2022, BancoEstado recorded its first application in equity. The impairment calculated and recorded in number (1) above, is an integral part of the fair value of the debt instrument, which must be reversed from equity at the time the Bank disposes of these instruments, transferring the effect to profit or loss for the year. To the extent that this instrument remains in the portfolio, it generates a deductible temporary difference for the purposes of IAS 12, and the Bank must recognize a deferred tax with an effect outside profit or loss that as of January 1, 2021 represented MCh$ 9,476.

(3) Reserves

As detailed in the transitional provisions (Chapter E) of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, any impact from the transition to the new generally accepted principles must be reflected in the Bank's equity reserves. Because of this, the effect to be recorded in equity is composed of the following:

	MCh$
Impairment for credit risk - IFRS 9	(14,579)
Deferred tax - impairment due to credit risk	9,476
Effect on reserves	**(5,103)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

e) Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2021:

The effects of the first application on the main items of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are explained below.

	Old CNCB	Implementation Adjustments	New CNCB	Explanatory note
	12/31/2021		12/31/2021	(*)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
ASSETS				
Cash and due from banks	**3,114,237**	-	**3,114,237**	
Transactions in the course of collection	**288,601**	-	**288,601**	
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**2,801,577**	-	**2,801,577**	
Financial derivative contracts	1,730,742	-	1,730,742	
Debt financial instruments	1,062,782	-	1,062,782	
Other	8,053	-	8,053	
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**15,880,104**	**(10,948)**	**15,869,156**	
Debt financial instruments	15,880,104	(10,948)	15,869,156	(1)
Other	-	-	-	
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**507,368**	-	**507,368**	
Financial assets at amortized cost	**28,399,737**	-	**28,399,737**	
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	177,459	-	177,459	
Debt financial instruments	45,670	-	45,670	
Loans and advances to banks	800,190	-	800,190	
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	14,170,037	-	14,170,037	
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	11,422,539	-	11,422,539	
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	1,783,842	-	1,783,842	
Investments in companies	**19,872**	-	**19,872**	
Intangible assets	**53,749**	-	**53,749**	
Property, plant and equipment	**326,713**	-	**326,713**	
Right-of-use assets	**84,579**	-	**84,579**	
Current taxes	**3,516**	-	**3,516**	
Deferred taxes	**1,431,548**	**7,116**	**1,438,664**	**(2)**
Other assets	**673,760**	-	**673,760**	
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	**642**	-	**642**	
TOTAL ASSETS	**53,586,003**	**(3,832)**	**53,582,171**	

(*) A detailed explanation is included in letter f) of this Note, the nature of the main adjustments.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

	Old CNCB 12.31.2021 MCh$	Implementation Adjustments MCh$	New CNCB 12.31.2021 MCh$	Explanatory note (*)
LIABILITIES				
Transactions in the course of payments	**274,437**	**-**	**274,437**	
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**1,772,206**	**-**	**1,772,206**	
Financial derivative contracts	1,772,206	-	1,772,206	
Other	-	-	-	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**72,386**	**-**	**72,386**	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**45,531,173**	**-**	**45,531,173**	
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	17,265,263	-	17,265,263	
Deposits and other time deposits	15,015,068	-	15,015,068	
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	1,112,794	-	1,112,794	
Bank borrowings	4,325,079	-	4,325,079	
Debt financial instruments issued	7,692,789	-	7,692,789	
Other financial liabilities	120,180	-	120,180	
Lease liabilities	**83,295**	**-**	**83,295**	
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,082,186**	**-**	**1,082,186**	
Provisions for contingencies	**185,619**	**-**	**185,619**	
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**303,948**	**-**	**303,948**	
Special allowances for credit risk	**697,007**	**-**	**697,007**	
Current taxes	**564,326**	**-**	**564,326**	
Deferred taxes	**7**	**-**	**7**	
Other liabilities	**781,506**	**-**	**781,506**	
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**51,348,096**	**-**	**51,348,096**	
EQUITY				
Capital	**970,337**	**-**	**970,337**	
Reserves	**1,148,905**	**(5,103)**	**1,143,802**	**(3)**
Other accumulated comprehensive income	**52,889**	**-**	**52,889**	
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	(1,367)	-	(1,367)	
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss	54,256	-	54,256	
Retained earnings from prior years	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Profit for the year	**364,739**	**1,271**	**366,010**	
Less: Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	(303,948)	-	(303,948)	
Equity holders of the bank	**2,232,922**	**(3,832)**	**2,229,090**	
Non-controlling interest	**4,985**	**-**	**4,985**	
TOTAL EQUITY	**2,237,907**	**(3,832)**	**2,234,075**	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**53,586,003**	**(3,832)**	**53,582,171**	

(*) A detailed explanation is included in letter f) of this Note, the nature of the main adjustments.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

f) Notes to the reconciliation of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2021:

(1) Credit risk impairment – IFRS 9

As a result of the first application of IFRS 9, BancoEstado calculated the impairment of the debt financial instruments it maintains in the portfolios of “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” and “Financial assets at amortized cost”, as indicated in Note 2, letter i) of these Consolidated Financial Statements. The effect corresponds to a decrease in the fair value of the instruments that are measured through the Bank’s equity. Prior to the effective application of IFRS 9, the measurement of these instruments did not differentiate the risk that the counterparty causes a financial loss for breaching an obligation. This recognition meant a decrease in the measurement of investment instruments, the effect of which was recognized, for comparative purposes, in “reserves not from profits” of MCh$ 14.579, as of January 1, 2021. The credit risk impairment measurement of this portfolio decreased to MCh$10,948 as of December 31, 2021. Such decrease in the credit loss estimate was reflected in profit or loss for the year for presentation purposes in accordance with IAS 1.

(2) Deferred tax asset

Because of the application of IFRS 9, and that established in number 1 of Chapter E of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks that became effective on January 1, 2022, BancoEstado recorded its first application in equity. The impairment calculated and recorded in number (1) above, is an integral part of the fair value of the debt instrument, which must be reversed from equity at the time the Bank disposes of these instruments, transferring the effect to profit or loss for the year. To the extent that this instrument remains in the portfolio, it generates a deductible temporary difference for the purposes of IAS 12. As a result, the Bank must recognize for comparative purposes a deferred tax outside of profit or loss of MCh$ 9,476 as of January 1, 2021. As a result of the decrease in the portfolio valuation associated with the credit risk impairment, the deferred tax asset decreased to MCh$ 7,116. Such decrease was reflected in profit or loss for the year for presentation purposes in accordance with IAS 1.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

(3) Reserves

As detailed in the transitional provisions (Chapter E) of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, any impact from the transition to the new generally accepted principles must be reflected in the Bank's equity reserves. Because of this, the effect to be recorded in equity is composed of the following:

	MCh$
Impairment of credit risk - IFRS 9	(10,948)
Deferred tax	7,116
Non-profit reserves	**(3,832)**

(4) Net income for the year

As indicated in Chapter E of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, the transition date is January 1, 2021, for the purposes of comparative Financial Statements. As a result, the variance experienced by the valuation of expected credit risk losses is recognized in profit or loss for the year, for presentation purposes in accordance with IAS 1. Such variance resulted in a gain of MCh$ 1,271 as of December 31, 2021.

	Recognition in reserves from profits 1.1.2021	Variation for the year (effect on profit or loss)	New expect loss valuation as of 12.31.2021
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Impairment of credit risk - IFRS 9	(14,579)	3,631	(10,948)
Deferred tax	9,476	(2,360)	7,116
Total	**(5,103)**	**1,271**	**(3,832)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

g) Reconciliation of the Consolidated Statements of Income as of December 31, 2021:

The effects of the first application on the main items of the Consolidated Statements of Income are explained below.

Concept under the new CNCB	Old CNCB	Implementation Adjustments	New CNCB	Explanatory note
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	(*)
Interest income	1,338,594	-	1,338,594	
Interest expenses	(502,448)	-	(502,448)	
Net interest income	**836,146**	**-**	**836,146**	
Inflation indexation income	1,016,609	-	1,016,609	
Inflation indexation expenses	(623,472)	-	(623,472)	
Net inflation indexation income	**393,137**	**-**	**393,137**	
Commission income	737,895	-	737,895	
Commission expenses	(265,777)	-	(265,777)	
Net commission income	**472,118**	**-**	**472,118**	
Financial result for:				
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(171,749)	-	(171,749)	
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,985	-	19,985	
Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	296,562	-	296,562	
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	-	-	-	
Other financial result	-	-	-	
Net financial income	**144,798**	**-**	**144,798**	
Income (loss) from investments in companies	271	-	271	
Results of non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible as discontinued operations	(1,599)	-	(1,599)	
Other operating income	40,410	-	40,410	
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**1,885,281**	**-**	**1,885,281**	
Expenses for employee benefits obligations	(487,325)	-	(487,325)	
Administrative expenses	(292,860)	-	(292,860)	
Depreciation and amortization	(90,807)	-	(90,807)	
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	-	-	
Other operating expenses	(76,154)	-	(76,154)	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**(947,146)**	**-**	**(947,146)**	
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	**938,135**	**-**	**938,135**	
Credit loss expenses for:				
Allowances for credit risk loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	(221,520)	-	(221,520)	
Special allowances for credit risk	(128,202)	-	(128,202)	
Recovery of written-off loans	89,755	-	89,755	
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	3,631	3,631	(1)
Expense for credit losses	**(259,967)**	**3,631**	**(256,336)**	
OPERATING INCOME	**678,168**	**3,631**	**681,799**	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	**678,168**	**3,631**	**681,799**	
Income tax	(300,710)	(2,360)	(303,070)	(2)
Income from continuing operations after income tax	**377,458**	**1,271**	**378,729**	
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	-	-	-	
Taxes from discontinued operations	-	-	-	
Income from discontinued operations after taxes	-	-	-	
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**377,458**	**1,271**	**378,729**	
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the bank	364,739	1,271	366,010	
Non-controlling interest	12,719	-	12,719	
	377,458	**1,271**	**378,729**	

(*) The nature of the main adjustments is explained in detail in letter h) of this Note.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

h) Notes to the reconciliation of the Consolidated Statements of Income as of December 31, 2021:

(1) Credit risk impairment – IFRS 9

The effect on results of impairment due to credit risk is generated by the application of IFRS 9, where the Bank recognizes the impairment by reducing the fair value of the investment instrument, without affecting the carrying amount of the asset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. From January 1 through December 31, 2021, impairment decreased from MCh$ 14,579 to MCh$ 10,948 and the effect is recognized in profit or loss for the year for MCh$ 3,631.

(2) Loss from deferred tax

In accordance with the application of IFRS 9, the Bank must recognize credit risk expected losses, which, under IAS 12, generate a deductible temporary difference which decreased from initial recognition from MCh$ 9,476 to MCh$ 7,116. As a result, a decrease is reflected in the deferred tax asset, with an effect on profit or loss for the year, of MCh$ 2,360, for comparative purposes in accordance with to IAS 1.

i) Allowances for revolving credit facilities

In addition to that indicated in the preceding letters, the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks includes modifications to Chapter B-3, regarding the amount of exposure to be used by Banks to calculate their allowances for revolving credit facilities, as of January 1, 2022, BancoEstado increased this factor from 35% to 40%, having an estimated initial impact of MCh$ 1,128 on the recognition of allowances. When applying that established in Chapter E of this Regulatory standard, Banks must report "any impact due to the transition to the new generally accepted principles and criteria established" by the CMF. As it is not a change in criteria, but rather due to an update of a factor for determining an allowance, no effect is reported at the transition date or at the end of such year (2021). Given the above, the effect taken to equity is composed as follows:

	MCh$
Increase in provision due to change in factor 35% to 40%.	(1,128)
Deferred tax	733
Non-profit reserves	**(395)**

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

a) Resignation of the President of BancoEstado:

On March 17, 2022, Mr. Ricardo de Tezanos Pinto Domínguez resigned to the position of President of BancoEstado, holding such until March 18, 2022, inclusive. By virtue of the Organic Law of Banco del Estado de Chile, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Pablo Correa González, is responsible for acting as Deputy Chairman.

b) CMF reports on the rating of systemically important banks and imposes requirements:

On March 30, 2022, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero reported that BancoEstado maintains the status of systemic bank, which imposes an additional basic capital charge requirement of 1.25%, which must be made gradually from December 2022 through December 2025, at a rate of 25% of the requirement each year.

c) Resignation of Vice-Chairman of BancoEstado:

On March 31, 2022, Mr. Pablo Correa González resigned to the position of Vice-Chairman of BancoEstado, holding such position until April 1, 2022, inclusive. By virtue of the Organic Law of Banco del Estado de Chile, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Juan Cooper Álvarez, is responsible for acting as Deputy Vice-Chairman.

d) Renewal of external auditors of BancoEstado and its Subsidiaries:

On March 31, 2022, the Administration approved the renewal of the external audit firm KPMG Auditores Consultores SpA. to examine the accounting, inventory, balance sheet and other Financial Statements for 2022 of BancoEstado and its Subsidiaries.

e) Resignation of BancoEstado Director:

On April 11, 2022, Ms. Susana Jiménez Schuster tendered her resignation as a member of the Board of Directors of BancoEstado.

f) Dividend payment in Subsidiary BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.:

On April 14, 2022, an interim dividend payment was made to shareholders, as established in the Two Hundred and Eighth Board of Directors' Meeting, dated December 29, 2021.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

g) Ordinary general shareholders' meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras:

On April 14, 2022, the Twenty-sixth Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were approved and the newspaper "La Nación" was chosen for the purpose of publishing the notices and matters that should be published; in view of the profits, it was agreed to distribute dividends and pay them to the shareholders on May 20, 2022.

h) Judgment in the interbank lawsuit against BancoEstado:

On April 18, 2022, the Supreme Court ordered BancoEstado to self-regulate the fees it charges commercial banks for the service of receiving wire transfers that customers of the plaintiff banks make to BancoEstado customers, establishing equal amounts.

i) Ordinary general shareholders' meeting of the line business supporting entity Red Global S.A.:

On April 22, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were approved; and the newspaper "La Nación" was chosen for the purpose of publishing the notices and matters to be published.

j) Ordinary general shareholders' meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On April 26, 2022, the Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements of the entity corresponding to fiscal year 2021 were approved. In addition, it was agreed to distribute and pay a final dividend equivalent to 100% of the net profits for the 2021 fiscal year, amounting to a total of Ch$ 6,927,919,466. The "Diario Financiero" was chosen for the publication of the notices and matters to be published.

The Shareholders' Meeting also agreed to renew the Company's Board of Directors, which was formed as follows:

Regular Directors	Alternate Directors
Leopoldo Quintano Hartard	Gonzalo Collarte Taboada
Marcelo Hiriart Vergara	Álvaro Larraín Fierro
Marcelo García Nannig	Víctor Coddou Braga
David Vaillant	Stephane Rouillon
Vincent Trouillard-Perrot	Luiz Di Nizo Sorge
Andressa Castro	Arnaud Schwebel

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

k) Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On April 26, 2022, at an Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting, Mr. Leopoldo Quintano Hartard and Mr. David Vaillant, respectively, were appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Subsidiary.

l) Appointment of BancoEstado's new Board of Directors:

On April 26, 2022, the President of the Republic, Mr. Gabriel Boric Font, appointed Ms. Jessica López Saffie as the new President of BancoEstado; Mr. Daniel Hojman Trujillo as the new Vice President; and Ms. Tamara Agnic Martínez, Ms. Jeannette von Wolfersdorf, Mr. Enrique Román González and Mr. Pablo Zamora as members of the Board of Directors of BancoEstado.

m) Ordinary General shareholders' meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.:

On April 27, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were approved; and the "Diario Financiero" was chosen for the publication of the notices and matters to be published, empowering the General Manager of the Subsidiary to quote alternatives if necessary.

n) Ordinary general shareholders' meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.:

On April 27, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements corresponding to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 were approved; a provisional distribution of dividends in the amount of MCh$ 15,500 was agreed, corresponding to Ch$ 15,500,000 per share, which was paid to the shareholders on April 15, 2022 and it was decided that since there is a balance of final dividends to be paid, amounting to Ch$ 3,048,385,134, corresponding to Ch$ 3,048,385.134 per share, it will be paid to the shareholders during the month of October 2022. On the other hand, the "Diario Financiero" was chosen for the publication of the notices and matters to be published. In addition, the Board unanimously agreed to renew all of its current directors and their respective alternates, who will remain in office for one year:

Regular Directors	Alternate Directors
Cristian Wolleter Valderrama	Gonzalo Collarte Taboada
Leopoldo Quintano Hartard	Gabriela Blu Salcedo
Pablo Iacobelli Del Río	Cristián Eyzaguirre Court
José Miguel Saavedra Florez	Patricia Silberman Veszpremi

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

o) Ordinary general shareholders' meeting of the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.:

On April 27, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements corresponding to the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2021** were approved; and the newspaper "La Nación" was chosen for the purpose of publishing the notices and matters that should be published. Likewise, the following persons were appointed as members of the Board of Directors for the statutory period of 2 years:

- Gunther Wyss Ortega
- Victoria Martínez Ocamica
- María Dolores Peralta Rubio

p) Ordinary general shareholders' meeting of the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Contacto 24 horas S.A.:

On April 28, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were approved; it was agreed not to distribute the profits obtained in the year, in order to keep them retained to have a reasonable cash flow to face expenses for working capital and to comply with obligations before third parties; and the newspaper "La Nación" was chosen for the purpose of publishing the notices and matters that should be published.

q) Ordinary general shareholders' meeting of the line of business supporting entity Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales CajaVecina S.A.:

On April 28, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were approved; in view of the profits, it was agreed to distribute dividends and pay them to the shareholders on May 31, 2022; and the newspaper "La Nación" was chosen for the purpose of publishing the notices and matters that should be published.

r) Distribution of BancoEstado's 2021 profits for tax benefit:

On April 28, 2022, the Ministerio de Hacienda sent for processing a Supreme Decree that provides for the allocation of MCh$ 182,369.5, corresponding to 50% of the net profits for the 2021 fiscal year, to the tax benefit. On August 29, 2022, this payment was made in favor of the Tesorería General de la República.

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

s) Resignation of the Chief Executive Officer of BancoEstado:

On April 29, 2022, Mr. Juan Cooper Álvarez resigned as Chief Executive Officer of BancoEstado, holding such position until April 30, 2022.

t) Ordinary general shareholders' meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On April 29, 2022, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were approved; it was agreed not to distribute the profits obtained during the year, in order to keep them retained indefinitely until the respective Shareholders' Meeting decides to distribute them as dividends; and the newspaper "La Nación" was chosen for the purpose of publishing the notices and matters that should be published.

u) Appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of BancoEstado:

On May 25, 2022, the President of the Republic, Mr. Gabriel Boric Font, appointed Mr. Óscar González Narbona as the new Chief Executive Officer of BancoEstado.

v) Appointment of BancoEstado Director:

On May 25, 2022, the President of the Republic, Mr. Gabriel Boric Font, appointed Ms. Elena Serrano Pérez as a new member of the Board of Directors of BancoEstado, replacing Ms. Jeannette von Wolfersdorf.

w) Resignation as Director of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On May 27, 2022, Mr. Óscar González Narbona resigned as Director of the Subsidiary as of this same date.

x) Resignation of the General Manager of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On May 30, 2022, Mr. Max Goldsmid Pendler resigned from the position of General Manager of the Subsidiary as of this same date, with Mr. Felipe Banse Recordon assuming as Deputy General Manager as of May 31, 2022.

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

y) Changes in BancoEstado's internal organization:

On June 22, 2022, Ms. Nicole Winkler Sotomayor assumed the position of Planning and Management Control Manager, replacing Mr. Óscar González Narbona who was appointed Chief Executive Officer of BancoEstado (see letter u) of this Note. The General Credit Manager is Ms. María Soledad Ovando Green, replacing Mr. Andrés Heusser Risopatrón. The Internal Audit Division, which absorbs the current function of the Comptroller's Office, is assumed by Ms. Victoria Martínez Ocamica, replacing Mr. Pedro Bolados Morales. The General Management of Administration is assumed by Mr. Antonio Bertrand Hermosilla, replacing Ms. Victoria Martínez Ocamica.

Leopoldo Quintano Hartard, Jonás Preller Roldán and Ignacio Rodríguez Salvo have resigned from BancoEstado.

z) Resignation of Director of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On June 22, 2022, Mr. Leopoldo Quintano Hartard resigned as Director and Chairman of the Subsidiary as of this same date. The position will be held by the Alternate Director, Mr. Gonzalo Collarte Toboada.

aa) Resignation as Director of the Subsidiary BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.:

On June 22, 2022, Mr. Leopoldo Quintano Hartard resigned as Director of the Subsidiary as of this same date. The position will be held by the Alternate Director, Ms. Gabriela Blu Salcedo.

bb) Resignation of Director of the line business supporting entity BancoEstado Contacto 24 horas S.A.:

On June 22, 2022, Mr. Jonás Preller Roldán resigned as Director of the Company as of this same date.

cc) Resignation as Director of the line of business supporting entity Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales CajaVecina S.A.:

On June 22, 2022, Mr. Ignacio Rodríguez Salvo resigned as Director of the Company as of this same date.

dd) Resignation as Director of the line of business supporting entity Red Global S.A.:

On June 22, 2022, Mr. Ignacio Rodríguez Salvo resigned as a Director of the Company as of this same date.

ee) Resignation as Director of the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.:

On June 23, 2022, at an Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting, Ms. Victoria Martínez Ocamica resigned as a Director of the Company.

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

ff) Resignation of the General Manager of the Subsidiary BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras:

On June 29, 2022, Mr. Emilio Vélez Hormazabal resigned as General Manager of the Subsidiary effective July 1, 2022. In view of the foregoing, Ms. Marialy Muñoz López took over as Deputy General Manager.

gg) Change of General Manager of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On June 30, 2022, the Sixth Extraordinary Board of Directors' Meeting was held where Mr. Jaime Fernández Labra resigned as General Manager of the Company as of July 1, 2022. In view of the above, the Board of Directors appointed Mr. Juan Ignacio San Martín Campos as the new general Manager as of July 1, 2022.

hh) Appointment of the General Manager of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On June 30, 2022, an Extraordinary Board of Directors' Meeting was held in which Mr. Jaime Fernández Labra was appointed as the new General Manager as of July 1, 2022.

ii) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On July 21, 2022, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, in which the renewal of the Subsidiary's Board of Directors was agreed, where the members elected were Mr. Víctor Coddou Braga, Mr. Gonzalo Jiménez Parada and Ms. María Loreto Ramírez Bustamante.

jj) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras:

On July 25, 2022, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, in which the renewal of the Subsidiary's Board of Directors was agreed electing Mr. Emilio Vélez Hormazábal, Mr. Alexis Genskowsky Goic and Ms. Verónica Pinilla Martínez.

kk) Resignation of Alternate Director at Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On July 26, 2022, Mr. Victor Coddou Braga resigned his position as Alternate Director of the company, which became effective beginning on such date.

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

ll) Extraordinary Board of Directors' Meeting at Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On July 27, 2022, an extraordinary meeting of the Board of Directors was held in which the new Board of Directors of the Subsidiary took office, assuming Mr. Víctor Coddou Braga as Chairman and Mr. Gonzalo Jiménez Parada as Vice Chairman.

mm) Appointment of the General Manager at the Subsidiary BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras:

On August 10, 2022, an Extraordinary Board of Directors Meeting was held where the Directors appointed Mr. Alejandro Augusto Romero Saccani as the new General Manager beginning on August 17, 2022.

nn) Capital increase of the line Business Supporting Entity Red Global S.A.:

On September 2, 2022, a capital increase was made in the company of MCh$ 8,370, increasing to MCh$ 18,003.

oo) Sale of shares of Banking Support Company Operadora de Tarjetas de Créditos Nexus S.A.:

On September 30, 2022, BancoEstado sold 100% of the shares it held in Banking support company Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A. to Minsaint Payments Systems Chile S.A..

pp) Change in BancoEstado Operations and Technology Division Manager:

On September 30, 2022, Mr. Marcelo García Nannig resigned from his position of Operations and Technology Division Manager, which became effective beginning on such date. Mr. Carlos Marcuello Aguirre took office as the Deputy Operations and Technology Division Manager.

qq) Resignation of the General Counsel and appointment of the new General Counsel of BancoEstado:

Beginning on October 1, 2022, Ms. Isabel Margarita Cabello Silva resigned from the position of General Counsel, and the position was assumed as interim General Counsel by the Corporate and Business Legal Assistant Manager, Ms. Gabriela Blu Salcedo. On October 17, 2022, through Supreme Decree issued by Ministerio de Hacienda No. 1,745, Mr. Pablo Lagos Puccio was appointed as the new General Counsel of BancoEstado.

NOTE 5 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

rr) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of the line Business Supporting Entity BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.:

On October 5, 2022, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Board of Directors of the Company was renewed until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting. The directors elected were the following:

- Gunther Wyss Ortega
- Carlos Hermosilla Hurtado
- Lilian Vildósola Bardi

ss) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of the line Business Supporting Entity BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.:

On October 5, 2022, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Board of Directors of the Company was renewed until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting. The directors elected were the following:

- Claudia Hernández Soto-Aguilar
- Jessica López Saffie
- Sara Herrera Parraguez

tt) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of the line Business Supporting Entity Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales CajaVecina S.A.:

On October 5, 2022, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Board of Directors of the Company was renewed until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting. The directors elected were the following:

- Daniel Hojman Trujillo
- Eugenia Aguilar Rozas
- Carlos Marcuello Aguirre

uu) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of the line Business Supporting Entity Red Global S.A.:

On October 5, 2022, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Board of Directors of the Company was renewed. The directors elected were the following:

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 5 – SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

- Óscar González Narbona
- María Dolores Peralta Rubio
- Sergio Zavala Chacón

vv) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting at the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On October 11, 2022, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos was held, at which the Board of Directors of the Company was renewed. The directors elected were the following:

Regular directors	Alternate directors
Nicole Winkler Sotomayor	Gonzalo Collarte Taboada
María Ovando Green	Carlos Marcuello Aguirre
Alexis Genskowsky Goic	Gabriela Blu Salcedo
David Vaillant	Stephane Rouillon
Vincent Trouillard-Perrot	Luiz Di Nizo Sorge
Andressa Castro	Arnaud Schwebel

ww) Extraordinary Board of Directors' Meeting of the line Business Supporting Entity BancoEstado Contacto 24 horas S.A.:

On October 11, 2022, the new Board of Directors of the Company met extraordinarily to, among other matters, take office and grant powers of attorney, electing Ms. Claudia Hernández Soto-Aguilar as Chairman of the Board.

xx) Payment of dividends in the Subsidiary BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.:

On October 14, 2022, a dividend was paid to shareholders of MCh$ 3,048, as agreed at the Eighteenth Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 27, 2022.

yy) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting in the Subsidiary BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.:

On October 19, 2022, the tenth Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Board of Directors of the Company was renewed for a period of two years. The directors elected were the following:

NOTE 5 – SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

- Ramón Rey González
- Fanny Luengo Danon
- Alejandro Romero Saccani

zz) Appointment of the Operations and Technology Division Manager of BancoEstado:

On October 25, 2022, Mr. Eduardo de las Heras Val was appointed as the new Operations and Technology Division Manager. Through the present date, Mr. Eduardo de las Heras Val was the Corporate Risk Manager. Mr. Aubrey Robinson Moreno, currently the Proactive Offer Manager, is taking office as the Deputy Corporate Risk Manager.

aaa) Receipt of extraordinary capital contribution:

On October 28, 2022, Ministerio de Hacienda transferred an extraordinary capital contribution of MCh$ 452,550 of the US$ 1,500 million committed under Law No. 21,384 of October 21, 2021.

bbb) Appointment of Corporate Risk Manager of BancoEstado:

On December 20, 2022, Mr. Aubrey Robinson Moreno was appointed as the new Corporate Risk Manager, who was the Deputy Corporate Risk Manager.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

BancoEstado desde 1855

NOTE 6 - OPERATING SEGMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, segment information is detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2022						December 31, 2021				
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	508,994	1,123,281	1,186,119	51	**2,818,445**	**3,299**	283,493	892,208	160,560	2,333	**1,338,594**
Interest expense	(448,303)	(749,484)	(304,394)	(74)	**(1,502,255)**	**(1,758)**	(107,232)	(205,654)	(189,006)	(556)	**(502,448)**
Net interest income	**60,691**	**373,797**	**881,725**	**(23)**	**1,316,190**	**1,541**	**176,261**	**686,554**	**(28,446)**	**1,777**	**836,146**
Inflation indexation income	359,628	1,699,714	139,101	236	**2,198,679**	**2,573**	184,907	770,402	58,030	3,270	**1,016,609**
Inflation indexation expenses	(76,396)	(694,286)	(575,210)	(1,632)	**(1,347,524)**	**(1,577)**	(47,703)	(377,561)	(198,015)	(193)	**(623,472)**
Net inflation indexation income	**283,232**	**1,005,428**	**(436,109)**	**(1,396)**	**851,155**	**996**	**137,204**	**392,841**	**(139,985)**	**3,077**	**393,137**
Commission income	91,074	610,984	25,525	20,468	**748,051**	**875**	104,193	581,782	27,578	24,342	**737,895**
Commission expenses	(10,936)	(228,368)	(66)	(62,332)	**(301,702)**	**(353)**	(13,850)	(196,203)	(254)	(55,470)	**(265,777)**
Net commission income	**80,138**	**382,616**	**25,459**	**(41,864)**	**446,349**	**522**	**90,343**	**385,579**	**27,324**	**(31,128)**	**472,118**
Financial result for:											
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	4,316	13	117,861	-	**122,190**	**143**	15,858	12	(127,096)	(60,523)	**(171,749)**
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,881	23,337	20,600	-	**45,818**	**54**	(237)	27,990	(7,768)	-	**19,985**
Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	15,517	13,477	(18,885)	8	**10,117**	**12**	6,606	14,464	190,430	85,062	**296,562**
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other financial result	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net financial income	**21,714**	**36,827**	**119,576**	**8**	**178,125**	**209**	**22,227**	**42,466**	**55,566**	**24,539**	**144,798**
Income (loss) from investments in companies	-	-	-	3,836	**3,836**	**4**	-	-	-	271	**271**
Results of non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible as discontinued operations	-	-	-	200	**200**	**-**	-	-	-	(1,599)	**(1,599)**
Other operating income	195	1,425	13,902	66,941	**82,463**	**97**	148	(11,225)	2	51,485	**40,410**
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**445,970**	**1,800,093**	**604,553**	**27,702**	**2,878,318**	**3,369**	**426,183**	**1,496,215**	**(85,539)**	**48,422**	**1,885,281**
Expenses for employee benefits obligations	(23,193)	(130,978)	(7,480)	(377,505)	**(539,156)**	**(631)**	(21,447)	(123,307)	(6,875)	(335,696)	**(487,325)**
Administrative expenses	(356)	(23,525)	(2,009)	(294,166)	**(320,056)**	**(375)**	(312)	(23,137)	(1,906)	(267,505)	**(292,860)**
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	(77,292)	**(77,292)**	**(90)**	-	-	-	(90,807)	**(90,807)**
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other operating expenses	(5)	(4,207)	-	(57,184)	**(61,396)**	**(72)**	(6)	(20,470)	-	(55,678)	**(76,154)**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**(23,554)**	**(158,710)**	**(9,489)**	**(806,147)**	**(997,900)**	**(1,168)**	**(21,765)**	**(166,914)**	**(8,781)**	**(749,686)**	**(947,146)**
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES	**422,416**	**1,641,383**	**595,064**	**(778,445)**	**1,880,418**	**2,201**	**404,418**	**1,329,301**	**(94,320)**	**(701,264)**	**938,135**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 6 - OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

	December 31, 2022						December 31, 2021				
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Credit loss expenses for:											
Allowances for credit risk loans and advances to banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	(47,126)	(384,650)	275	(17,152)	**(448,653)**	**(525)**	(51,425)	(171,033)	952	(14)	**(221,520)**
Special allowances for credit risk	(170,364)	(93,647)	(13,321)	-	**(277,332)**	**(325)**	(5,477)	(120,316)	(2,409)	-	**(128,202)**
Recovery of written-off loans	2,945	71,764	-	998	**75,707**	**89**	2,669	86,530	-	556	**89,755**
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(51,857)	-	**(51,857)**	**(61)**	-	-	3,631	-	**3,631**
Expense for credit losses	**(214,545)**	**(406,533)**	**(64,903)**	**(16,154)**	**(702,135)**	**(822)**	**(54,233)**	**(204,819)**	**2,174**	**542**	**(256,336)**
OPERATING INCOME	**207,871**	**1,234,850**	**530,161**	**(794,599)**	**1,178,283**	**1,379**	**350,185**	**1,124,482**	**(92,146)**	**(700,722)**	**681,799**
Income from continuing operations before income taxes											
Income tax					**(466,155)**	**(546)**					**(303,070)**
Income after income taxes					**712,128**	**833**					**378,729**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 6 - OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

The Consolidated Statements of Financial Position by segment as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022						December 31, 2021				
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS											
Cash and due from banks	-	-	4,961,287	-	4,961,287	5,807	-	-	3,114,237	-	3,114,237
Transactions in the course of collection	-	-	157,118	-	157,118	184	-	-	288,601	-	288,601
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	912,641	1	3,015,007	-	3,927,649	4,597	862,809	70	1,938,698	-	2,801,577
Financial derivative contracts	912,641	1	1,642,004	-	2,554,646	2,990	862,809	70	867,863	-	1,730,742
Debt financial instruments	-	-	1,354,283	-	1,354,283	1,585	-	-	1,062,782	-	1,062,782
Other	-	-	18,720	-	18,720	22	-	-	8,053	-	8,053
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,325	-	10,325,650	-	10,341,975	12,106	50,091	-	15,819,065	-	15,869,156
Debt financial instruments	16,325	-	10,325,650	-	10,341,975	12,106	50,091	-	15,819,065	-	15,869,156
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	50,325	-	50,325	59	-	-	507,368	-	507,368
Financial assets at amortized cost	10,286,699	20,149,667	3,906,541	2,474	34,345,381	40,203	9,628,622	17,923,662	845,864	1,589	28,399,737
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	94,696	-	-	-	94,696	111	177,459	-	-	-	177,459
Debt financial instruments	33,389	-	3,158,826	-	3,192,215	3,737	-	-	45,670	-	45,670
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	747,705	-	747,705	875	-	-	800,190	-	800,190
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	10,156,300	5,042,697	10	2,474	15,201,481	17,794	9,448,645	4,719,799	4	1,589	14,170,037
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	2,310	13,062,386	-	-	13,064,696	15,293	2,509	11,420,030	-	-	11,422,539
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	4	2,044,584	-	-	2,044,588	2,393	9	1,783,833	-	-	1,783,842
Investments in companies	-	-	2,074	18,932	21,006	25	-	-	-	19,872	19,872
Intangible assets	-	-	-	44,657	44,657	52	-	-	-	53,749	53,749
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	325,005	325,005	380	-	-	-	326,713	326,713
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	79,604	79,604	93	-	-	-	84,579	84,579
Current taxes	-	-	-	2,919	2,919	3	-	-	-	3,516	3,516
Deferred taxes	-	-	-	1,770,538	1,770,538	2,073	-	-	-	1,438,664	1,438,664
Other assets	-	-	746,575	315,818	1,062,393	1,244	-	-	-	673,761	673,761
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	-	-	-	927	927	1	-	-	-	641	641
TOTAL ASSETS	11,215,665	20,149,668	23,164,577	2,560,874	57,090,784	66,827	10,541,522	17,923,732	22,513,833	2,603,084	53,582,171

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 6 - OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

	December 31, 2022						December 31, 2021				
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Liabilities											
Transactions in the course of payments	-	-	133,718		133,718	157	-	-	274,437	-	274,437
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	605,824	12	1,961,338	-	2,567,174	3,005	555,730	-	1,216,476	-	1,772,206
Financial derivative contracts	605,824	12	1,961,338	-	2,567,174	3,005	555,730	-	1,216,476	-	1,772,206
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	469,302	-	469,302	549	-	-	72,386	-	72,386
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	11,356,964	21,869,225	13,230,829	698,121	47,155,139	55,197	8,708,179	24,172,167	12,191,171	459,656	45,531,173
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	6,835,913	7,400,221	107,309	694,169	15,037,612	17,602	6,259,578	10,453,493	95,891	456,301	17,265,263
Deposits and other time deposits	3,299,634	14,467,866	73,652	3,952	17,845,104	20,888	1,223,380	13,718,651	69,682	3,355	15,015,068
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	1,061,010	1,138	120,194	-	1,182,342	1,384	1,105,041	23	7,730	-	1,112,794
Bank borrowings	-	-	4,612,921	-	4,612,921	5,400	-	-	4,325,079	-	4,325,079
Debt financial instruments issued	-	-	8,316,753	-	8,316,753	9,735	-	-	7,692,789	-	7,692,789
Other financial liabilities	160,407	-	-	-	160,407	188	120,180	-	-	-	120,180
Lease liabilities	-	-	80,325	-	80,325	94	-	-	-	83,295	83,295
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-	-	1,215,437	-	1,215,437	1,423	-	-	1,082,186	-	1,082,186
Provisions for contingencies	-	3,655	-	203,861	207,516	243	-	3,691	22,146	159,782	185,619
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	-	-	-	462,707	462,707	542	-	-	-	303,948	303,948
Special allowances for credit risk	38,609	26,471	1,768	908,545	975,393	1,142	94,214	568,750	3,251	30,792	697,007
Current taxes	-	-	-	184,942	184,942	216	-	-	-	564,326	564,326
Deferred taxes	-	-	-	670	670	-	-	-	-	7	7
Other liabilities	-	-	116,231	563,737	679,968	796	-	-	-	781,506	781,506
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,001,397	21,899,363	17,208,948	3,022,583	54,132,291	63,364	9,358,123	24,744,608	14,862,053	2,383,312	51,348,096
EQUITY	-	-	-	2,958,493	2,958,493	3,463	-	-	-	2,234,075	2,234,075
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	12,001,397	21,899,363	17,208,948	5,981,076	57,090,784	66,827	9,358,123	24,744,608	14,862,053	4,617,387	53,582,171

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 7 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, balances included in cash and cash equivalents are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Cash and due from banks			
Cash	722	616,961	756,875
Deposits with the Central Bank of Chile (i)	3,727	3,183,661	953,566
Deposits in foreign Central Banks	-	-	-
Deposits in domestic banks	-	143	155
Deposits in foreign banks	1,358	1,160,522	1,403,641
Subtotal - Cash and due from banks	5,807	4,961,287	3,114,237
Net current operations (ii)	**27**	**23,400**	**14,164**
Other cash equivalents (iii)	**7,298**	**6,233,941**	**11,071,440**
Total cash and cash equivalents	**13,132**	**11,218,628**	**14,199,841**

(i) The level of funds in cash and in the Banco Central de Chile responds to regulations on reserve requirements that the Bank must maintain on average in monthly periods.

(ii) Operations with settlement in progress correspond to transactions in which only the settlement remains that will increase or decrease the funds in the Banco Central de Chile or in foreign banks, normally within 12 or 48 hours skillful.

The detail of the balances included under net current operations is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets:			
Documents payable to other banks (swap)	29	24,973	30,284
Transfer of funds in process to be received	155	132,145	258,317
Subtotal - assets	184	157,118	288,601
Liabilities:			
Transfer of funds in process to be delivered	157	133,718	274,437
Subtotal - liabilities	157	133,718	274,437
Net current operations	**27**	**23,400**	**14,164**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 7 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

(iii) Refers to financial instruments that meet the criteria to be considered as "cash equivalents" as defined by IAS 7, i.e., to qualify as "cash equivalents" investments in debt financial instruments must be short-term with an original maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, be highly-liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash from the date of initial investment, and financial instruments are to be exposed to insignificant risk of changes in their value.

Highly-liquid financial instruments correspond to financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost. The detail is as follows:

Highly liquid debt financial instruments	**12/31/2022**		**12/31/2021**
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			
From State and Banco Central de Chile	19	16,471	11,133
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	7	5,550	1,699
Mutual Fund Investments	22	18,704	5,977
Subtotal financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	48	40,725	18,809
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
From State and Banco Central de Chile	7,021	5,998,074	10,982,712
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	118	100,446	-
Subtotal financial at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,139	6,098,520	10,982,712
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	111	94,696	69,919
Subtotal financial assets at amortized cost	111	94,696	69,919
Total	**7,298**	**6,233,941**	**11,071,440**

The Bank records as part of its cash and deposits in the Banco Central de Chile as of December 31, 2022, balances related to reserve requirements of MCh$ 1,028,745 (MCh$ 916,975 as of December 31, 2021).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

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

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

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial derivative contracts	2,990	2,554,646	1,730,742
Debt financial instruments	1,585	1,354,283	1,062,782
Other financial instruments	22	18,720	8,053
Total	**4,597**	**3,927,649**	**2,801,577**

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank holds the following derivative portfolio:

a.1) By type of derivative:

12/31/2022	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value	
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Forwards	-	4,134,378	3,675,177	4,576,047	1,555,330	147,654	400,045	905	773,010
Swaps	-	2,284,921	2,661,729	7,924,399	7,897,873	5,812,503	6,925,181	2,084	1,780,834
Call options	-	427	7,432	6,151	-	-	-	-	112
Put options	-	-	2,307	10,038	-	-	-	1	690
Total	**-**	**6,419,726**	**6,346,645**	**12,516,635**	**9,453,203**	**5,960,157**	**7,325,226**	**2,990**	**2,554,646**

12/31/2021	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Forwards	-	4,210,225	4,715,305	5,343,231	1,290,741	67,883	227,907	748,625
Swaps	-	649,164	1,313,188	3,966,179	5,775,471	2,051,909	5,735,774	982,085
Call options	-	-	676	-	-	-	-	13
Put options	-	211	676	845	-	-	-	19
Total	**-**	**4,859,600**	**6,029,845**	**9,310,255**	**7,066,212**	**2,119,792**	**5,963,681**	**1,730,742**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

a.2) By Risk type:

12/31/2022	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value	
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Interest rate	-	2,284,921	2,622,431	7,806,504	7,767,591	5,767,165	6,663,882	2,300	1,964,812
Currency	-	3,791,324	1,960,683	2,150,957	466,043	40,951	8,543	643	549,255
Interest rate and currency	-	343,054	1,753,792	2,542,985	1,219,569	152,041	652,801	46	39,777
Other	-	427	9,739	16,189	-	-	-	1	802
Total	**-**	**6,419,726**	**6,346,645**	**12,516,635**	**9,453,203**	**5,960,157**	**7,325,226**	**2,990**	**2,554,646**

12/31/2021	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest rate	-	623,824	1,313,187	3,867,206	5,719,721	2,051,909	5,643,642	1,118,477
Currency	-	3,352,342	3,263,188	3,349,317	367,586	67,883	9,292	580,734
Interest rate and currency	-	883,223	1,452,118	2,092,887	978,905	-	310,747	31,499
Other	-	211	1,352	845	-	-	-	32
Total	**-**	**4,859,600**	**6,029,845**	**9,310,255**	**7,066,212**	**2,119,792**	**5,963,681**	**1,730,742**

The main purpose of Trading Derivatives is to provide solutions for managing risk and negotiating with the Bank's customers, leveraging from margins and price fluctuations in rates and currencies in the market. The gains and/or losses generated from the operation with these instruments are recorded in net profit for the year.

Among the different types of trading derivatives that the Bank currently has, the following stand out:

Forwards, where a transaction is agreed in the future, for which they generate a right and an obligation payable on the date agreed upon. The two main categories are Currency Forwards and Rate Forwards (FRA).

Swaps, where more than one right and more than one obligation are assumed for each transaction. As its name suggests, it is an exchange of a number of rights and obligations. There are two main categories, Cross Currency Swaps (CCS) and Interest Rate Swaps (IRS).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

b) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank maintains the following portfolio of debt financial instruments and other financial instruments to be traded at fair value through profit or loss:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments			
From State and Banco Central de Chile:	**192**	**164,456**	**156,038**
Debt financial instruments of the Banco Central de Chile	106	90,394	28,113
Bonds or promissory notes of the Tesorería General de la República	86	74,062	127,925
Other financial instruments for tax liabilities	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments issued in the country:	**1,393**	**1,189,827**	**906,744**
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	1,393	1,189,827	906,744
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	-	-	-
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country	-	-	-
Total	**1,585**	**1,354,283**	**1,062,782**
Other financial instruments			
Investments in Mutual Funds:	**22**	**18,720**	**8,053**
Mutual funds managed by related companies	22	18,720	8,053
Mutual funds managed by third parties	-	-	-
Total	**22**	**18,720**	**8,053**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, instruments sold with a repurchase agreements to customers and financial institutions are included under Instruments From State and Banco Central de Chile. As of December 31, 2022, MCh$ 45,316 are sold under a repurchase agreement (MCh$ 34,296 as of December 31, 2021).

As of December 31, 2022, debt financial instruments issued in the country include instruments sold under repurchase agreements to customers and financial institutions for an amount of MCh$ 471,976 (MCh$ 341,063 as of December 31, 2021).

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, repurchase agreements have an average maturity of 8 and 7 days, respectively.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the distribution according to the credit rating of the issuers of debt securities classified as financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss, is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021	
Ratings	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**%**	**MCh$**	**%**
A	347	296,764	21.91%	272,718	25.66%
A-	613	523,629	38.66%	251,603	23.67%
BBB+	402	343,076	25.33%	32,838	3.09%
BBB	216	184,745	13.64%	505,623	47.58%
BBB-	7	6,069	0.46%	-	-
Total	**1,585**	**1,354,283**	**100.00%**	**1,062,782**	**100.00%**

NOTE 9 - FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT HELD FOR TRADING MANDATORY VALUES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado does not record financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss.

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

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado does not record financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 11 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Debt financial instruments	12,106	10,341,975	15,869,156
Other financial instruments	-	-	-
Total	**12,106**	**10,341,975**	**15,869,156**

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank maintains the following portfolio of debt financial instruments:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Debt financial instruments:			
From State and Banco Central de Chile:	**10,677**	**9,121,667**	**13,036,674**
Debt financial instruments of the Banco Central de Chile	10,598	9,053,870	11,909,868
Bonds and promissory notes of the Tesorería General de la República	79	67,797	1,126,806
Other tax debt financial instruments	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments issued in the country:	**1,273**	**1,087,358**	**2,059,442**
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	1,273	1,087,282	2,041,934
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	-	76	17,508
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments issued abroad:	**156**	**132,950**	**773,040**
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities abroad	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	137	116,858	741,900
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	19	16,092	31,140
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	-	-	-
Other financial instruments			
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	**12,106**	**10,341,975**	**15,869,156**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, financial instruments of the State and Banco Central de Chile include instruments sold under repurchase agreements to customers and financial institutions for MCh$ 645,933 and MCh$ 797,727, respectively.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 11 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, in debt financial instruments issued in the country include instruments sold under repurchase agreements to customers and financial institutions for an amount of MCh$ 6,861 and MCh$ 9,411, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the repurchase agreements have an average maturity of 6 and 10 days, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are impaired by MCh$ 27,189 and MCh$ 10,948, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the distribution according to the credit rating of the issuers of debt securities classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021	
Ratings	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**%**	**MCh$**	**%**
A	285	243,628	2.36%	1,063,268	6.70%
A-	11,279	9,635,282	93.16%	13,816,873	87.07%
BBB+	234	199,529	1.93%	164,313	1.04%
BBB	187	159,804	1.55%	634,413	4.00%
BBB-	84	71,695	0.69%	125,886	0.79%
BB+	37	31,961	0.31%	32,228	0.20%
BB	-	-	-	32,015	0.20%
B+	-	76	0.00%	-	-
CCC-	-	-	-	160	0.00%
Total	**12,106**	**10,341,975**	**100.00%**	**15,869,156**	**100.00%**

During April 2022, BancoEstado made a reclassification of debt financial instruments from “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” to “Financial assets at amortized cost” for MCh$ 2,651,350.

As of December 31, 2022, the fair value of the financial assets that were reclassified is MCh$ 1,781,021, which implied not recognizing a fair value loss in other comprehensive income for the year of MCh$ 49,027.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank maintains the following portfolio of financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge purposes:

	12/31/2022				12/31/2021	
	Assets		Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives	3	2,305	-	-	1,517	6,584
Cash flow hedging derivatives	56	48,020	549	469,302	505,851	65,802
Total	**59**	**50,325**	**549**	**469,302**	**507,368**	**72,386**

a) Hedge accounting by type of hedge:

12/31/2022	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value			
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets		Liabilities	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives:											
Swaps	-	-	-	-	25,629	5,606	-	3	2,305	-	-
Cash flow hedging derivatives:											
Swaps	-	-	-	-	1,785,887	877,232	1,876,334	56	48,020	549	469,302
Total	-	-	-	-	**1,811,516**	**882,838**	**1,876,334**	**59**	**50,325**	**549**	**469,302**

12/31/2021	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value	
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedging derivatives:									
Swaps	-	-	126,704	-	106,110	24,021	-	1,517	6,584
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Swaps	-	-	295,642	173,920	115,458	1,205,783	2,189,311	505,851	65,802
Total	-	-	**422,346**	**173,920**	**221,568**	**1,229,804**	**2,189,311**	**507,368**	**72,386**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE (Continued)

b) Hedge accounting by type of risk:

12/31/2022	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value			
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets		Liabilities	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	762,723	386,303	766,173	19	16,245	171	146,352
Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate and currency	-	-	-	-	1,048,793	496,535	1,110,161	40	34,080	378	322,950
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,811,516**	**882,838**	**1,876,334**	**59**	**50,325**	**549**	**469,302**

12/31/2021	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value	
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest rate	-	-	126,704	173,920	106,110	97,321	681,438	1,517	64,223
Currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate and currency	-	-	295,642	-	115,458	1,132,483	1,507,873	505,851	8,163
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**422,346**	**173,920**	**221,568**	**1,229,804**	**2,189,311**	**507,368**	**72,386**

Types of derivatives:

Transactions with derivatives have the following purposes: to provide solutions for risk management and trading of the Bank's customers, the management of the Bank's own internal risks, as well as the management of the matching of the Bank's positions.

The main objective of hedging derivatives is to manage volatility in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank held the following hedging derivatives, according to IAS 39:

i) Cash flow hedge

The Bank uses cross currency swaps (CCS) derivative instruments to hedge fluctuations in cash flows attributable to changes in interest rates (assets in U.F. and US$) and fluctuations in foreign currency of obligations with banks and bonds placed abroad. Cash flows from cross currency swaps are matched with cash flows of the hedged items and are transformed into known cash flows (at fixed interest rate) uncertain cash flows in the origin.

In addition, these cross currency swaps are used to hedge the inflation indexation risk on asset flows that are denominated in U.F. for a notional amount equivalent to the notional amount of the U.F. portion of the hedging instrument, and this indexation impacts the Statement of Income.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there is no ineffectiveness in the cash flow hedges, since both the hedged item and the hedged object are mirror images of each other, which implies that all changes in value attributable to rate and adjustment components are netted in full.

Cash flows of the underlying asset portfolio in U.F. and the cash flows of the liability part of the hedging derivative instrument are included below:

	12/31/2022								
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Hedged item (assets)									
Loans U.F.	4,141,001	-	-	4,141,001	8,173,632	4,686,598	7,867,902	29,010,134	33,957
Hedging instrument									
Cross Currency Swap U.F.	(4,141,001)	-	-	(4,141,001)	(8,173,632)	(4,686,598)	(7,867,902)	(29,010,134)	(33,957)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	12/31/2021							
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item (assets)								
Loans U.F.	3,472,874	-	-	3,127,740	6,344,145	4,980,707	8,536,918	26,462,384
Hedging instrument								
Cross Currency Swap U.F.	(3,472,874)	-	-	(3,127,740)	(6,344,145)	(4,980,707)	(8,536,918)	(26,462,384)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE (Continued)

The following are the cash flows of the bonds issued abroad, subject to this hedge and the cash flows from the asset part of the hedging derivative instrument:

	12/31/2022								
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Hedged item (liabilities)									
Corporate bonds in FC	-	(13,574)	(4,333)	(35,504)	(1,145,762)	(625,067)	(1,133,334)	(2,957,574)	(3,462)
Hedging instrument									
Cross Currency Swap FC	-	13,574	4,333	35,504	1,145,762	625,067	1,133,334	2,957,574	3,462
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	12/31/2021							
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item (liabilities)								
Corporate bonds in FC	-	(13,744)	(435,113)	(36,646)	(224,968)	(1,286,448)	(1,556,895)	(3,553,814)
Hedging instrument								
Cross Currency Swap FC	-	13,744	435,113	36,646	224,968	1,286,448	1,556,895	3,553,814
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ii) Fair value hedge

The Bank uses swaps to hedge its exposure to changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the interest rate base (without considering the credit spread), for both foreign and local currency positions. These operations reduce the risk from a fixed interest rate to a variable interest rate.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE (Continued)

The detail in nominal values of the elements and instruments under fair value hedge is included below:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item (notional value)			
Corporate bonds in FC	-	-	126,704
Commercial loans	37	31,235	130,131
Total	**37**	**31,235**	**256,835**
Hedging instrument (notional value)			
Swap	37	31,235	256,835
Total	**37**	**31,235**	**256,835**

To mitigate the exposure to the interest rate of certain commercial loans, the Bank has defined a hedging strategy, which results in the variation in such assets, through engaging a swap (interest rate swap).

The following table shows the cash flows from the commercial loan portfolio and the cash flows from the liability part of the hedging derivative instrument:

	12/31/2022								
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Hedged item									
Commercial loans	-	2,136	-	3,738	24,561	800	-	31,235	37
Hedging instrument									
Swap	-	(2,136)	-	(3,738)	(24,561)	(800)	-	(31,235)	(37)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE (Continued)

	12/31/2021							
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Commercial loans	4,901	-	-	9,507	96,454	19,269	-	130,131
Hedging instrument								
Swap	(4,901)	-	-	(9,507)	(96,454)	(19,269)	-	(130,131)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amounts related to the type of risk being hedged, separated by the items designated as hedging instruments, are as follows:

12/31/2022	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument		Changes in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness for 2022
		Assets	Liabilities	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedge:				
Interest rate risk	31,235	2,305	-	2,124
Subtotal fair value hedge	**31,235**	**2,305**	**-**	**2,124**
Cash flow hedge:				
Interest rate risk	1,883,964	13,940	146,352	
Interest rate and currency risk	2,655,489	34,080	322,950	
Subtotal Cash flow hedges	**4,539,453**	**48,020**	**469,302**	
Total hedging derivatives	**4,570,688**	**50,325**	**469,302**	
Total MUS$	**5,350**	**59**	**549**	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE (Continued)

12/31/2021	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of the hedging instrument		Changes in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness for 2021
		Assets	Liabilities	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedge:				
Interest rate risk	256,835	1,517	6,584	(683)
Subtotal fair value hedge	**256,835**	**1,517**	**6,584**	**(683)**
Cash flow hedge:				
Interest rate risk	928,658	-	57,639	
Interest rate and currency risk	3,051,456	505,851	8,163	
Subtotal Cash flow hedges	**3,980,114**	**505,851**	**65,802**	
Total hedging derivatives	**4,236,949**	**507,368**	**72,386**	

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amounts related to the items designated as hedged items are as follows:

12/31/2022	Carrying amount of hedged item		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item		Item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedged item	Changes in the value used to calculate coverage inefficiency
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$		MCh$
Items covered by fair value hedges:						
Interest rate	31,235	-	(2,434)	-	Financial assets at amortized cost	(2,473)
Items hedged by fair value hedge	**31,235**	**-**	**(2,434)**	**-**		**(2,473)**
Items hedged by fair value hedges MUS$	**37**	**-**	**(3)**	**-**		**(3)**

12/31/2021	Carrying amount of hedged item		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item		Item in the statement of financial position that includes the hedged item	Changes in the value used to calculate coverage inefficiency
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$		MCh$
Items covered by fair value hedges:						
Interest rate	-	126,704	-	(424)	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	424
Interest rate	130,131	-	(206)	-	Financial assets at amortized cost	(206)
Items hedged by fair value hedge	**130,131**	**126,704**	**(206)**	**(424)**		**218**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS FOR ACCOUNTING HEDGE (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amounts that have affected the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income as a result of the application of hedge accounting are as follows:

	Cash flow hedge		
	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Items hedged by cash flow hedges:			
Items exposed to interest rate risk:			
Interest rate	(11)	(9,195)	(23,734)
Interest rate and currency	(79)	(67,133)	235,020
Items hedged by cash flow hedges	**(90)**	**(76,328)**	**211,286**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado has not recognized in profit or loss for the year effects related to inefficiencies.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado has not hedged its net position.

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balances presented in the caption “Financial assets at amortized cost” are as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	111	94,696	177,459
Debt financial instruments	3,737	3,192,215	45,670
Loans and advances to banks	875	747,705	800,190
Loans and accounts receivable from customers	35,480	30,310,765	27,376,418
Total	**40,203**	**34,345,381**	**28,399,737**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

a) Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements

The Bank buys financial instruments agreeing to sell them on future dates at a fixed price. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the instruments purchased under a resale agreement are as follows:

	Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements 12/31/2022								
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Transactions with domestic banks									
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with foreign banks									
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities in the country									
Contracts resale	-	94,696	-	-	-	-	-	**94,696**	**111**
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities abroad									
Contracts resale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements									
Financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**94,696**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**94,696**	**111**

	Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements 12/31/2021							
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks								
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with foreign banks								
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities in the country								
Contracts resale	-	80,037	77,172	20,250	-	-	-	**177,459**
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities abroad								
Contracts resale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements								
Financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (Stage 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**80,037**	**77,172**	**20,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**177,459**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

b) Debt financial instruments

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank maintains the following portfolio of debt financial instruments at amortized cost:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
From State and Banco Central de Chile:	**1,366**	**1,167,128**	**10,463**
Debt financial instruments of the Banco Central de Chile	1	750	-
Bonds or promissory notes of the Tesorería General de la República	1,365	1,166,378	10,463
Other tax debt financial instruments	-	-	-
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country:	**2,396**	**2,046,637**	**35,207**
Debt financial instruments of other banks in the country	2,357	2,013,248	-
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	23	19,519	-
Other debt financial instruments issued in the country	16	13,870	35,207
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad:	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments of foreign central banks	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments of the Central Banks abroad	-	-	-
Financial debt instruments of other banks abroad	-	-	-
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	-	-	-
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - debt instruments	**(25)**	**(21,550)**	-
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	(15)	(13,053)	-
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (Stage 2)	(10)	(8,497)	-
Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3)	-	-	-
Total	**3,737**	**3,192,215**	**45,670**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the distribution according to the credit rating of the issuers of debt securities classified as financial assets at amortized cost is as follows:

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021	
Ratings	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**%**	**MCh$**	**%**
AA+	3	2,049	0.06%	-	-
AA	-	374	0.01%	-	-
AA-	1	397	0.01%	-	-
A	832	710,897	22.27%	2,516	5.51%
A-	2,384	2,036,945	63.81%	16,878	36.96%
BBB+	274	234,195	7.34%	1,498	3.28%
BBB	103	88,291	2.77%	8,828	19.33%
BBB-	118	100,610	3.15%	4,203	9.20%
BB+	21	17,545	0.55%	1,575	3.45%
BB-	-	-	-	204	0.45%
B-	1	912	0.03%	-	-
No rating	-	-	-	9,968	21.82%
Total	**3,737**	**3,192,215**	**100.00%**	**45,670**	**100.00%**

During April 2022, BancoEstado made a reclassification of debt financial instruments from “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” to “Financial assets at amortized cost” for MCh$ 2,651,350.

As of December 31, 2022, the fair value of the financial assets that were reclassified is MCh$ 1,781,021, which implied not recognizing a fair value loss in other comprehensive income for the year of MCh$ 49,027.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

c) Loans and advances to banks

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balances presented in “Loans and advances to banks” are as follows:

	Financial assets before allowances				Allowances				Net financial assets	
	Normal portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio	Total		
December 31, 2022	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation		Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Domestic banks										
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable from domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks										
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	728,949	-	-	728,949	1,655	-	-	1,655	727,294	851
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	20,447	-	-	20,447	36	-	-	36	20,411	24
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account deposits in foreign banks for derivative transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	**749,396**	**-**	**-**	**749,396**	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**	**747,705**	**875**
Banco Central de Chile										
Current account deposits for derivative transactions with central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Central Banks										
Current account deposits for derivative transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Banco Central de Chile and foreign Central Banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**749,396**	**-**	**-**	**749,396**	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**	**747,705**	**875**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

	Financial assets before allowances				Allowances				Net financial assets
	Normal portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio	Total	
December 31, 2021	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation		Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation	Individual evaluation		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Domestic banks									
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable from domestic banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks									
Interbank liquidity loans	261,203	-	-	261,203	468	-	-	468	260,735
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	4,151	-	-	4,151	9	-	-	9	4,142
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account deposits in foreign banks for derivative transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from foreign banks	537,056	-	-	537,056	1,743	-	-	1,743	535,313
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	**802,410**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	**800,190**
Banco Central de Chile									
Current account deposits for derivative transactions with central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Central Banks									
Current account deposits for derivative transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Banco Central de Chile and foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**802,410**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	**800,190**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Movements in allowances for credit risk portfolio of "Loans and advances to banks" are presented below:

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year				
	Individual evaluation			Total	
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Loans and advances to banks					
Balance as of January 1, 2022	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	**3**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:					
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	(135)	-	-	(135)	-
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:					
Normal to Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Normal to Nonperforming	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard to Nonperforming	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard to Normal	-	-	-	-	-
Nonperforming to Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Nonperforming to Normal	-	-	-	-	-
New loans originated	1,683	-	-	1,683	2
New credits for conversion from contingent to placement	-	-	-	-	-
New credits purchased	-	-	-	-	-
Sale or assignment of receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of receivables	(2,212)	-	-	(2,212)	(3)
Application of allowances for write-offs	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of written-off loans	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	135	-	-	135	-
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**	**2**

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year			
	Individual evaluation			Total
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks				
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**2,754**	**-**	**-**	**2,754**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:				
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	-	-	-	-
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:				
Normal to Substandard	-	-	-	-
Normal to Nonperforming	-	-	-	-
Substandard to Nonperforming	-	-	-	-
Substandard to Normal	-	-	-	-
Nonperforming to Substandard	-	-	-	-
Nonperforming to Normal	-	-	-	-
New loans originated	4,519	-	-	4,519
New credits for conversion from contingent to placement	-	-	-	-
New credits purchased	-	-	-	-
Sale or assignment of receivables	-	-	-	-
Payment of receivables	(5,164)	-	-	(5,164)
Application of allowances for write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recovery of written-off loans	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	111	-	-	111
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

d) Loans and accounts receivable from customers

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of the loan portfolio is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Financial assets before allowances						Allowances								Net financial assets	
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		Total	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	Total		
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation						
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Individual	Collective		Individual	Collective	Individual	Individual	Collective					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Commercial loans																
Commercial loans	7,870,028	3,333,034	459,008	331,215	472,103	**12,465,388**	75,526	73,490	37,911	124,708	138,343	**449,978**			**12,015,410**	**14,064**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	534,393	12,492	10,205	1,491	151	**558,732**	15,006	267	2,275	969	69	**18,586**			**540,146**	**632**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	322,927	30,387	3,274	4,021	810	**361,419**	14,160	647	456	2,807	282	**18,352**			**343,067**	**402**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	416	-	-	-	-	**416**	37	-	-	-	-	**37**			**379**	**-**
Accounts receivable in current accounts	108,644	49,746	1,431	898	6,994	**167,713**	628	2,215	165	575	3,932	**7,515**			**160,198**	**188**
Credit card debtors	319	4,651	-	-	656	**5,626**	1	392	-	-	454	**847**			**4,779**	**6**
Factoring operations	242,538	17,452	2,981	-	559	**263,530**	2,511	664	61	-	204	**3,440**			**260,090**	**304**
Commercial leasing transactions	645,592	162,132	85,784	30,215	12,652	**936,375**	13,297	2,198	4,906	16,371	2,282	**39,054**			**897,321**	**1,050**
Student loans	-	941,946	-	-	150,619	**1,092,565**	-	30,052	-	-	57,065	**87,117**			**1,005,448**	**1,177**
Other loans and receivables	2,047	865	488	4,463	725	**8,588**	60	23	43	3,629	234	**3,989**			**4,599**	**5**
Subtotal	**9,726,904**	**4,552,705**	**563,171**	**372,303**	**645,269**	**15,860,352**	**121,226**	**109,948**	**45,817**	**149,059**	**202,865**	**628,915**	**29,956**	**658,871**	**15,201,481**	**17,794**
Mortgage loans																
Loans with letters of credit	-	188,761	-	-	37,849	**226,610**	-	218	-	-	1,317	**1,535**			**225,075**	**264**
Loans with endorsable mortgage loans	-	402,793	-	-	73,465	**476,258**	-	383	-	-	1,668	**2,051**			**474,207**	**555**
Loans with mortgage bond-financed loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Other home equity loans	-	11,089,889	-	-	1,217,143	**12,307,032**	-	30,710	-	-	94,534	**125,244**			**12,181,788**	**14,259**
Housing leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Other loans and receivables	-	159,381	-	-	26,790	**186,171**	-	603	-	-	1,942	**2,545**			**183,626**	**215**
Subtotal	**-**	**11,840,824**	**-**	**-**	**1,355,247**	**13,196,071**	**-**	**31,914**	**-**	**-**	**99,461**	**131,375**			**13,064,696**	**15,293**
Consumer loans																
Consumer installment loans	-	1,513,576	-	-	298,385	**1,811,961**	-	76,376	-	-	139,540	**215,916**			**1,596,045**	**1,868**
Accounts receivable in current accounts	-	80,124	-	-	14,170	**94,294**	-	5,648	-	-	6,727	**12,375**			**81,919**	**96**
Credit card debtors	-	381,769	-	-	24,312	**406,081**	-	26,878	-	-	12,579	**39,457**			**366,624**	**429**
Consumer finance leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Other loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**1,975,469**	**-**	**-**	**336,867**	**2,312,336**	**-**	**108,902**	**-**	**-**	**158,846**	**267,748**			**2,044,588**	**2,393**
Total	**9,726,904**	**18,368,998**	**563,171**	**372,303**	**2,337,383**	**31,368,759**	**121,226**	**250,764**	**45,817**	**149,059**	**461,172**	**1,028,038**	**29,956**		**30,310,765**	**35,480**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

December 31, 2021	Financial assets before allowances						Allowances								Net financial assets
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		Total	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	Total	
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Individual	Collective		Individual	Collective	Individual	Individual	Collective				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	7,189,899	3,322,540	437,453	214,440	347,861	**11,512,193**	75,090	74,747	32,502	113,995	85,021	**381,355**			**11,130,838**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	711,657	6,032	5,228	1,853	-	**724,770**	14,337	80	718	1,257	-	**16,392**			**708,378**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	234,520	17,842	4,103	2,617	395	**259,477**	10,065	292	427	2,287	113	**13,184**			**246,293**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	84	-	-	-	-	**84**	8	-	-	-	-	**8**			**76**
Accounts receivable in current accounts	30,135	40,949	467	571	4,118	**76,240**	318	1,453	31	390	1,989	**4,181**			**72,059**
Credit card debtors	180	1,573	5	1	237	**1,996**	1	96	1	1	153	**252**			**1,744**
Factoring operations	331,825	7,422	3,134	-	133	**342,514**	2,288	229	145	-	62	**2,724**			**339,790**
Commercial leasing transactions	631,135	111,524	92,905	21,607	8,734	**865,905**	11,394	1,167	6,833	9,926	1,468	**30,788**			**835,117**
Student loans	-	831,936	-	-	111,945	**943,881**	-	22,379	-	-	42,352	**64,731**			**879,150**
Other loans and receivables	1,889	508	195	757	241	**3,590**	55	10	10	573	70	**718**			**2,872**
Subtotal	**9,131,324**	**4,340,326**	**543,490**	**241,846**	**473,664**	**14,730,650**	**113,556**	**100,453**	**40,667**	**128,429**	**131,228**	**514,333**	**46,280**	**560,613**	**14,170,037**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	-	227,065	-	-	42,791	**269,856**	-	269	-	-	1,728	**1,997**			**267,859**
Loans with endorsable mortgage loans	-	412,177	-	-	73,574	**485,751**	-	386	-	-	1,967	**2,353**			**483,398**
Loans with mortgage bond-financed loans	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**			**-**
Other home equity loans	-	9,560,354	-	-	1,053,327	**10,613,681**	-	28,131	-	-	102,079	**130,210**			**10,483,471**
Housing leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**			**-**
Other loans and receivables	-	163,332	-	-	27,647	**190,979**	-	726	-	-	2,442	**3,168**			**187,811**
Subtotal	**-**	**10,362,928**	**-**	**-**	**1,197,339**	**11,560,267**	**-**	**29,512**	**-**	**-**	**108,216**	**137,728**			**11,422,539**
Consumer loans															
Consumer installment loans	-	1,404,267	-	-	219,916	**1,624,183**	-	61,994	-	-	93,934	**155,928**			**1,468,255**
Accounts receivable in current accounts	-	52,551	-	-	8,193	**60,744**	-	3,287	-	-	3,503	**6,790**			**53,954**
Credit card debtors	-	268,897	-	-	14,118	**283,015**	-	15,407	-	-	5,975	**21,382**			**261,633**
Consumer finance leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**			**-**
Other loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**			**-**
Subtotal	**-**	**1,725,715**	**-**	**-**	**242,227**	**1,967,942**	**-**	**80,688**	**-**	**-**	**103,412**	**184,100**			**1,783,842**
Total	**9,131,324**	**16,428,969**	**543,490**	**241,846**	**1,913,230**	**28,258,859**	**113,556**	**210,653**	**40,667**	**128,429**	**342,856**	**836,161**	**46,280**		**27,376,418**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Movements in allowances for credit risk portfolios of "Commercial Loans" are presented below:

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year							
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	Total	
December 31, 2022	Evaluation			Evaluation				
	Individual	Collective		Individual	Collective			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Commercial loans								
Balance as of January 1, 2022	**113,556**	**100,453**	**40,667**	**128,429**	**131,228**	**46,280**	**560,613**	**656**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:								
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	(11,091)	(1,045)	787	153	93,998	-	82,802	97
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:								
Normal individual to Substandard	(2,833)	-	5,446	-	-	-	2,613	3
Normal individual to Nonperforming individual	(397)	-	-	6,674	-	-	6,277	8
Substandard to Individual Nonperforming	-	-	(5,771)	20,187	-	-	14,416	17
Substandard to Normal individual	197	-	(380)	-	-	-	(183)	-
Individual nonperforming to Substandard	-	-	111	(856)	-	-	(745)	(1)
Individual nonperforming to Individual normal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group normal to Group nonperforming	-	(12,214)	-	-	66,137	-	53,923	63
Group nonperforming to Group normal	-	4,218	-	-	(12,595)	-	(8,377)	(10)
Individual (normal, substandard, nonperforming) to Group (normal, nonperforming)	(2,562)	983	(644)	(527)	373	-	(2,377)	(3)
Group (normal, nonperforming) to Individual (normal, substandard, nonperforming)	713	(495)	170	3,204	(21)	-	3,571	4
New loans originated	74,227	21,396	14,725	64,279	31,815	-	206,442	242
New credits for conversion from contingent to placement	688	4,827	178	188	2,243	-	8,124	10
New credits purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales or assignment of receivables	-	(2,576)	-	(21,944)	(37)	-	(24,557)	(29)
Payment of receivables	(52,141)	(9,289)	(8,849)	(38,586)	(29,291)	-	(138,156)	(162)
Application of allowances for write-offs	(869)	(108)	(155)	(13,915)	(82,986)	-	(98,033)	(115)
Recovery of written-off loans	-	159	-	-	-	-	159	-
Changes in models and methodologies	-	3,643	-	-	4,314	-	7,957	9
Exchange differences	1,738	(4)	(468)	1,773	(2,313)	-	726	1
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-	-	-	(16,324)	(16,324)	(19)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**121,226**	**109,948**	**45,817**	**149,059**	**202,865**	**29,956**	**658,871**	**771**

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year						
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	Total
December 31, 2021	Evaluation			Evaluation			
	Individual	Collective		Individual	Collective		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**111,839**	**94,785**	**35,763**	**149,162**	**139,413**	**22,432**	**553,394**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:							
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	(4,038)	(10,122)	(888)	2,808	26,267	-	14,027
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:							
Normal individual to Substandard	(2,007)	-	2,894	-	-	-	887
Normal individual to Nonperforming individual	(218)	-	-	3,512	-	-	3,294
Substandard to Individual Nonperforming	-	-	(219)	1,962	-	-	1,743
Substandard to Normal individual	13	-	(75)	-	-	-	(62)
Individual nonperforming to Substandard	-	-	13	(222)	-	-	(209)
Individual nonperforming to Individual normal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group normal to Group nonperforming	-	(6,524)	-	-	30,426	-	23,902
Group nonperforming to Group normal	-	6,807	-	-	(25,106)	-	(18,299)
Individual (normal, substandard, nonperforming) to Group (normal, nonperforming)	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	(11)
Group (normal, nonperforming) to Individual (normal, substandard, nonperforming)	110	(227)	1	1,446	(55)	-	1,275
New loans originated	73,410	16,746	20,920	66,045	22,673	-	199,794
New credits for conversion from contingent to placement	426	3,015	22	83	1,180	-	4,726
New credits purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales or assignment of receivables	-	(1,757)	-	(26,432)	(182)	-	(28,371)
Payment of receivables	(67,623)	(16,150)	(19,808)	(40,669)	(3,943)	-	(148,193)
Application of allowances for write-offs	-	(49)	-	(35,603)	(61,398)	-	(97,050)
Recovery of written-off loans	-	24	-	-	-	-	24
Changes in models and methodologies	-	13,469	-	-	1,828	-	15,297
Exchange differences	1,655	436	2,044	6,337	125	-	10,597
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-	-	-	23,848	23,848
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**113,556**	**100,453**	**40,667**	**128,429**	**131,228**	**46,280**	**560,613**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Movements in allowances for credit risk portfolio of "Mortgage loans" are presented below:

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year			
	Group evaluation		Total	
December 31, 2022	Normal Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Mortgage loans				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	**29,512**	**108,216**	**137,728**	**161**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:				
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	17,496	17,853	35,349	42
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:				
Normal to Nonperforming	(15,259)	23,014	7,755	9
Nonperforming to Normal	670	(7,835)	(7,165)	(8)
New loans originated	919	63	982	1
New credits purchased	1	-	1	-
Sale or assignment of receivables	-	-	-	-
Payment of receivables	(840)	(8,451)	(9,291)	(11)
Application of allowances for write-offs	(632)	(33,401)	(34,033)	(40)
Recovery of written-off loans	47	2	49	-
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**31,914**	**99,461**	**131,375**	**154**

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year		
	Group evaluation		Total
December 31, 2021	Normal Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Mortgage loans			
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**28,872**	**139,377**	**168,249**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:			
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	8,570	16,161	24,731
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:			
Normal to Nonperforming	(9,674)	15,291	5,617
Nonperforming to Normal	1,062	(14,291)	(13,229)
New loans originated	1,942	102	2,044
New credits purchased	139	5	144
Sale or assignment of receivables	-	-	-
Payment of receivables	(1,433)	(7,113)	(8,546)
Application of allowances for write-offs	-	(26,673)	(26,673)
Recovery of written-off loans	39	-	39
Changes in models and methodologies	(5)	(14,643)	(14,648)
Exchange differences	-	-	-
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**29,512**	**108,216**	**137,728**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Movements in allowances for credit risk portfolio of "Consumer Loans" are presented below:

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year			
	Group evaluation		Total	
December 31, 2022	Normal Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Consumer loans				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	**80,688**	**103,412**	**184,100**	**215**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:				
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	14,669	173,644	188,313	220
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:				
Normal to Nonperforming	(4,607)	20,075	15,468	18
Nonperforming to Normal	1,220	(4,104)	(2,884)	(3)
New loans originated	42,365	18,682	61,047	71
New credits for conversion from contingent to placement	4,057	791	4,848	6
New credits purchased	-	-	-	-
Sale or assignment of receivables	-	-	-	-
Payment of receivables	(30,652)	(40,070)	(70,722)	(83)
Application of allowances for write-offs	(3)	(117,858)	(117,861)	(138)
Recovery of written-off loans	256	3,015	3,271	4
Changes in models and methodologies	900	1,274	2,174	3
Exchange differences	9	(15)	(6)	-
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**108,902**	**158,846**	**267,748**	**313**

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year		
	Group evaluation		Total
December 31, 2021	Normal Portfolio	Nonperforming Portfolio	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Consumer loans			
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**75,963**	**102,905**	**178,868**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:			
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	(11,455)	13,991	2,536
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:			
Normal to Nonperforming	-	7,248	7,248
Nonperforming to Normal	(6,482)	-	(6,482)
New loans originated	26,117	4,550	30,667
New credits for conversion from contingent to placement	1,924	473	2,397
New credits purchased	-	-	-
Sale or assignment of receivables	-	-	-
Payment of receivables	(11,214)	33,756	22,542
Application of allowances for write-offs	-	(66,665)	(66,665)
Recovery of written-off loans	2,277	3,613	5,890
Changes in models and methodologies	3,448	3,506	6,954
Exchange differences	110	35	145
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**80,688**	**103,412**	**184,100**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, exposures for contingent loans are as follows:

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK FROM CONTINGENT LOANS	Contingent credit exposure before allowances						Allowances						Net credit risk exposure from contingent receivables	
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Total	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Total		
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation				
December 31, 2022	Individual	Collective	Individual	Individual	Collective		Individual	Collective	Individual	Individual	Collective			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Guarantors and sureties	573,871	-	2,844	-	-	576,715	1,219	-	567	-	-	1,786	574,929	673
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	226,148	2,000	3,574	-	-	231,722	654	6	107	-	-	767	230,955	271
Local currency debt purchase commitments abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions related to contingent events	1,662,685	35,829	148,432	7,997	1,095	1,856,038	13,875	464	8,528	6,427	542	29,836	1,826,202	2,138
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted lines of credit	534,392	1,370,816	2,354	42	30,423	1,938,027	3,202	10,129	76	19	9,067	22,493	1,915,534	2,242
Credits for higher education Law No. 20,027 (CAE)	-	1,248,356	-	-	9,790	1,258,146	-	3,264	-	-	3,052	6,316	1,251,830	1,465
Other irrevocable credit commitments	598,368	17,420	4,491	-	25	620,304	3,443	105	529	-	25	4,102	616,202	721
Other contingent accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,595,464**	**2,674,421**	**161,695**	**8,039**	**41,333**	**6,480,952**	**22,393**	**13,968**	**9,807**	**6,446**	**12,686**	**65,300**	**6,415,652**	**7,510**

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK FROM CONTINGENT LOANS	Contingent credit exposure before allowances						Allowances						Net credit risk exposure from contingent receivables
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Total	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Total	
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			
December 31, 2021	Individual	Collective	Individual	Individual	Collective		Individual	Collective	Individual	Individual	Collective		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantors and sureties	536,430	-	570	-	-	537,000	2,007	-	250	-	-	2,257	534,743
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	546,332	1,475	989	-	-	548,796	1,068	5	26	-	-	1,099	547,697
Local currency debt purchase commitments abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions related to contingent events	1,522,267	12,575	42,925	899	353	1,579,019	14,809	127	2,475	632	223	18,266	1,560,753
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted lines of credit	524,486	1,239,407	1,146	31	24,615	1,789,685	2,125	7,857	57	17	7,560	17,616	1,772,069
Credits for higher education Law No. 20,027 (CAE)	-	522,001	-	-	5,250	527,251	-	1,346	-	-	1,628	2,974	524,277
Other irrevocable credit commitments	392,220	15,266	1,032	300	76	408,894	5,192	92	53	226	76	5,639	403,255
Other contingent accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,521,735**	**1,790,724**	**46,662**	**1,230**	**30,294**	**5,390,645**	**25,201**	**9,427**	**2,861**	**875**	**9,487**	**47,851**	**5,342,794**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Movements in allowances for credit risk portfolio of "Contingent Loans" are presented below:

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year						
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Total	
December 31, 2022	Evaluation			Evaluation			
	Individual	Collective		Individual	Collective		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Contingent Loans							
Balance as of January 1, 2022	**25,201**	**9,427**	**2,861**	**875**	**9,487**	**47,851**	**56**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:							
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	1,371	713	525	(21)	(236)	2,352	3
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:							
Normal individual to Substandard	(888)	-	1,848	-	-	960	1
Normal individual to Nonperforming individual	(104)	-	-	4,514	-	4,410	5
Substandard to Individual Nonperforming	-	-	(2)	1	-	(1)	-
Substandard to Normal individual	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Individual nonperforming up to Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual nonperforming up to Individual normal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group normal to Group nonperforming	-	(162)	-	-	3,645	3,483	4
Group nonperforming to Group normal	-	50	-	-	(1,238)	(1,188)	(1)
Individual (normal, substandard, nonperforming) to Group (normal, nonperforming)	(205)	69	(21)	-	-	(157)	-
Group (normal, nonperforming) to Individual (normal, substandard, nonperforming)	8	(1)	8	-	(1)	14	-
New contingent loans granted	12,163	6,334	6,836	1,401	3,811	30,545	36
Contingent credits for conversion to placements	(15,079)	(2,462)	(2,247)	(327)	(2,782)	(22,897)	(27)
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(75)	-	-	3	-	(72)	-
Other changes in allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**22,393**	**13,968**	**9,807**	**6,446**	**12,686**	**65,300**	**77**

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK PORTFOLIO DURING THE YEAR	Movement in portfolio allowances during the year					
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Total
December 31, 2021	Evaluation			Evaluation		
	Individual	Collective		Individual	Collective	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Contingent Loans						
Balance as of January 1, 2021	**18,153**	**7,945**	**4,305**	**914**	**7,159**	**38,476**
Constitution / (release) of allowances for:						
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	2,953	(498)	31	4	(238)	2,252
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year:						
Normal individual to Substandard	(39)	-	87	-	-	48
Normal individual to Nonperforming individual	(1)	-	-	17	-	16
Substandard to Individual Nonperforming	-	-	(119)	482	-	363
Substandard to Normal individual	281	-	(395)	-	-	(114)
Individual nonperforming up to Substandard	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Individual nonperforming up to Individual normal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group normal to Group nonperforming	-	(119)	-	-	2,987	2,868
Group nonperforming to Group normal	-	56	-	-	(1,305)	(1,249)
Individual (normal, substandard, nonperforming) to Group (normal, nonperforming)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group (normal, nonperforming) to Individual (normal, substandard, nonperforming)	12	(4)	-	29	-	37
New contingent loans granted	16,449	3,116	2,083	21	1,856	23,525
Contingent credits for conversion to placements	(3,982)	(1,889)	(624)	(2)	(1,613)	(8,110)
Changes in models and methodologies	-	920	-	-	804	1,724
Exchange differences	(1,165)	(7)	22	-	-	(1,150)
Other changes in allowances	(7,460)	(93)	(2,529)	(589)	(163)	(10,834)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**25,201**	**9,427**	**2,861**	**875**	**9,487**	**47,851**

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

The guarantees received by the Bank to ensure the collection of the rights reflected in its loan portfolio correspond to collateral in the form of mortgages and pledges.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the guarantees (mortgages and pledges) received corresponds to 138% and 131% of the assets hedged, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of mortgage guarantees received corresponds to 299% and 289% of the balance receivable on mortgage loans, respectively.

The Bank finances the acquisition of assets, both movable and real estate, through finance lease contracts, which are presented in this caption. As of December 31, 2022, MCh$ 359,755 (MCh$ 300,827 as of December 31, 2021) correspond to finance leases on movable property and MCh$ 576,620 (MCh$ 565,078 as of December 31, 2021) to finance leases on real estate.

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank has obtained assets, such as real estate totaling MCh$ 2,274 (MCh$ 2,087 as of December 31, 2021) through the execution of guarantees.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the portfolio presents a breakdown according to the customer's economic activity, according to the following detail:

COMPOSITION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENTS, EXPOSURE TO CONTINGENT CREDITS AND ALLOWANCES CREATED December 31, 2022	Placements and contingent credit exposure				Allowances			
	Credits		Total		Credits		Total	
	Domestic	Foreign			Domestic	Foreign		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Loans and advances to banks	-	749,396	**749,396**	**877**	-	1,691	**1,691**	**2**
Commercial loans								
Agriculture and livestock	633,151	-	**633,151**	**741**	33,632	-	**33,632**	**39**
Fruit growing	202,970	-	**202,970**	**238**	5,976	-	**5,976**	**7**
Forestry	54,630	-	**54,630**	**64**	2,983	-	**2,983**	**4**
Fishing	195,277	-	**195,277**	**229**	7,746	-	**7,746**	**9**
Mining	89,449	-	**89,449**	**105**	1,948	-	**1,948**	**2**
Oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product manufacturing industry;								
Food, beverages and tobacco	425,103	1,274	**426,377**	**499**	9,802	3	**9,805**	**11**
Textile, leather and footwear	53,920	-	**53,920**	**63**	2,515	-	**2,515**	**3**
Wood and furniture	46,440	-	**46,440**	**54**	2,639	-	**2,639**	**3**
Pulp, paper and printing	26,230	-	**26,230**	**31**	1,577	-	**1,577**	**2**
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	200,826	-	**200,826**	**235**	3,206	-	**3,206**	**4**
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery or others	328,267	-	**328,267**	**384**	14,821	-	**14,821**	**17**
Electricity, gas and water	724,886	6,461	**731,347**	**856**	7,327	5	**7,332**	**9**
Housing construction	1,782,016	-	**1,782,016**	**2,086**	55,990	-	**55,990**	**66**
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	271,120	4,968	**276,088**	**323**	23,168	448	**23,616**	**28**
Wholesale trade	1,373,483	-	**1,373,483**	**1,608**	70,379	-	**70,379**	**82**
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,378,084	-	**2,378,084**	**2,783**	124,464	-	**124,464**	**146**
Transportation and storage	1,933,957	10,769	**1,944,726**	**2,276**	68,476	24	**68,500**	**80**
Telecommunications	137,322	-	**137,322**	**161**	2,814	-	**2,814**	**3**
Financial Services	1,510,274	-	**1,510,274**	**1,768**	27,491	-	**27,491**	**32**
Business Services	588,495	-	**588,495**	**689**	36,953	-	**36,953**	**43**
Real estate services	622,551	-	**622,551**	**729**	9,667	-	**9,667**	**11**
Student loans	1,090,039	-	**1,090,039**	**1,276**	86,650	-	**86,650**	**101**
Public administration, defense and carabineros	262,964	-	**262,964**	**308**	611	-	**611**	**1**
Social and other community services	853,852	-	**853,852**	**999**	23,489	-	**23,489**	**28**
Personal Services	51,574	-	**51,574**	**60**	4,111	-	**4,111**	**5**
Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	-	-	-	-	29,956	-	**29,956**	**35**
	15,836,880	**23,472**	**15,860,352**	**18,565**	**658,391**	**480**	**658,871**	**771**
Mortgage loans	**13,196,071**	-	**13,196,071**	**15,447**	**131,375**	-	**131,375**	**154**
Consumer loans	**2,312,336**	-	**2,312,336**	**2,706**	**267,748**	-	**267,748**	**313**
Contingent loans	**6,480,952**	-	**6,480,952**	**7,587**	**65,300**	-	**65,300**	**76**
Total	**37,826,239**	**772,868**	**38,599,107**	**45,182**	**1,122,814**	**2,171**	**1,124,985**	**1,316**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

COMPOSITION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENTS, EXPOSURE TO CONTINGENT CREDITS AND ALLOWANCES CREATED	Placements and contingent credit exposure			Allowances		
	Credits		Total	Credits		Total
December 31, 2021	Domestic	Foreign		Domestic	Foreign	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks	-	802,410	**802,410**	-	2,220	**2,220**
Commercial loans						
Agriculture and livestock	755,757	-	**755,757**	33,279	-	**33,279**
Fruit growing	183,976	-	**183,976**	4,624	-	**4,624**
Forestry	48,660	-	**48,660**	1,991	-	**1,991**
Fishing	190,518	-	**190,518**	7,671	-	**7,671**
Mining	123,206	-	**123,206**	2,925	-	**2,925**
Oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product manufacturing industry;						
Food, beverages and tobacco	399,899	2,973	**402,872**	7,869	7	**7,876**
Textile, leather and footwear	42,824	-	**42,824**	2,398	-	**2,398**
Wood and furniture	46,710	-	**46,710**	1,835	-	**1,835**
Pulp, paper and printing	27,086	-	**27,086**	2,372	-	**2,372**
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	149,170	-	**149,170**	2,979	-	**2,979**
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery or others	398,062	-	**398,062**	12,578	-	**12,578**
Electricity, gas and water	635,094	6,388	**641,482**	28,347	5	**28,352**
Housing construction	1,596,394	-	**1,596,394**	24,627	-	**24,627**
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	351,277	4,308	**355,585**	15,578	389	**15,967**
Wholesale trade	1,275,244	-	**1,275,244**	58,304	-	**58,304**
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,989,343	-	**1,989,343**	95,145	-	**95,145**
Transportation and storage	1,736,759	16,708	**1,753,467**	65,129	37	**65,166**
Telecommunications	140,431	-	**140,431**	2,923	-	**2,923**
Financial Services	1,353,878	-	**1,353,878**	26,019	-	**26,019**
Business Services	572,490	-	**572,490**	28,057	-	**28,057**
Real estate services	399,074	-	**399,074**	5,426	-	**5,426**
Student loans	941,110	-	**941,110**	64,113	-	**64,113**
Public administration, defense and carabineros	345,999	-	**345,999**	878	-	**878**
Social and other community services	941,471	-	**941,471**	15,383	-	**15,383**
Personal Services	55,841	-	**55,841**	3,445	-	**3,445**
Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	-	-	-	46,280	-	**46,280**
Subtotal	**14,700,273**	**30,377**	**14,730,650**	**560,175**	**438**	**560,613**
Mortgage loans	**11,560,267**	-	**11,560,267**	**137,728**	-	**137,728**
Consumer loans	**1,967,942**	-	**1,967,942**	**184,100**	-	**184,100**
Contingent loans	**5,390,645**	-	**5,390,645**	**47,851**	-	**47,851**
Total	**33,619,127**	**832,787**	**34,451,914**	**929,854**	**2,658**	**932,512**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

The detail of mortgage loans and their allowances made by unpaid capital tranche of the loan on the value of the mortgage guarantee (PVG) and past due days, respectively is included below:

December 31, 2022

Loans tranche / Collateral Value (%)	Mortgages loans (MCh$) Days past due at end of the year						Allowances made for mortgage loans (MCh$) Days past due at end of the year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>= 90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>= 90	Total
PVG <= 40%	1,113,038	35,263	10,818	4,733	130,382	**1,294,234**	149	14	5	2	261	**431**
40% < PVG <= 80%	9,112,442	311,385	113,501	51,583	977,904	**10,566,815**	9,222	2,672	1,779	1,222	37,520	**52,415**
80% < PVG <= 90%	882,645	46,903	17,963	10,300	164,356	**1,122,167**	6,907	2,972	2,079	1,813	37,643	**51,414**
PVG > 90%	115,025	9,063	3,094	3,068	82,605	**212,855**	1,192	720	455	711	24,037	**27,115**
Total	**11,223,150**	**402,614**	**145,376**	**69,684**	**1,355,247**	**13,196,071**	**17,470**	**6,378**	**4,318**	**3,748**	**99,461**	**131,375**
Total MUS$	**13,137**	**471**	**170**	**82**	**1,587**	**15,447**	**21**	**8**	**5**	**4**	**116**	**154**

December 31, 2021

Loans tranche / Collateral Value (%)	Mortgages loans (MCh$) Days past due at end of the year						Allowances made for mortgage loans (MCh$) Days past due at end of the year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>= 90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>= 90	Total
PVG <= 40%	927,748	21,946	5,716	2,450	99,840	**1,057,700**	88	6	4	1	139	**238**
40% < PVG <= 80%	7,846,675	179,937	50,727	20,897	771,634	**8,869,870**	7,959	1,601	808	491	26,140	**36,999**
80% < PVG <= 90%	1,090,778	36,770	10,430	5,366	199,784	**1,343,128**	10,285	2,425	1,242	950	44,860	**59,762**
PVG > 90%	150,368	8,410	2,981	1,729	126,081	**289,569**	2,037	747	457	411	37,077	**40,729**
Total	**10,015,569**	**247,063**	**69,854**	**30,442**	**1,197,339**	**11,560,267**	**20,369**	**4,779**	**2,511**	**1,853**	**108,216**	**137,728**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

A summary of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans, as well as their allowances made by classification category is as follows:

Concentration of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses by classification category	Loans and advances to bank and commercial loans										
	Individual				Group			Total		Deductible provision for FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio	Subtotal	Normal Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio	Subtotal				
December 31, 2022	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**
Loans and advances to banks											
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Commercial interbank loans	728,949	-	-	**728,949**	-	-	-	**728,949**	**853**		
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	20,447	-	-	**20,447**	-	-	-	**20,447**	**24**		
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other receivables from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Subtotal	**749,396**	**-**	**-**	**749,396**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**749,396**	**877**		
Allowances	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**	**2**		
% Allowances	**0.23%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.23%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.23%**	**0.23%**		
Commercial loans											
Commercial loans	7,870,028	459,008	331,215	**8,660,251**	3,333,034	472,103	**3,805,137**	**12,465,388**	**14,591**		
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	534,393	10,205	1,491	**546,089**	12,492	151	**12,643**	**558,732**	**654**		
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	322,927	3,274	4,021	**330,222**	30,387	810	**31,197**	**361,419**	**423**		
Foreign trade credits between third countries	416	-	-	**416**	-	-	-	**416**	**1**		
Accounts receivable in current accounts	108,644	1,431	898	**110,973**	49,746	6,994	**56,740**	**167,713**	**196**		
Credit card debtors	319	-	-	**319**	4,651	656	**5,307**	**5,626**	**7**		
Factoring operations	242,538	2,981	-	**245,519**	17,452	559	**18,011**	**263,530**	**308**		
Commercial leasing transactions	645,592	85,784	30,215	**761,591**	162,132	12,652	**174,784**	**936,375**	**1,096**		
Student loans	-	-	-	-	941,946	150,619	**1,092,565**	**1,092,565**	**1,279**		
Other loans and receivables	2,047	488	4,463	**6,998**	865	725	**1,590**	**8,588**	**10**		
Subtotal	**9,726,904**	**563,171**	**372,303**	**10,662,378**	**4,552,705**	**645,269**	**5,197,974**	**15,860,352**	**18,565**	**15,860,352**	**18,565**
Allowances	**121,226**	**45,817**	**149,059**	**316,102**	**109,948**	**202,865**	**312,813**	**628,915**	**736**	**29,956**	**35**
% Allowances	**1.25%**	**8.14%**	**40.04%**	**2.96%**	**2.42%**	**31.44%**	**6.02%**	**3.97%**	**3.71%**	**0.19%**	**0.19%**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Concentration of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses by classification category	Loans and advances to bank and commercial loans								
	Individual				Group			Total	Deductible provision for FOGAPE
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio	Subtotal	Normal Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio	Subtotal		
December 31, 2021	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Loans and advances to banks									
Interbank liquidity loans	261,203	-	-	**261,203**	-	-	-	**261,203**	
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	4,151	-	-	**4,151**	-	-	-	**4,151**	
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other receivables from banks	537,056	-	-	**537,056**	-	-	-	**537,056**	
Subtotal	**802,410**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**	
Allowances	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	
% Allowances	**0.28%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.28%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.28%**	
Commercial loans									
Commercial loans	7,189,899	437,453	214,440	**7,841,792**	3,322,540	347,861	**3,670,401**	**11,512,193**	
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	711,657	5,228	1,853	**718,738**	6,032	-	**6,032**	**724,770**	
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	234,520	4,103	2,617	**241,240**	17,842	395	**18,237**	**259,477**	
Foreign trade credits between third countries	84	-	-	**84**	-	-	-	**84**	
Accounts receivable in current accounts	30,135	467	571	**31,173**	40,949	4,118	**45,067**	**76,240**	
Credit card debtors	180	5	1	**186**	1,573	237	**1,810**	**1,996**	
Factoring operations	331,825	3,134	-	**334,959**	7,422	133	**7,555**	**342,514**	
Commercial leasing transactions	631,135	92,905	21,607	**745,647**	111,524	8,734	**120,258**	**865,905**	
Student loans	-	-	-	-	831,936	111,945	**943,881**	**943,881**	
Other loans and receivables	1,889	195	757	**2,841**	508	241	**749**	**3,590**	
Subtotal	**9,131,324**	**543,490**	**241,846**	**9,916,660**	**4,340,326**	**473,664**	**4,813,990**	**14,730,650**	**14,730,650**
Allowances	**113,556**	**40,667**	**128,429**	**282,652**	**100,453**	**131,228**	**231,681**	**514,333**	**46,280**
% Allowances	**1.24%**	**7.48%**	**53.10%**	**2.85%**	**2.31%**	**27.70%**	**4.81%**	**3.49%**	**0.31%**

The detail of the individual normal, substandard and individual non-performing portfolio is presented on the following pages.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

The detail of the individual normal portfolio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Concentration of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses by classification category	Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans Individual							
	Normal Portfolio							
December 31, 2022	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Loans and advances to banks								
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	13,014	83,678	619,284	12,973	-	-	**728,949**	**853**
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	2,529	3,170	14,748	-	-	-	**20,447**	**24**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**15,543**	**86,848**	**634,032**	**12,973**	**-**	**-**	**749,396**	**877**
Allowances	**6**	**72**	**1,387**	**226**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**	**2**
% Allowances	**0.04%**	**0.08%**	**0.22%**	**1.74%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.23%**	**0.23%**
Commercial loans								
Commercial loans	129,040	488,920	1,761,451	1,910,431	1,551,415	2,028,771	**7,870,028**	**9,212**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	66,775	124,876	88,447	141,493	112,802	**534,393**	**626**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	94	-	19,481	90,868	121,909	90,575	**322,927**	**378**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	416	**416**	**1**
Accounts receivable in current accounts	27,402	25,265	41,308	6,241	2,401	6,027	**108,644**	**127**
Credit card debtors	283	7	6	1	2	20	**319**	-
Factoring operations	41,180	132,119	234	11,795	26,877	30,333	**242,538**	**284**
Commercial leasing transactions	-	40,225	8,914	136,550	197,620	262,283	**645,592**	**756**
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and receivables	36	352	247	230	338	844	**2,047**	**2**
Subtotal	**198,035**	**753,663**	**1,956,517**	**2,244,563**	**2,042,055**	**2,532,071**	**9,726,904**	**11,386**
Allowances	**71**	**606**	**2,886**	**17,501**	**35,089**	**65,073**	**121,226**	**142**
% Allowances	**0.04%**	**0.08%**	**0.15%**	**0.78%**	**1.72%**	**2.57%**	**1.25%**	**1.25%**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Concentration of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses by classification category	Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans Individual						
	Normal Portfolio						
December 31, 2021	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks							
Interbank liquidity loans	-	76,053	185,150	-	-	-	**261,203**
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	4,151	-	-	-	**4,151**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from banks	-	10,518	488,467	38,071	-	-	**537,056**
Subtotal	**-**	**86,571**	**677,768**	**38,071**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**
Allowances	**-**	**71**	**1,483**	**666**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**
% Allowances	**0.00%**	**0.08%**	**0.22%**	**1.75%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.28%**
Commercial loans							
Commercial loans	190,164	401,399	1,476,524	1,808,423	1,393,446	1,919,943	**7,189,899**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	164,879	229,877	112,173	102,968	101,760	**711,657**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	15,248	67,636	90,012	61,624	**234,520**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	84	**84**
Accounts receivable in current accounts	-	14,979	19	10,873	491	3,773	**30,135**
Credit card debtors	154	2	5	-	6	13	**180**
Factoring operations	37,111	180,148	56,874	11,042	23,592	23,058	**331,825**
Commercial leasing transactions	-	44,859	9,029	138,171	199,694	239,382	**631,135**
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and receivables	115	166	188	248	486	686	**1,889**
Subtotal	**227,544**	**806,432**	**1,787,764**	**2,148,566**	**1,810,695**	**2,350,323**	**9,131,324**
Allowances	**82**	**643**	**2,568**	**16,720**	**30,819**	**62,724**	**113,556**
% Allowances	**0.04%**	**0.08%**	**0.14%**	**0.78%**	**1.70%**	**2.67%**	**1.24%**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

The detail of the substandard portfolio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Concentration of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses by classification category	Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans					
	Individual					
	Substandard Portfolio					
December 31, 2022	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Loans and advances to banks						
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Allowances	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
% Allowances	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Commercial loans						
Commercial loans	347,768	58,370	4,113	48,757	**459,008**	**537**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	6,448	722	-	3,035	**10,205**	**12**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	2,746	528	-	-	**3,274**	**4**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable in current accounts	1,214	14	-	203	**1,431**	**2**
Credit card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring operations	1,805	1,176	-	-	**2,981**	**3**
Commercial leasing transactions	44,470	17,514	7,820	15,980	**85,784**	**100**
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and receivables	317	2	158	11	**488**	**1**
Subtotal	**404,768**	**78,326**	**12,091**	**67,986**	**563,171**	**659**
Allowances	**27,228**	**4,831**	**793**	**12,965**	**45,817**	**54**
% Allowances	**6.73%**	**6.17%**	**6.56%**	**19.07%**	**8.14%**	**8.14%**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Concentration of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses by classification category	Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans				
	Individual				
	Substandard Portfolio				
December 31, 2021	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks					
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from banks	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances	-	-	-	-	-
% Allowances	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Commercial loans					
Commercial loans	311,865	69,877	22,511	33,200	**437,453**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	5,228	-	-	-	**5,228**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	3,262	193	648	-	**4,103**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable in current accounts	262	205	-	-	**467**
Credit card debtors	2	1	1	1	**5**
Factoring operations	3,134	-	-	-	**3,134**
Commercial leasing transactions	41,125	27,253	18,754	5,773	**92,905**
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and receivables	88	2	105	-	**195**
Subtotal	**364,966**	**97,531**	**42,019**	**38,974**	**543,490**
Allowances	**24,275**	**5,808**	**6,655**	**3,929**	**40,667**
% Allowances	**6.65%**	**5.96%**	**15.84%**	**10.08%**	**7.48%**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

The detail of the individual nonperforming portfolio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Concentration of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses by classification category	Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans							
	Individual							
	Nonperforming portfolio							
December 31, 2022	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Loans and advances to banks								
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Allowances	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Commercial loans								
Commercial loans	103,670	20,000	43,047	20,702	111,302	32,494	**331,215**	**388**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	145	416	282	648	**1,491**	**2**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	615	-	-	-	1,085	2,321	**4,021**	**5**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable in current accounts	34	7	27	31	660	139	**898**	**1**
Credit card debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial leasing transactions	541	2,135	3,384	1,807	22,139	209	**30,215**	**35**
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and receivables	1	10	2	310	893	3,247	**4,463**	**5**
Subtotal	**104,861**	**22,152**	**46,605**	**23,266**	**136,361**	**39,058**	**372,303**	**436**
Allowances	**2,097**	**2,215**	**11,651**	**9,306**	**88,634**	**35,156**	**149,059**	**174**
% Allowances	**2.00%**	**10.00%**	**25.00%**	**40.00%**	**65.00%**	**90.01%**	**40.04%**	**40.04%**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Concentration of loans and advances to banks and commercial loans with allowances for loan losses by classification category	Loans and advances to banks and commercial loans						
	Individual						
	Nonperforming portfolio						
December 31, 2021	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks							
Interbank liquidity loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial interbank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current account overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% Allowances	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Commercial loans							
Commercial loans	33,951	25,542	1,502	9,304	92,253	51,888	**214,440**
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	-	-	138	270	749	696	**1,853**
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	-	-	-	-	272	2,345	**2,617**
Foreign trade credits between third countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable in current accounts	11	15	-	102	202	241	**571**
Credit card debtors	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
Factoring operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial leasing transactions	3,035	3,074	132	1,942	13,336	88	**21,607**
Student loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans and receivables	2	9	-	120	161	465	**757**
Subtotal	**36,999**	**28,640**	**1,772**	**11,739**	**106,973**	**55,723**	**241,846**
Allowances	**740**	**2,864**	**443**	**4,696**	**69,532**	**50,154**	**128,429**
% Allowances	**2.00%**	**10.00%**	**25.00%**	**40.00%**	**65.00%**	**90.01%**	**53.10%**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Below is the detail of the placements and their allowances constituted by tranche of days in arrears:

Credit risk concentration by days past due	Financial assets before allowances						Allowances								Net financial assets	
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Total	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	Total		
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation						
December 31, 2022	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Loans and advances to banks																
0 days	749,396	-	-	-	-	**749,396**	1,691	-	-	-	-	**1,691**			**747,705**	**875**
1 to 29 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Subtotal	**749,396**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**749,396**	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**			**747,705**	**875**
Commercial loans																
0 days	9,599,812	4,248,484	521,911	163,939	214,628	**14,748,774**	119,259	67,276	43,158	64,790	37,673	**332,156**			**14,416,618**	**16,875**
1 to 29 days	124,359	188,730	36,360	33,577	36,533	**419,559**	1,925	19,000	2,528	15,903	8,257	**47,613**			**371,946**	**435**
30 to 59 days	2,726	80,045	3,331	25,543	31,546	**143,191**	42	15,132	131	9,057	7,956	**32,318**			**110,873**	**130**
60 to 89 days	7	35,446	1,569	25,146	27,159	**89,327**	-	8,540	-	7,110	8,333	**23,983**			**65,344**	**76**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	124,098	335,403	**459,501**	-	-	-	52,199	140,646	**192,845**			**266,656**	**312**
Subtotal	**9,726,904**	**4,552,705**	**563,171**	**372,303**	**645,269**	**15,860,352**	**121,226**	**109,948**	**45,817**	**149,059**	**202,865**	**628,915**	**29,956**	**658,871**	**15,201,481**	**17,794**
Mortgage loans																
0 days	-	11,223,150	-	-	-	**11,223,150**	-	17,470	-	-	-	**17,470**			**11,205,680**	**13,117**
1 to 29 days	-	402,614	-	-	-	**402,614**	-	6,378	-	-	-	**6,378**			**396,236**	**464**
30 to 59 days	-	145,376	-	-	-	**145,376**	-	4,318	-	-	-	**4,318**			**141,058**	**165**
60 to 89 days	-	69,684	-	-	-	**69,684**	-	3,748	-	-	-	**3,748**			**65,936**	**77**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	1,355,247	**1,355,247**	-	-	-	-	99,461	**99,461**			**1,255,786**	**1,470**
Subtotal	**-**	**11,840,824**	**-**	**-**	**1,355,247**	**13,196,071**	**-**	**31,914**	**-**	**-**	**99,461**	**131,375**			**13,064,696**	**15,293**
Consumer loans																
0 days	-	1,873,730	-	-	185,654	**2,059,384**	-	68,036	-	-	58,776	**126,812**			**1,932,572**	**2,262**
1 to 29 days	-	61,947	-	-	37,927	**99,874**	-	18,551	-	-	18,622	**37,173**			**62,701**	**73**
30 to 59 days	-	26,190	-	-	28,126	**54,316**	-	13,860	-	-	16,776	**30,636**			**23,680**	**28**
60 to 89 days	-	13,602	-	-	22,218	**35,820**	-	8,455	-	-	15,028	**23,483**			**12,337**	**14**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	62,942	**62,942**	-	-	-	-	49,644	**49,644**			**13,298**	**16**
Subtotal	**-**	**1,975,469**	**-**	**-**	**336,867**	**2,312,336**	**-**	**108,902**	**-**	**-**	**158,846**	**267,748**			**2,044,588**	**2,393**
Total loans	**10,476,300**	**18,368,998**	**563,171**	**372,303**	**2,337,383**	**32,118,155**	**122,917**	**250,764**	**45,817**	**149,059**	**461,172**	**1,029,729**	**29,956**		**31,058,470**	**36,355**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Credit risk concentration by days past due	Financial assets before allowances						Allowances								Net financial assets
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Total	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	Total	
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
December 31, 2021	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks															
0 days	802,410	-	-	-	-	**802,410**	2,220	-	-	-	-	**2,220**			**800,190**
1 to 29 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
Subtotal	**802,410**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**			**800,190**
Commercial loans															
0 days	9,105,234	4,175,241	500,315	159,478	232,829	**14,173,097**	112,666	76,871	35,627	85,574	40,198	**350,936**			**13,822,161**
1 to 29 days	24,783	114,420	19,609	9,671	28,691	**197,174**	825	12,744	1,478	3,833	6,632	**25,512**			**171,662**
30 to 59 days	1,307	34,724	19,927	6,927	18,940	**81,825**	65	6,610	3,408	2,437	4,643	**17,163**			**64,662**
60 to 89 days	-	15,941	3,639	24,339	11,876	**55,795**	-	4,228	154	12,677	3,918	**20,977**			**34,818**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	41,431	181,328	**222,759**	-	-	-	23,908	75,837	**99,745**			**123,014**
Subtotal	**9,131,324**	**4,340,326**	**543,490**	**241,846**	**473,664**	**14,730,650**	**113,556**	**100,453**	**40,667**	**128,429**	**131,228**	**514,333**	**46,280**	**560,613**	**14,170,037**
Mortgage loans															
0 days	-	10,015,569	-	-	-	**10,015,569**	-	20,369	-	-	-	**20,369**			**9,995,200**
1 to 29 days	-	247,063	-	-	-	**247,063**	-	4,779	-	-	-	**4,779**			**242,284**
30 to 59 days	-	69,854	-	-	-	**69,854**	-	2,511	-	-	-	**2,511**			**67,343**
60 to 89 days	-	30,442	-	-	-	**30,442**	-	1,853	-	-	-	**1,853**			**28,589**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	1,197,339	**1,197,339**	-	-	-	-	108,216	**108,216**			**1,089,123**
Subtotal	**-**	**10,362,928**	**-**	**-**	**1,197,339**	**11,560,267**	**-**	**29,512**	**-**	**-**	**108,216**	**137,728**			**11,422,539**
Consumer loans															
0 days	-	1,655,510	-	-	160,693	**1,816,203**	-	54,584	-	-	51,736	**106,320**			**1,709,883**
1 to 29 days	-	45,819	-	-	27,294	**73,113**	-	12,754	-	-	13,373	**26,127**			**46,986**
30 to 59 days	-	16,682	-	-	14,819	**31,501**	-	8,520	-	-	8,752	**17,272**			**14,229**
60 to 89 days	-	7,704	-	-	9,252	**16,956**	-	4,830	-	-	6,160	**10,990**			**5,966**
>= 90 days	-	-	-	-	30,169	**30,169**	-	-	-	-	23,391	**23,391**			**6,778**
Subtotal	**-**	**1,725,715**	**-**	**-**	**242,227**	**1,967,942**	**-**	**80,688**	**-**	**-**	**103,412**	**184,100**			**1,783,842**
Total loans	**9,933,734**	**16,428,969**	**543,490**	**241,846**	**1,913,230**	**29,061,269**	**115,776**	**210,653**	**40,667**	**128,429**	**342,856**	**838,381**	**46,280**		**28,176,608**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

d) Portfolio sales:

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado sold new transactions and new payroll credits as part of the portfolio of University Credits with State Guarantee in the framework of the public bid on the Financing and Administration Service for Higher Education Studies Law No. 20,027. The bid model open to financial institutions is included in the respective tender documents, and allows the selling of a percentage of the portfolio to third parties. For the sold portfolio, BancoEstado partially transferred all the risks and benefits associated with that portfolio, maintaining only its administration service, which considers the generation of new loans and collection of loan installments. Loans sold are detailed as follows:

Sales at December 31, 2022	Number of transactions	Par value MCh$	Sale value MCh$	Allowances released MCh$	Financial income (loss) recognized MCh$	Payment received in advance MCh$ (*)
Bid lists	21,959	51,028	50,008	(1,020)	-	30,173
New credits based on prior years list	29,174	77,178	75,788	(1,390)	-	34,381
Others (**)	-	-	-	-	23,337	113,157
Total	**51,133**	**128,206**	**125,796**	**(2,410)**	**23,337**	**177,711**
Total MUS$		**150**	**147**	**(3)**	**27**	**208**

Sales at December 31, 2021	Number of transactions	Par value MCh$	Sale value MCh$	Allowances released MCh$	Financial income (loss) recognized MCh$	Payment received in advance MCh$ (*)
Bid lists	16,362	36,063	35,099	(964)	-	8,914
New credits based on prior years list	26,695	69,910	68,658	(1,233)	(19)	23,169
Others (**)					19,497	104,411
Total	**43,057**	**105,973**	**103,757**	**(2,197)**	**19,478**	**136,494**

(*) Payments received in advance is reflected in “Other liabilities” under unearned income, and is recorded in income over the deferral year, recognizing the equivalent of the effective rate of these operations.

(**) As of December 31, 2022, MCh$ 23,337 (MCh$ 19,497 as of December 31, 2021) has been recognized as gain or loss, amount reflected in the caption “Financial result for income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” of the Consolidated Statements of Income, according to the following detail:

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

Sale of portfolio	Balance 12/31/2020	Income received in advance 2021	Annual amortization 2021	Balance 12/31/2021	Income received in advance 2022	Annual amortization 2022	Balance 12/31/2022	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Year 2012	2,948	-	(1,536)	1,412	-	(1,412)	-	-
Year 2013	6,377	-	(2,125)	4,252	-	(2,125)	2,127	3
Year 2014	7,447	-	(1,961)	5,486	-	(1,961)	3,525	4
Year 2015	11,240	-	(2,317)	8,923	-	(2,317)	6,606	8
Year 2016	13,201	-	(2,222)	10,979	-	(2,222)	8,757	10
Year 2017	15,889	-	(2,291)	13,598	-	(2,291)	11,307	13
Year 2018	19,128	-	(2,436)	16,692	-	(2,436)	14,256	17
Year 2019	16,628	-	(1,884)	14,744	-	(1,884)	12,860	15
Year 2020	31,050	-	(2,230)	28,820	-	(3,144)	25,676	30
Year 2021	-	32,083	(495)	31,588	-	(2,564)	29,024	34
Year 2022	-	-	-	-	64,554	(981)	63,573	74
Total	**123,908**	**32,083**	**(19,497)**	**136,494**	**64,554**	**(23,337)**	**177,711**	**208**

NOTE 14 - INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the main investments in other companies are as follows:

	12/31/2022					12/31/2021		
	Owership	Equity		Total investment		Owership	Equity	Total investment
	%	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$
Investments valued at the equity method:								
Administrador Financiero Transantiago S.A.	21.0000	24	20,626	5	4,331	21.0000	19,158	4,023
Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A.	15.0021	9	7,354	1	1,103	15.0021	6,638	996
Operadora de Tarjetas de Créditos Nexus S.A. (*)	-	-	-	-	-	14.8149	11,471	1,699
Transbank S.A.	8.7188	130	110,929	12	9,672	8.7188	84,898	7,403
Servicios de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	14.5958	15	13,213	2	1,929	14.5958	12,499	1,824
Subtotal				20	17,035			15,945
Investments valued at market value:								
Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior S.A. (Bladex)				2	1,873			1,852
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago; Bolsa de Valores				2	1,781			1,761
Bolsa Electrónica de Chile				-	116			116
Sociedad de Telecomunicaciones Financieras Interbancarias Mundiales (SWIFT)				1	201			198
Subtotal				5	3,971			3,927
Total				**25**	**21,006**			**19,872**

(*) On September 30, 2022, BancoEstado sold its interest in this Company, see Note 5 letter oo).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 14 - INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

b) The detail of the movement of investments in registered companies during 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

Details	12/31/2022 MUS$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
Initial book value	24	19,872	17,987
Venta inversiones	(1)	(1,319)	-
Resultado por venta de inversiones	(1)	(660)	-
Capitalization	-	59	6
Acquisition of investments	-	-	2,616
Participation in the results	5	4,496	271
Dividends on investment results at market value	(1)	(720)	(671)
Provision for dividends from investments accounted for by the equity method	(1)	(778)	(198)
Exchange difference foreign currency shares	-	44	(132)
Other	-	12	(7)
Total	**25**	**21,006**	**19,872**

c) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, no impairment has been identified for these types of investments.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 15 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, this caption is composed of the following:

Item	Average estimated useful life	Years of remaining amortization	12/31/2022 Gross balance MCh$	12/31/2022 Accumulated amortization and impairment MCh$	12/31/2022 Net balance MCh$	12/31/2022 Net balance MUS$	12/31/2021 Net balance MCh$
Intangible assets acquired independently	3	2.9	196,496	(163,615)	32,881	38	34,718
Internally-generated intangible assets	3	1.1	118,967	(107,191)	11,776	14	19,031
Total			**315,463**	**(270,806)**	**44,657**	**52**	**53,749**

b) The detail of the movement of intangibles recorded during 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	Intangible assets acquired independently MCh$	Internally-generated intangible assets MCh$	Total MCh$	Total MUS$
Gross Balance				
Balance at January 1, 2021	180,140	118,941	299,081	
Purchases	7,792	3,389	11,181	
Disposals	(2,374)	(8)	(2,382)	
Impairment	-	-	-	
Transferred assets (*)	5,162	(4,921)	241	
Others	86	(1,850)	(1,764)	
Balances at December 31, 2021	190,806	115,551	306,357	
Balance at January 1, 2022	190,806	115,551	306,357	358
Purchases	8,568	3,849	12,417	15
Disposals	(1,861)	-	(1,861)	(2)
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Transferred assets (*)	(254)	68	(186)	-
Others	(763)	(501)	(1,264)	(2)
Balances at December 31, 2022	**196,496**	**118,967**	**315,463**	**369**

(*) Corresponds to the reclassification made in the year between property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 15 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Accumulated amortization and impairment	Intangible assets acquired independently MCh$	Internally-generated intangible assets MCh$	Total MCh$	Total MUS$
Balance at January 1, 2021	(149,907)	(72,780)	(222,687)	
Amortization for the year	(8,482)	(23,740)	(32,222)	
Increases and decreases from impairment	-	-	-	
Withdrawals / disposals	2,374	-	2,374	
Other	(73)	-	(73)	
Balances at December 31, 2021	(156,088)	(96,520)	(252,608)	
Balance at January 1, 2022	(156,088)	(96,520)	(252,608)	(296)
Amortization for the year	(9,356)	(10,674)	(20,030)	(23)
Increases and decreases from impairment	-	-	-	-
Withdrawals / disposals	1,859	-	1,859	2
Other	(30)	3	(27)	-
Balances at December 31, 2022	**(163,615)**	**(107,191)**	**(270,806)**	**(317)**

c) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets, detailed as follows:

Detail	Committed amount 12/31/2022 MUS$	Committed amount 12/31/2022 MCh$	Committed amount 12/31/2021 MCh$
Development Projects	-	149	1,973
Total	**-**	**149**	**1,973**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 16 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Item			
Gross Balance	771	659,148	617,682
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(391)	(334,143)	(290,969)
Net balance	**380**	**325,005**	**326,713**

b) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, movements and composition of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Property and plant	Equipment	Others	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Gross balance					
Balance at January 1, 2021	206,249	193,279	204,402	603,930	
Additions	170	5,200	29,147	34,517	
Withdrawals / disposals	-	(3,027)	(13,982)	(17,009)	
Transfers assets (*)	(1,720)	10,959	(9,313)	(74)	
Others	(2,324)	12	(1,370)	(3,682)	
Balances at December 31, 2021	202,375	206,423	208,884	617,682	
Balance at January 1, 2022	202,375	206,423	208,884	617,682	723
Additions	1,085	6,597	41,577	49,259	57
Withdrawals / disposals	-	(259)	(550)	(809)	(1)
Transfers assets (*)	2,037	615	(2,669)	(17)	-
Reclasification	-	-	(4,562)	(4,562)	(5)
Others	(179)	(40)	(2,186)	(2,405)	(3)
Balances at December 31, 2022	**205,318**	**213,336**	**240,494**	**659,148**	**771**

(*) Corresponds to the reclassification made in the year between property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 16 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	Property and plant	Equipment	Others	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at January 1, 2021	(30,203)	(141,153)	(83,921)	(255,277)	
Additions	(2,527)	(25,743)	(17,781)	(46,051)	
Withdrawals / disposals	-	2,617	7,348	9,965	
Others	-	182	212	394	
Balances at December 31, 2021	(32,730)	(164,097)	(94,142)	(290,969)	
Balance at January 1, 2022	(32,730)	(164,097)	(94,142)	(290,969)	(340)
Additions	(2,448)	(23,140)	(18,034)	(43,622)	(51)
Withdrawals / disposals	-	172	110	282	-
Others	2	577	(413)	166	-
Balances at December 31, 2022	**(35,176)**	**(186,488)**	**(112,479)**	**(334,143)**	**(391)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

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

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of right-of-use assets is as follows:

Composition of lease assets

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Item			
Gross Balance	168	143,572	136,344
Accumulated depreciation	(75)	(63,968)	(51,765)
Net balance	**93**	**79,604**	**84,579**

b) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, movements and compositions of right-of-use assets is as follows:

	Land and buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Gross Balance				
Balance at January 1, 2021	110,124	32,455	142,579	
Additions	1,411	2,007	3,418	
Withdrawals / disposals	(3,033)	(1,377)	(4,410)	
Transfers (*)	-	(167)	(167)	
Other	613	(5,689)	(5,076)	
Balances at December 31, 2021	**109,115**	**27,229**	**136,344**	
Balance at January 1, 2022	109,115	27,229	136,344	160
Additions	9,908	3,268	13,176	15
Withdrawals / disposals	(7,712)	(1,470)	(9,182)	(11)
Transfers (*)	-	203	203	-
Reclasification	-	4,562	4,562	5
Other	(1,144)	(387)	(1,531)	(1)
Balances at December 31, 2022	**110,167**	**33,405**	**143,572**	**168**

(*) Corresponds to the reclassification made in the year between property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 17 - RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

	Land and buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2021	(23,169)	(18,227)	(41,396)	
Depreciation	(11,144)	(1,390)	(12,534)	
Withdrawals / disposals	1,027	1,377	2,404	
Other	-	(239)	(239)	
Balances at December 31, 2021	**(33,286)**	**(18,479)**	**(51,765)**	
Balance at January 1, 2022	(33,286)	(18,479)	(51,765)	(61)
Depreciation	(11,419)	(2,221)	(13,640)	(16)
Withdrawals / disposals	273	1,372	1,645	2
Reclasification	1,825	(1,825)	-	-
Other	471	(679)	(208)	-
Balances at December 31, 2022	**(42,136)**	**(21,832)**	**(63,968)**	**(75)**

c) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, movements and compositions of lease liabilities is as follows:

Lease liabilities	**12/31/2022**		**12/31/2021**
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Balance as of January 1	97	83,295	93,734
Financial interest for right-of-use assets	2	1,299	1,762
Payment of leasing installments	(16)	(13,650)	(13,816)
New contracts	12	9,908	1,411
Cancellation of contract	(4)	(3,338)	(1,995)
Others	3	2,811	2,199
Total	**94**	**80,325**	**83,295**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 17 - RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

d) As of December 31,2022 and 2021, the detail of future cash flows from lease liabilities is as follows:

	Maturity of Lease liabilities								
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Balances at December 31, 2022	60	910	2,077	8,743	21,394	15,132	32,009	80,325	94
Balances at December 31, 2021	-	803	1,735	7,623	19,507	17,230	36,397	83,295	

e) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has no expenses for short-term or low value lease obligations.

f) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of revenue from lease contracts is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Revenue from lease contracts	1	736	1,260
Total	**1**	**736**	**1,260**

g) As of December 31, 2022, movements in sub-leases is detailed as follows:

	2022	
	MUS$	MCh$
Sublease receivable		
Balance as of January 1	-	-
Interest receivable	-	64
Payment of sublease payments	-	(194)
New sublease contracts	4	3,584
Contract terminations	-	-
Other	-	-
Balance at December 31	**4**	**3,454**

During 2022, BancoEstado sub-leased the offices where the New York Branch was located through the close of its business operations.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 17 - RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022, future cash flows from accounts receivable and sub-leases are detailed as follows:

	Maturity of sublease receivable								
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Balances at December 31, 2022	-	42	84	332	997	1,176	823	3,454	4

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - TAXES

a) Current taxes:

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has recorded the provision for first category income tax of MCh$ 787,289 and MCh$ 517,406 charged to income, respectively, which considers the additional tax of 40% in accordance with Decree Law No. 2,398. This provision is presented net of monthly provisional payments and other credits, as detailed below:

	12/31/2022				12/31/2021	
	Asset		Liabilities		Asset	Liabilities
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax	-	(387)	(362)	(309,690)	(9,907)	(192,538)
Article No. 2 D.L. No. 2,398	-	-	(559)	(477,212)	-	(314,961)
Non-deductible expenses Article No. 21	-	(1)	-	(9)	(6)	-
Income tax on equity (*)	-	-	219	186,950	-	(193,213)
Less:						
Monthly provisional payments	3	2,303	483	412,942	12,257	134,405
Credit for training expenses	-	635	3	2,051	572	1,981
Others	-	369	-	26	600	-
Total	**3**	**2,919**	**(216)**	**(184,942)**	**3,516**	**(564,326)**

(*) Corresponds to income taxes of the 1st category of the Income Tax Law and Article No. 2 D.L. No. 2,398, credited and/or debited to shareholders' equity for the cash flow hedge accounting.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - TAXES (Continued)

b) Tax effect on income:

Tax expense during 2022 and 2021 is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax expenses			
Income tax	(362)	(310,077)	(202,445)
Article No. 2 D.L. No. 2,398	(559)	(477,212)	(314,961)
First category sole tax		-	-
Credit (charge) for deferred taxes:			
Generation and reversal of temporary differences	426	364,197	221,937
Tax (loss) benefit from prior years	(46)	(39,125)	(2,881)
Subtotal	(541)	(462,217)	(298,350)
Taxes from disallowed expenses Article No. 21	-	(10)	(6)
Other	(4)	(3,928)	(4,714)
Net charge to income for income tax	**(545)**	**(466,155)**	**(303,070)**

c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

The reconciliation between the income tax rate to the effective rate applied in determining the tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021	
	Tax rate	Amount		Tax rate	Amount
	%	MCh$	MUS$	%	MCh$
Income before taxes	65.0%	765,884	896	65.0%	443,169
Permanent differences	(25.4%)	(299,739)	(351)	(19.2%)	(140,093)
Additions or deductions:					
Sole tax (disallowed expenses)	-	10	-	-	(6)
Non-deductible expenses (financial and non-taxable expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
Incentives of taxes not recognized in the statement of income	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Company's	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Effective tax rate and income tax expense	**39.6%**	**466,155**	**545**	**45.8%**	**303,070**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - TAXES (Continued)

d) Effect of deferred taxes on equity:

Deferred taxes recognized with a debit (credit) to equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022						12/31/2021		
	Debit		Credit		Net		Debit	Credit	Net
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(1)	(1,259)	(1)	(1,259)	38,013	-	38,013
Impairment of credit risk - IFRS 9	4	3,154	-	-	4	3,154	9,476	-	9,476
Employee benefit plans	17	14,910	-	-	17	14,910	5,381	-	5,381
Allowances for revolving credit facilities	1	733		-	1	733	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	(14)	-	(14)	-	-	-
Total debit (credit) in equity	**22**	**18,797**	**(1)**	**(1,273)**	**21**	**17,524**	**52,870**	**-**	**52,870**

e) Deferred tax effect:

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the accumulated effects of deferred taxes are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Allowances for loan losses	668	570,253	500,317
Accrued vacation	38	32,210	27,303
Provisions associated with employees	40	33,803	21,957
Severance indemnity	59	50,212	45,669
Tax loss (*)	4	3,754	3,355
Suspended interest and indexation	190	162,433	142,996
Other provisions	786	671,221	502,010
Bond placement premiums	89	75,949	83,661
Property, plant and equipment, net	6	5,521	-
Leasing operations, net	17	14,770	-
Fair value	35	29,826	45,646
Other	162	137,940	104,691
Subtotal	**2,094**	**1,787,892**	**1,477,605**
Intangibles	(21)	(18,024)	(20,492)
Property, plant and equipment, net	-	-	(12,398)
Leasing operations, net	-	-	(6,058)
Subtotal	**(21)**	**(18,024)**	**(38,948)**
Total net	**2,073**	**1,769,868**	**1,438,657**

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred taxes assets	2,073	1,770,538	1,438,664
Deferred taxes liabilities	-	(670)	(7)
Total net	**2,073**	**1,769,868**	**1,438,657**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - TAXES (Continued)

(*) The Bank and its Subsidiaries have recognized deferred taxes for tax losses because there is no expiration date for them and Management believes sufficient future tax revenue will exist, which will allow the use of the related tax benefit.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's asset position is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax asset LIR rate	805	687,157	559,539
Deferred tax asset D.L. No. 2,398	1,268	1,082,711	879,118
Total net deferred tax assets	**2,073**	**1,769,868**	**1,438,657**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - TAXES (Continued)

f) Effect of deferred income tax and income tax on equity:

	Current year			Previous year		
	12/31/2021 MCh$	Variation MCh$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2020 MCh$	Variation MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
Asset						
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	38,013	(39,272)	(1,259)	-	-	-
Cash flow hedging	-	-	-	55,876	(193,213)	(137,337)
Impairment for credit risk - IFRS 9	7,116	(3,962)	3,154	9,476	(2,360)	7,116
Allowances for revolving credit facilities	-	733	733	-	-	-
Employee benefit plans	5,381	9,529	14,910	18,557	(13,176)	5,381
Subtotal	**50,510**	**(32,972)**	**17,538**	**83,909**	**(208,749)**	**(124,840)**
Liabilities						
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(7,617)	45,630	38,013
Cash flow hedging	(137,337)	186,950	49,613	-	-	-
Other	-	(14)	(14)	-	-	-
Subtotal	**(137,337)**	**186,936**	**49,599**	**(7,617)**	**45,630**	**38,013**
Total Net MCh$	**(86,827)**	**153,964**	**67,137**	**76,292**	**(163,119)**	**(86,827)**
Total Net MUS$	**(102)**	**181**	**79**			

	12/31/2021 MCh$	Variation MCh$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2020 MCh$	Variation MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	5,381	9,515	14,896	18,557	(13,176)	5,381
Income taxes on other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income	(99,324)	147,678	48,354	48,259	(147,583)	(99,324)
Reclassification of deferred income tax in equity to profit or loss (1)	7,116	(3,229)	3,887	9,476	(2,360)	7,116
Total Net MCh$	**(86,827)**	**153,964**	**67,137**	**76,292**	**(163,119)**	**(86,827)**
Total Net MUS$	**(102)**	**181**	**79**			

(1) For comparative purposes, the variance in 2021 was recorded in profit or loss for the year.

g) **Tax associated with discontinued operations:**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado does not record taxes associated with discontinued operations.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - TAXES (Continued)

h) Provisions and write-offs for tax purposes

Pursuant to Joint Circular No. 47 issued by Servicio de Impuestos Internos and No. 3,478 issued by Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, dated August 18, 2009, the movements and effects generated by the application of Article No. 31 No. 4 of the Income Tax Law are indicated below.

As of December 31, 2022, the detail is as follows:

A. Loans and accounts receivable from customers, and Loans and advance to banks	**(*) Financial value of assets**	**Tax value of assets**			
		Total	**Total**	**Past-due portfolio with guarantee**	**Past-due portfolio without guarantee**
Loans as of December 31, 2022	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Commercial and loans and advance to banks	15,409,843	18,242	15,584,343	68,318	133,998
Consumer	2,312,336	2,707	2,313,038	1,615	19,546
Mortgage	13,196,071	15,541	13,277,004	103,337	-

B. Provisions for loan losses from past-due portfolio	**Balance at 01.01.2022**	**Write-off against provisions**	**Provisions established**	**Provisions Released**	**Balance at 12.31.2022**	
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**
Commercial	61,346	(30,481)	117,376	(14,243)	157	133,998
Consumer	7,316	(5,693)	19,545	(1,622)	23	19,546
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Direct write-offs and recoveries	**MCh$**
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4 section 2	210,995
Forgiving (renegotiation)/ release of provisions	-
Recoveries or renegotiations write-off credits	-

D. Application of Art. 31 No. 4 sections 1 and 3	**MCh$**
(Other write-offs/forgiving)	
Write-off section 1	-
Forgiving (impaired credits)	-

(*) Corresponds to BancoEstado stand-alone balances only (excluding factoring and lease transactions), i.e. it does not include Subsidiaries.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - TAXES (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021, the detail is as follows:

A. Loans and accounts receivable from customers, and Loans and advance to banks	**(*) Financial value of assets**	**Tax value of assets**		
		Total	**Past-due portfolio with guarantee**	**Past-due portfolio without guarantee**
Loans as of December 31, 2021	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Commercial and loans and advance to banks	14,324,641	14,501,087	22,266	61,346
Consumer	1,967,942	1,968,244	488	7,316
Mortgage	11,560,267	11,606,052	130,177	-

B. Provisions for loan losses from past-due portfolio	**Balance at 01.01.2021 MCh$**	**Write-off against provisions MCh$**	**Provisions established MCh$**	**Provisions Released MCh$**	**Balance at 12.31.2021 MCh$**
Commercial	111,421	(53,621)	50,657	(47,111)	61,346
Consumer	3,966	(3,230)	7,315	(735)	7,316
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-

C. Direct write-offs and recoveries	**MCh$**
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4 section 2	148,246
Forgiving (renegotiation)/ release of provisions	-
Recoveries or renegotiations write-off credits	-

D. Application of Art. 31 No. 4 sections 1 and 3	**MCh$**
(Other write-offs/forgiving)	
Write-off section 1	-
Forgiving (impaired credits)	-

(*) Corresponds to BancoEstado stand-alone balances only (excluding factoring and lease transactions), i.e. it does not include Subsidiaries.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 19 - OTHER ASSETS

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, “Other assets” are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Leased assets (1)	**91**	**77,597**	**50,579**
Other assets	**1,153**	**984,796**	**623,182**
Cash collateral provided for derivative financial transactions	896	765,126	364,319
Accounts receivable from third parties (2)	94	80,161	59,025
Prepaid expenses	61	52,580	68,130
Assets from revenue from ordinary activities from contracts with customers	32	27,081	32,200
Debtors for intermediation of financial instruments	26	22,170	-
Pending operations	17	14,223	56,075
Various accounts	11	9,141	18,482
VAT tax credit	2	2,020	10,800
Other cash collateral provided	2	1,833	1,842
Other assets	12	10,461	12,309
Total	**1,244**	**1,062,393**	**673,761**

(1) Corresponds to property, plant and equipment available to be delivered under a finance lease.
(2) Accounts receivable from third parties include the account receivable for the sub-lease of the offices where the New York Branch was located, through its close (See Note 17).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 20 - NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSABLE GROUPS FOR SALE AND LIABILITIES INCLUDED IN DISPOSABLE GROUPS FOR SALE

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of “Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale” is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Assets received in payment or foreclosed	**1**	**927**	**641**
Assets received in payment	-	-	-
Assets foreclosed at judicial auction	1	927	641
Provisions on assets received in payment or foreclosed (*)	-	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-
Disposable groups for sale	-	-	-
Total	**1**	**927**	**641**

(*) Provisions for assets received in lieu of payment or foreclosed in payment of obligations are recorded as indicated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks Chapter B-5 No. 3, which implies recognizing a provision for the difference between the initial amount plus additions and its realizable value, when the former is higher.

b) The movements in the provisions on assets received in lieu of payment or foreclosed, during 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

Provisions on assets received in payment or foreclosed	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Balance as of January 1	-	-	12
Provisions	-	4	23
Application of provisions	-	(4)	(35)
Release of provisions	-	-	-
Balance	-	-	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 20 - NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSABLE GROUPS FOR SALE AND LIABILITIES INCLUDED IN DISPOSABLE GROUPS FOR SALE (Continued)

c) Movements in non-current assets and disposal groups for sale, during years ended 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	Assets foreclosed at judicial auction		
	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1	1	641	1,754
Additions	2	2,274	2,410
Sale / divestitures	(2)	(1,988)	(3,523)
Ending balance	**1**	**927**	**641**

d) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado does not record “Liabilities included in disposal groups for sale”.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 21 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

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

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial derivative contracts	3,005	2,567,174	1,772,206
Other financial instruments	-	-	-
Total	**3,005**	**2,567,174**	**1,772,206**

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank maintains the following portfolio of derivative instruments held for trading at fair value through profit or loss:

a.1) By type of derivative:

12/31/2022	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value Liabilities	
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Forwards	-	4,123,189	3,222,302	5,127,510	1,537,433	125,516	312,656	907	774,600
Swaps	-	2,234,669	1,766,518	7,162,342	8,272,314	5,959,132	6,937,501	2,097	1,791,836
Call options	-	-	2,307	7,304	-	-	-	-	265
Put options	-	427	4,272	2,947	-	-	-	1	473
Total	**-**	**6,358,285**	**4,995,399**	**12,300,103**	**9,809,747**	**6,084,648**	**7,250,157**	**3,005**	**2,567,174**

12/31/2021	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Forwards	-	4,652,072	5,286,933	5,589,530	1,318,435	75,547	176,399	834,040
Swaps	-	719,024	1,188,591	3,816,312	5,055,724	2,149,452	5,478,541	938,136
Call options	-	-	676	-	-	-	-	22
Put options	-	75	763	1,555	-	-	-	8
Total	**-**	**5,371,171**	**6,476,963**	**9,407,397**	**6,374,159**	**2,224,999**	**5,654,940**	**1,772,206**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 21 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Continued)

a.2) By type of risk:

12/31/2022	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value Liabilities	
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Interest rate	-	2,557,474	3,220,355	9,996,648	9,178,950	5,942,101	6,930,568	2,337	1,996,322
Currency	-	3,774,754	1,742,835	2,242,800	457,970	72,867	44,424	609	520,074
Interest rate and currency	-	25,630	25,630	50,404	172,827	69,680	275,165	58	50,040
Other	-	427	6,579	10,251	-	-	-	1	738
Total	**-**	**6,358,285**	**4,995,399**	**12,300,103**	**9,809,747**	**6,084,648**	**7,250,157**	**3,005**	**2,567,174**

12/31/2021	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value Liabilities
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest rate	-	1,220,035	2,612,816	5,596,212	6,067,866	2,102,825	5,440,478	1,055,477
Currency	-	4,142,614	3,862,708	3,647,308	228,921	75,547	9,292	680,084
Interest rate and currency	-	8,447	-	162,322	77,372	46,627	205,170	36,615
Other	-	75	1,439	1,555	-	-	-	30
Total	**-**	**5,371,171**	**6,476,963**	**9,407,397**	**6,374,159**	**2,224,999**	**5,654,940**	**1,772,206**

The main purpose of Trading Derivatives is to generate profits in the short term, leveraging the margins and price fluctuations of rates and currencies in the market. The gains and/or losses generated from the operation with these instruments are recorded in the profit or loss for the year.

Among the different types of trading derivatives that the Bank currently has, the following stand out:

Forwards, where a transaction is agreed in the future, for which they generate a right and an obligation payable on the date agreed upon. The two main categories are Currency Forwards and Rate Forwards (FRA).

Swaps, where more than one right and more than one obligation are assumed for each transaction. As its name suggests, it is an exchange of a series of rights and obligations. There are two main categories, Cross Currency Swaps (CCS) and Interest Rate Swaps (IRS).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balances presented in the caption "Financial liabilities at amortized cost" are as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	17,602	15,037,612	17,265,263
Deposits and other time deposits	20,888	17,845,104	15,015,068
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	1,384	1,182,342	1,112,794
Bank borrowings	5,400	4,612,921	4,325,079
Debt financial instruments issued	9,735	8,316,753	7,692,789
Other financial liabilities	188	160,407	120,180
Total	**55,197**	**47,155,139**	**45,531,173**

a) The detail of deposits and other on-demand liabilities is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Current accounts			
Current accounts of local banks	5	4,039	18,573
Current accounts of other legal entities	7,801	6,664,710	6,160,086
Current accounts for individuals	1,777	1,518,034	2,261,107
Demand deposit accounts	5,968	5,098,324	7,211,648
Other demand deposits	319	272,473	301,202
Other demand obligations	1,732	1,480,032	1,312,647
Total	**17,602**	**15,037,612**	**17,265,263**

b) The detail of deposits and other time deposits is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Time deposits	9,204	7,863,339	4,383,583
Term savings accounts	11,669	9,969,142	10,615,605
Other term accounts payable	15	12,623	15,880
Total	**20,888**	**17,845,104**	**15,015,068**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

c) Liabilities for repurchase agreements

The Bank obtains funds by selling financial instruments, committing to buy them on future dates, plus interest at a predetermined rate. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the obligation for instruments sold under a repurchase agreement is as follows:

	Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending 12/31/2022								
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Transactions with local banks									
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with foreign banks									
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities in the country									
Contracts of resale	-	1,181,472	430	440	-	-	-	**1,182,342**	**1,384**
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities abroad									
Contracts of resale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**1,181,472**	**430**	**440**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,182,342**	**1,384**

	Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending 12/31/2021							
	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transactions with local banks								
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with Banco Central de Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with foreign banks								
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities in the country								
Contracts of resale	-	1,112,067	477	250	-	-	-	**1,112,794**
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with other entities abroad								
Contracts of resale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities lending fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**1,112,067**	**477**	**250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,112,794**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

d) Bank borrowings

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the breakdown of bank borrowings is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans from local financial institutions:			
Scotiabank Chile	-	-	580
SubTotal	**-**	**-**	**580**
Loans obtained from the Banco Central de Chile:			
Ohers obligations with the Banco Central de Chile	4,667	3,986,826	3,989,726
SubTotal	**4,667**	**3,986,826**	**3,989,726**
Loans from foreign financial institutions:			
Agricultural Bank of China, The	-	386	597
Axis Bank Limited	-	244	96
Banco Comercial Portugues	-	-	249
Banco de la Produccion S.A.	-	-	215
Banco Santander (Brasil) S.A.	-	162	274
Banco Santander S.A. Singapore	5	4,040	9,333
Bancolombia S.A.	-	-	540
Bank of America, N.A	-	-	376
Bank of China	10	8,434	7,448
Bank of Communications Co. Ltd.	1	947	671
Bank of Taiwan	1	582	-
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	1	859	91
BBVA Bancomer S.A.	1	667	320
China Citic Bank	-	-	4,301
China Construction Bank Corporation	-	55	284
China Merchants Bank	-	-	186
Citibank, N.A. Sri Lanka	-	54	198
Citibank Taiwan Ltd	-	-	732
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	-	63	613
Commerzbank AG	-	-	221
Industrial Comercial Bank of China	1	778	21
Intesa Sanpaolo Spa	2	1,488	-
Kbc Bank NV	-	162	1,415
Keb Hana Bank	-	36	1,096
Mega International Commercial Bank	-	-	289
Rabobank Nederland	-	-	694
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan)	-	183	-
State Bank of India	-	-	807
Türk Ekonomi Bankasi	-	187	-
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	1	560	-
Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi A.S.	-	353	-
Other	1	437	1,013
SubTotal	**24**	**20,677**	**32,080**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Borrowings abroad:			
Banco de Crédito del Perú	-	-	253
Banco Latinoamericano de exp	-	-	47,305
Bayerische Landesbank	25	21,435	-
Caixa D'estalvis I Pensions	123	105,237	10,517
Citibank N.A.	102	86,697	-
Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufba	89	76,277	89,121
The Bank of Nova Scotia	152	129,457	84,522
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.	218	186,315	70,975
SubTotal	**709**	**605,418**	**302,693**
Total	**5,400**	**4,612,921**	**4,325,079**

e) Debt financial instruments issued and other financial liabilities

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, debt financial instruments issued and other financial liabilities are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt financial instruments issued:			
Letters of credit	449	383,946	435,179
Bonds	9,286	7,932,807	7,257,610
Subtotal	9,735	8,316,753	7,692,789
Other Financial Liabilities:			
Liabilities to the public sector	-	-	-
Other local financial liabilities	185	157,610	120,180
Other foreign financial liabilities	3	2,797	-
Subtotal	188	160,407	120,180
Total	**9,923**	**8,477,160**	**7,812,969**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

e.1) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, movements in debt financial instruments issued are as follows:

		12/31/2022				12/31/2021	
		MUS$		MCh$		MCh$	
Balance as of January 1			**9,005**		**7,692,789**		**7,982,121**
Placements							
	Current foreign currency bonds	-		-		69,671	
	Current bonds in U.F.	1,568		1,339,272		-	
	Commercial Paper	2,030		1,734,407		419,902	
	Current bonds		**3,598**		**3,073,679**		**489,573**
Maturities:							
	Current bonds in U.F.	(559)		(477,509)		(380,604)	
	Current bonds in Chilean pesos	(181)		(154,500)		(6,750)	
	Current foreign currency bonds	(669)		(571,559)		(64,111)	
	Commercial Paper	(1,950)		(1,665,603)		(1,072,835)	
	Current bonds		**(3,359)**		**(2,869,171)**		**(1,524,300)**
	Letters of credit	(112)		(95,505)		(110,221)	
	Letters of credit		**(112)**		**(95,505)**		**(110,221)**
Other:							
	Accrued interest	4		3,660		1,831	
	Accrued adjustments	442		377,120		171,785	
	Other	157		134,181		682,000	
			603		**514,961**		**855,616**
Total			**9,735**		**8,316,753**		**7,692,789**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST (Continued)

e.2) The detail of the current bonds issued and placed as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

Currency	December 31, 2022						
	Amount Placed in Currency of Origin	Quantity of Intruments	Up to 10 years	More than 10 to 20 years	More than 20 years	Total	
			MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Unidad de Fomento	138,000,000	60	3,109,074	1,135,404	614,557	4,859,035	5,688
U.S. dollar	950,000,000	3	817,273	-	-	817,273	957
Yen	78,000,000,000	7	439,249	64,565	-	503,814	590
Euro	299,000,000	6	274,511	-	-	274,511	321
Swiss franc	475,000,000	4	438,316	-	-	438,316	513
Australian dollar	715,000,000	8	325,508	93,928	-	419,436	491
Hong Kong dollar	1,320,000,000	2	78,928	66,759	-	145,687	170
Colombian peso	300,000,000,000	2	62,472	-	-	62,472	73
Commercial Paper USD	485,743,000	23	412,263	-	-	412,263	483
Subtotal current bonds		**115**	**5,957,594**	**1,360,656**	**614,557**	**7,932,807**	**9,286**

Currency	December 31, 2021					
	Amount Placed in Currency of Origin	Quantity of Intruments	Up to 10 years	More than 10 to 20 years	More than 20 years	Total
			MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Unidad de Fomento	113,000,000	45	2,881,929	161,319	543,792	3,587,040
Chilean peso	150,000,000,000	3	149,324	-	-	149,324
U.S. dollar	1,450,000,000	4	1,234,925	-	-	1,234,925
Yen	78,000,000,000	7	496,707	73,065	-	569,772
Euro	299,000,000	6	93,135	193,480	-	286,615
Swiss franc	475,000,000	4	436,725	-	-	436,725
Australian dollar	715,000,000	8	342,485	98,870	-	441,355
Hong Kong dollar	1,320,000,000	2	77,967	65,998	-	143,965
Colombian peso	300,000,000,000	2	72,967	-	-	72,967
Commercial Paper USD	396,040,836	11	334,922	-	-	334,922
Subtotal current bonds		**92**	**6,121,086**	**592,732**	**543,792**	**7,257,610**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 23 - REGULATORY CAPITAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ISSUED

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balances presented in the caption "Regulatory capital financial instruments issued" are as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Subordinated bonds	1,423	1,215,437	1,082,186
Bonds with no fixed maturity	-	-	-
Preferred stock	-	-	-
Total	**1,423**	**1,215,437**	**1,082,186**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, subordinated bonds record the following movements:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Beginning balance	**1,267**	**1,082,186**	**1,024,209**
New issues made	39	33,744	30,338
Transaction costs	-	(16)	(4)
Accrued interest at the effective interest rate	2	1,565	401
Modification in issuance conditions	-	-	-
Payment of interest to the holder	(47)	(40,064)	(37,561)
Payment of principal to holder	(46)	(39,157)	(33,855)
Adjustments accrued by the U.F. and/or exchange rate	135	115,309	48,158
Exchange difference	-	-	-
Conversion to common stock	-	-	-
Other	73	61,870	50,500
Ending balance	**1,423**	**1,215,437**	**1,082,186**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado has not issued bonds without a fixed maturity date.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 23 - REGULATORY CAPITAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ISSUED (Continued)

The detail of the subordinated bonds owed by BancoEstado as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

12/31/2022

SUBORDINATED BONDS

Series of instrument allocation	Currency of issue	Amount of the allocation in the currency of issuance	Annual issuance rate	Time of issuance	Date of allocation	Expiration date	Balance due in currency of issue	Equivalent balance due MCh$	Equivalent balance due MUS$
BSUB00000000001	UF	4,000,000	6.50%	25 años	8/18/1999	7/1/2024	677,677	23,794	28
BSUB00000000004	UF	2,500,000	4.80%	22 años	6/30/2003	6/1/2025	498,414	17,500	20
BSUB00000000005	UF	4,000,000	4.50%	22 años	4/4/2005	4/1/2027	1,387,110	48,703	57
BSUB00000000006	UF	2,000,000	4.50%	25 años	1/6/2006	1/1/2031	1,091,193	38,313	45
BSUB00000000007	UF	2,500,000	4.50%	25 años	8/2/2006	8/1/2031	1,439,170	50,531	59
BSUB00000000010	UF	2,500,000	4.00%	24 años	5/15/2007	8/1/2031	1,425,228	50,041	59
BSUB00000000016	UF	2,000,000	4.00%	25 años	5/27/2008	3/1/2033	1,249,957	43,887	51
BSUB00000000023	UF	3,000,000	4.50%	28 años	6/30/2010	1/1/2038	3,288,879	115,476	135
BSUB00000000024	UF	2,000,000	4.00%	30 años	6/8/2011	1/1/2041	2,094,775	73,550	86
BSUB00000000025	UF	2,000,000	4.00%	30 años	8/7/2013	7/1/2041	2,160,247	75,848	89
BSUB00000000026	UF	2,000,000	4.00%	30 años	9/4/2013	1/1/2042	2,165,763	76,042	89
BSUB00000000037	UF	2,000,000	3.50%	30 años	12/13/2013	12/1/2043	2,037,371	71,534	84
BSUB00000000038	UF	2,000,000	3.50%	31 años	6/18/2014	1/1/2045	2,165,436	76,031	89
BSUB00000000039	UF	2,000,000	3.50%	32 años	7/28/2014	1/1/2046	2,310,296	81,117	95
BSUB00000000040	UF	2,000,000	3.50%	33 años	9/25/2014	1/1/2047	2,194,721	77,059	90
BSUB00000000054	UF	2,000,000	3.30%	34 años	8/10/2018	5/1/2050	2,225,845	78,152	91
BSUB00000000055	UF	2,000,000	3.30%	34 años	10/12/2018	9/1/2050	2,178,315	76,483	90
BSUB00000000098	UF	1,000,000	2.00%	9 años	7/15/2020	4/1/2028	1,093,483	38,393	45
BSUB00000000099	UF	1,000,000	2.00%	9 años	10/26/2021	6/1/2028	924,872	32,473	38
BSUB00000000100	UF	1,000,000	2.00%	10 años	8/2/2022	8/1/2029	974,832	34,226	40
BSUB00000000101	UF	1,000,000	2.00%	10 años	11/13/2019	9/1/2029	1,033,424	36,284	43
Total subordinated bonds		**44,500,000**					**34,617,008**	**1,215,437**	**1,423**

12/31/2021

SUBORDINATED BONDS

Series of instrument allocation	Currency of issue	Amount of the allocation in the currency of issuance	Annual issuance rate	Time of issuance	Date of allocation	Expiration date	Balance due in currency of issue	Equivalent balance due MCh$
BSUB00000000001	UF	4,000,000	6.50%	25 years	8/18/1999	7/1/2024	981,752	30,426
BSUB00000000004	UF	2,500,000	4.80%	22 years	6/30/2003	6/1/2025	678,876	21,040
BSUB00000000005	UF	4,000,000	4.50%	22 years	4/4/2005	4/1/2027	1,661,772	51,501
BSUB00000000006	UF	2,000,000	4.50%	25 years	1/6/2006	1/1/2031	1,194,872	37,031
BSUB00000000007	UF	2,500,000	4.50%	25 years	8/2/2006	8/1/2031	1,568,677	48,616
BSUB00000000010	UF	2,500,000	4.00%	24 years	5/15/2007	8/1/2031	1,556,111	48,227
BSUB00000000016	UF	2,000,000	4.00%	25 years	5/27/2008	3/1/2033	1,343,492	41,637
BSUB00000000023	UF	3,000,000	4.50%	28 years	6/30/2010	1/1/2038	3,318,146	102,835
BSUB00000000024	UF	2,000,000	4.00%	30 years	6/8/2011	1/1/2041	2,078,643	64,421
BSUB00000000025	UF	2,000,000	4.00%	30 years	8/7/2013	7/1/2041	2,165,748	67,120
BSUB00000000026	UF	2,000,000	4.00%	30 years	9/4/2013	1/1/2042	2,171,263	67,291
BSUB00000000037	UF	2,000,000	3.50%	30 years	12/13/2013	12/1/2043	2,038,359	63,172
BSUB00000000038	UF	2,000,000	3.50%	31 years	6/18/2014	1/1/2045	2,169,697	67,243
BSUB00000000039	UF	2,000,000	3.50%	32 years	7/28/2014	1/1/2046	2,319,039	71,871
BSUB00000000040	UF	2,000,000	3.50%	33 years	9/25/2014	1/1/2047	2,199,192	68,157
BSUB00000000054	UF	2,000,000	3.30%	34 years	8/10/2018	5/1/2050	2,231,274	69,151
BSUB00000000055	UF	2,000,000	3.30%	34 years	10/12/2018	9/1/2050	2,181,953	67,623
BSUB00000000098	UF	1,000,000	2.00%	9 years	7/15/2020	4/1/2028	1,110,182	34,406
BSUB00000000099	UF	1,000,000	2.00%	9 years	10/26/2021	6/1/2028	912,268	28,273
BSUB00000000101	UF	1,000,000	2.00%	10 years	11/13/2019	9/1/2029	1,037,218	32,145
Total subordinated bonds		**43,500,000**					**34,918,534**	**1,082,186**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 24 - PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balances presented in the caption "Provisions for contingencies" are as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for employee benefits obligations	217	185,529	152,984
Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	14	12,078	10,750
Provisions for customer loyalty program obligations and merit-based customer loyalty programs	5	3,655	3,982
Provisions for operational risk	7	6,174	-
Other provisions for other contingencies	-	80	17,903
Total	**243**	**207,516**	**185,619**

Movements recorded in provisions as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are detailed below:

	Provisions for employee benefits obligations	Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	Provisions for customer loyalty program obligations and merit-based customer loyalty programs	Provisions for operational risk	Other provisions for other contingencies	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Balances as of January 1, 2022	152,984	10,750	3,982		17,903	185,619	218
Provisions established	84,663	5,831	3,655	8,401	31,000	133,550	156
Application of provisions	(42,848)	(2,035)	(3,982)	(2,746)	(31,000)	(82,611)	(97)
Release of provisions	(9,270)	(2,468)	-	-	(17,304)	(29,042)	(34)
Other	-	-	-	519	(519)	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2022	**185,529**	**12,078**	**3,655**	**6,174**	**80**	**207,516**	**243**
Balances as of January 1, 2021	161,675	6,337	5,746	-	4,766	178,524	
Provisions established	62,385	6,850	3,982	-	28,158	101,375	
Application of provisions	(36,440)	(2,437)	(5,746)	-	(15,021)	(59,644)	
Release of provisions	(34,636)	-	-	-	-	(34,636)	
Balances as of December 31, 2021	**152,984**	**10,750**	**3,982**	**-**	**17,903**	**185,619**	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 24 - PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

a) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of provisions for employee benefits obligations is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Provision for short-term employee benefits	99	84,483	74,028
Provision for long-term employee benefits	118	100,625	78,956
Provision for other personnel obligations	-	-	-
Total	**217**	**185,529**	**152,984**

b) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of the movement of the provision for long-term employee benefits (Note 37), is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Present value of obligations at beginning of year	92	78,956	98,442
Provisions established	39	33,257	20,078
Application of provisions	(8)	(6,855)	(8,676)
Release of provisions	(5)	(4,733)	(30,888)
Total	**118**	**100,625**	**78,956**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 25 - PROVISIONS FOR DIVIDENDS, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND REPRICING OF REGULATORY CAPITAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ISSUED

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of this item is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for dividends	542	462,707	303,948
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed term to maturity	-	-	-
Provision for bond repricing without fixed term to maturity	-	-	-
Total	**542**	**462,707**	**303,948**

Movements recorded in these provisions as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are recorded below:

	Provisions for dividends	
	MCh$	MUS$
Balances at January 1, 2022	303,948	356
Provisions established	462,707	542
Application of provisions	(182,370)	(214)
Release of provisions	(121,578)	(142)
December 31, 2022	**462,707**	**542**
Balances at January 1, 2021	141,714	
Provisions established	303,948	
Application of provisions	(141,714)	
Release of provisions	-	
December 31, 2021	**303,948**	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 26 - SPECIAL ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of the "Special allowances for credit risk" is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Allowances for credit risk for contingent accounts receivable	77	65,300	47,851
Allowances for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	2	1,589	3,251
Special allowances for foreign loans	-	-	-
Additional allowances for loans	1,063	908,504	645,905
Allowances for adjustments to the minimum required allowance for normal portfolio with individual evaluation	-	-	-
Allowances for credit risk as a result of supplementary prudential requirements	-	-	-
Total	**1,142**	**975,393**	**697,007**

Movements recorded in allowances as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are detailed below:

	Allowances for credit risk for contingent accounts receivable	Allowances for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Additional allowances for loans	Total	
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**
Balances at January 1, 2022	47,851	3,251	645,905	697,007	816
Allowances established	42,068	2,124	262,599	306,791	359
Application of allowances	-	-	-	-	-
Release of allowances	(24,545)	(3,786)	-	(28,331)	(33)
Other movements	(74)	-	-	(74)	-
December 31, 2022	**65,300**	**1,589**	**908,504**	**975,393**	**1,142**
Balances at January 1, 2021	38,476	924	529,405	568,805	
Allowances established	26,883	3,580	116,500	146,963	
Application of allowances	-	-	-	-	
Release of allowances	(17,508)	(1,253)	-	(18,761)	
Other movements	-	-	-	-	
December 31, 2021	**47,851**	**3,251**	**645,905**	**697,007**	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 26 - SPECIAL ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT RISK (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, additional allowances for loans are made up as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Additional allowances for commercial loans	433	370,128	237,529
Additional allowances for mortgage loans	335	286,476	286,476
Additional allowances for consumer loans	295	251,900	121,900
Total	**1,063**	**908,504**	**645,905**

NOTE 27 - OTHER LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, “Other liabilities” are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Liabilities for revenue from usual and customary activities from contracts with customers	309	263,878	235,496
Cash collateral received for derivative financial transactions	209	178,647	358,382
Accounts payable to third parties	188	160,224	135,725
Creditors thought financial intermediation	44	37,437	-
Pending transactions	27	22,812	17,369
Dividends payable	16	13,793	10,295
VAT tax debit payable	2	2,024	16,618
Various accounts payable	-	216	6,798
Other cash guarantees received	-	21	21
Other liabilities	1	916	802
Total	**796**	**679,968**	**781,506**

NOTE 28 - EQUITY

a) Share capital

BancoEstado is governed by the Organic Law of Banco del Estado de Chile D.L. No. 2,079 dated 1978, which in its Title I, Articles No. 1 and No. 4 establish the following:

Article 1: Banco del Estado de Chile is an autonomous company of the Chilean Government with its own legal status and equity, with an indefinite term, submitted exclusively to the supervision of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero and related with the Government through the Ministerio de Hacienda.

Article 4: The Bank's authorized original capital is Ch$ 4,000,000,000 (four billion Chilean pesos) and will be paid with the funds that it currently has accounted for as capital and reserves in local currency. If those funds are not sufficient to complete the authorized capital, it will be completed with a charge to revaluations or net income produced in future years.

This capital can be increased by supreme decree, with a prior favorable report from the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

Law No. 20,318 was published on January 2, 2009 and permits the Bank to make an extraordinary capital contribution of US$ 500 million under the conditions indicated in the mentioned Law. In 2009 this additional capital was completed for the equivalent of MCh$ 274,497 leaving current capital at MCh$ 278,497.

On November 8, 2014, Law No. 20,792 as published allowed an extraordinary capital contribution to the Bank of up to US$ 450 million under the conditions indicated in the aforementioned Law. In 2014, part of this additional capital contribution (US$ 250 million) was received equivalent to MCh$ 153,975. In November 2015 the balance of the capital contribution (US$ 200 million) was received, equivalent to MCh$ 142,160, leaving the current capital at MCh$ 574,632.

On November 28, 2019, Law No. 21,187 was published that allowed performing an extraordinary capital contribution to the Bank for up to US$ 500 million under the conditions established in the aforementioned Law. On November 29, 2019, a part of this additional capital contribution (US$ 250 million) was received equivalent to MCh$ 201,575, leaving the capital in the amount of MCh$ 776,207.

On January 27, 2020, the second part of the additional capital (US$ 250 million), equivalent to MCh$ 194,130, was transferred. The capital as of December 31, 2021 amounts to MCh$ 970,337.

On October 21, 2021, Law No. 21,384 was published, which authorizes the capitalization of up to US$ 1,500 million. On October 28, 2022, a portion of the additional capital contribution of MCh$ 452,550 was received. As a result of this contribution, BancoEstado's capital amounts to MCh$ 1,422,887 as of December 31, 2022.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 28 - EQUITY (Continued)

b) Reserves:

Corresponds to balances that arise mainly from capitalization of profits from prior years, adjustments for the first-time adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards, established by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, in its Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, and those where it instructs that the effect is recognized in reserves. In addition, reserves for depreciation of bonds with no fixed maturity date and for expiration of bonds with no fixed maturity date are recognized as part of the Bank's reserves.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, changes in reserves are detailed as follows:

Concept	**Non-profit reserves**	**Reserves from earnings**	**Total**	
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**
Opening balance	(5,101)	1,148,903	1,143,802	1,339
Change in weighting of unrestricted lines of credit (1)	(395)	-	(395)	-
Reserve from gains from changes in accounting policies (2)	1,271	-	1,271	1
Transfer of credit risk impairment - IFRS 9 to profit or loss for the year	2,134	-	2,134	3
Reserves from earnings	-	182,369	182,369	213
December 31, 2022	**(2,091)**	**1,331,272**	**1,329,181**	**1,556**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	(5,101)	1,078,046	1,072,945	
Reserve for earnings	-	70,857	70,857	
Reversal of IFRS 9 application - January 1, 2021 (comparative)	5,103	-	5,103	
Closing balances as of December 31, 2021	**2**	**1,148,903**	**1,148,905**	
First application of new compendium:				
Impairment of credit risk - IFRS 9 (2)	(14,579)	-	(14,579)	
Deferred tax impairment (2)	9,476	-	9,476	
Balances as of December 31, 2021	**(5,101)**	**1,148,903**	**1,143,802**	

(1) See Note 4, letter i).
(2) See Note 4, letter a).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 28 - EQUITY (Continued)

c) Other accumulated comprehensive income:

It is composed mainly of the following items:

- Actuarial gains or losses results for employee benefit plans, correspond to the effect of actuarial gains and losses required by IAS 19.

- Changes in the measurement of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income with respect to non-controlling interests that the Bank has in companies where such investment is not held for the purpose of trading or with the purpose that the equity method of accounting is applicable to them.

- Changes in the measurement of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which corresponds to accumulated net changes in this investment portfolio, until the Bank disposes of these investments or there is a need to make provisions for impairment. Such information is presented net of taxes.

- Cash flow hedge, the effect on equity of a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability. They are presented net of income and deferred taxes, as applicable in accordance with Law No. 20,544 of 2011.

The composition of the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income is summarized below:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Consolidated profit for the year	**833**	**712,128**	**378,729**
Other comprehensive income for the year of:			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	(17)	(14,682)	19,913
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss	(266)	(227,164)	230,157
Income tax	184	157,193	(160,759)
	(99)	(84,653)	89,311
Consolidated comprehensive income for the year	**734**	**627,475**	**468,040**
Equity holders of the bank	713	609,403	455,320
Non-controlling interest	21	18,072	12,720

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 28 - EQUITY (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the composition of "Other comprehensive income for the year" is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Other Comprehensive Income For The Year											
	Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss				Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss							
	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	Net changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Income Tax	Subtotal	Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation differences for foreign entities	Accounting hedges of net investments in foreign entities	Cash flow hedge accounting	Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for by the equity method	Income Tax	Subtotal	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Attributable to:												
Equity holders of the bank	(14,784)	102	9,515	(5,167)	60,418	19	-	(287,614)	13	147,678	(79,486)	(84,653)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balances as of December 31, 2022	**(14,784)**	**102**	**9,515**	**(5,167)**	**60,418**	**19**	**-**	**(287,614)**	**13**	**147,678**	**(79,486)**	**(84,653)**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2022 MUS$	**(17)**	**-**	**11**	**(6)**	**71**	**-**	**-**	**(337)**	**-**	**173**	**(93)**	**(99)**

December 31, 2021	Other Comprehensive Income For The Year											
	Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss				Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss							
	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans	Net changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Income Tax	Subtotal	Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Translation differences for foreign entities	Accounting hedges of net investments in foreign entities	Cash flow hedge accounting	Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for by the equity method	Income Tax	Subtotal	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Attributable to:												
Equity holders of the bank	20,213	(302)	(13,175)	6,736	(70,200)	(40,742)	43,855	297,250	(6)	(147,583)	82,574	89,310
Non-controlling interest	2	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Closing balances as of December 31, 2021	**20,215**	**(302)**	**(13,176)**	**6,737**	**(70,200)**	**(40,742)**	**43,855**	**297,250**	**(6)**	**(147,583)**	**82,574**	**89,311**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 28 - EQUITY (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the reconciliation of the caption "Accumulated other comprehensive income", associated with the Bank's owners, is as follows:

	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income											
	Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss				Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss							
Sources of changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income **December 31, 2022**	**Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans**	**Net changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Income Tax**	**Subtotal**	**Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Translation differences for foreign entities**	**Accounting hedges of net investments in foreign entities**	**Cash flow hedge accounting**	**Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for by the equity method**	**Income Tax**	**Subtotal**	**Total**
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Comprehensive income												
Balances as of January 1, 2022	(8,155)	1,407	5,381	(1,367)	(58,481)	701	-	211,286	74	(99,324)	54,256	52,889
Other comprehensive income for the year	(14,784)	102	9,515	(5,167)	60,418	19	-	(287,614)	13	147,678	(79,486)	(84,653)
Closing balances as of December 31, 2022	**(22,939)**	**1,509**	**14,896**	**(6,534)**	**1,937**	**720**	**-**	**(76,328)**	**87**	**48,354**	**(25,230)**	**(31,764)**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2022 MUS$	**(27)**	**2**	**17**	**(8)**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**(89)**	**-**	**57**	**(29)**	**(37)**

	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income											
	Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss				Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss							
December 31, 2021	**Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability and actuarial results for other employee benefit plans**	**Net changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Income Tax**	**Subtotal**	**Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Translation differences for foreign entities**	**Accounting hedges of net investments in foreign entities**	**Cash flow hedge accounting**	**Share in other comprehensive income of entities accounted for by the equity method**	**Income Tax**	**Subtotal**	**Total**
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Comprehensive income for the year												
Balances as of January 1, 2021	(28,368)	1,709	18,556	(8,103)	11,719	41,443	(43,855)	(85,964)	80	48,259	(28,318)	(36,421)
Other comprehensive income for the year	20,213	(302)	(13,175)	6,736	(70,200)	(40,742)	43,855	297,250	(6)	(147,583)	82,574	89,310
Closing balances as of December 31, 2021	**(8,155)**	**1,407**	**5,381**	**(1,367)**	**(58,481)**	**701**	**-**	**211,286**	**74**	**(99,324)**	**54,256**	**52,889**

NOTE 28 - EQUITY (Continued)

d) Retained earnings from prior years and provisions for dividends:

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, BancoEstado has no retained earnings from prior years.

Profit for the year 2021:

Profit of BancoEstado, for fiscal year 2021, attributable to equity holders of the Bank reached MCh$ 378,729 of which MCh$ 366,010 are attributable to the owners of the Bank. The President of the Republic may, at the proposal of the Bank's Board of Directors, allocate all or part of the profit for the year for fiscal benefit, as provided in the Organic Law of BancoEstado.

BancoEstado made a provision for distribution of minimum profit for fiscal benefit equivalent to 83.33% of profit for the year (MCh$ 303,948), in accordance with the provisions of its accounting policies.

On April 28, 2022, the Ministerio de Hacienda resolved to send for processing the Supreme Decree that allocates to tax benefit the amount of MCh$ 182,369.5, corresponding to 50% of the net profits for the year 2021. On August 29, 2022, such payment was made in favor of the Tesorería General de la República.

Profit for 2022:

BancoEstado's net income generated in 2022 MCh$ 712,128, of which MCh$ 694,056 is attributable to the Bank's owners.

BancoEstado made a provision for the distribution of minimum profit for fiscal benefit equivalent to 66.67% of the income for the year (MCh$ 462,707), in accordance with its accounting policies.

e) Non-controlling interest:

Non-controlling interest corresponds to the net amount of equity, income and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries attributable to capital instruments that do not belong, directly or indirectly, to BancoEstado.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 28 - EQUITY (Continued)

The participation of the non-controlling interest in the equity and the profit or loss of the subsidiary are detailed below:

December 31, 2022	Subsidiaries		Non-controlling interests										
								Other Comprehensive Income					
	Equity	Profit or Loss	Third-party ownership	Equity		Profit or Loss		Re-measurement of net defined benefit liabilities and actuarial results for employee benefit plans	Income Tax	Subtotal	Total other comprehensive income	Comprehensive income	
	MCh$	MCh$	%	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa													
Sociedad de inversiones previsionales S.A.	87,965	9,533	0.0004%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BancoEstado Corredora de Seguros S.A.													
MetLife Chile Inversiones Limitada	3,638	23,966	49.9000%	2	1,816	14	11,959	-	-	-	-	14	11,959
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos													
BNP Paribas Asset Management	10,051	12,229	49.9900%	6	5,024	7	6,113	-	-	-	-	7	6,113
Total	**101,654**	**45,728**		**8**	**6,840**	**21**	**18,072**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**18,072**

December 31, 2021	Subsidiaries		Non-controlling interests							
						Other Comprehensive Income				
	Equity	Profit or Loss	Third-party ownership	Equity	Profit or Loss	Re-measurement of net defined benefit liabilities and actuarial results for employee benefit plans	Income Tax	Subtotal	Total other comprehensive income	Total other comprehensive income
	MCh$	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa										
Sociedad de inversiones previsionales S.A.	78,351	2,124	0.0004%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BancoEstado Corredora de Seguros S.A.										
MetLife Chile Inversiones Limitada	3,638	18,548	49.9000%	1,815	9,255	-	-	-	-	9,255
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos										
BNP Paribas Asset Management	6,340	6,928	49.9900%	3,169	3,463	2	(1)	1	1	3,464
Total	**88,329**	**27,600**		**4,984**	**12,718**	**2**	**(1)**	**1**	**1**	**12,719**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIE AND COMMITMENTS

a) Commitments and responsibilities recorded in sheet memorandum accounts:

The Bank and its Subsidiaries record in memorandum accounts, the following balances related to commitments or responsibilities associated with their lines of business:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Contingent loans			
Guarantors and Surety Bonds:			
Guarantees and sureties in Chilean currency	585	500,230	451,557
Guarantees and sureties in foreign currency	90	76,485	85,443
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	271	231,722	548,796
Local currency debt purchase commitments abroad	-	-	-
Contingent event transactions			
Transactions related to contingent events in Chilean currency	1,770	1,512,202	1,403,370
Transactions related to contingent events in foreign currencies	403	343,836	175,649
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation			
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	-	-	-
Available balance of credit card line of credit - commercial portfolio	-	-	-
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - consumer portfolio	-	-	-
Credit card credit line available balance - consumer portfolio	-	-	-
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - portfolio due from banks	-	-	-
Unrestricted lines of credit			
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	732	625,239	952,447
Available balance of credit card line of credit - commercial portfolio	12	10,088	5,777
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - consumer portfolio	374	319,457	323,233
Available credit card line of credit balance - consumer portfolio	1,151	983,243	843,049
Available balance of line of credit and overdraft line of credit agreed in current account - portfolio due from banks	-	-	-
Other credit commitments			
Credits for university studies Law No. 20,027 (CAE)	1,473	1,258,146	527,251
Other irrevocable credit commitments	726	620,304	74,073
Other contingent credits	-	-	-
Total	**7,587**	**6,480,952**	**5,390,645**

b) Lawsuits and legal proceedings:

The detail of the lawsuits as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

b.1) Normal judicial contingencies of the industry:

As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, there are legal actions filed against the Bank and its Subsidiaries in relation to operations associated with their lines of business. As of December 31, 2022, BancoEstado records provisions for legal contingencies amounting to MCh$ 18,252, equivalent to 3,611 cases (MCh$ 11,269 and 1,720 cases at December 31, 2021), which are part of the “Provisions for contingencies” caption of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

b.2) Contingencies for significant lawsuits in Court:

Lawsuits by "ORINOX SPA, CRYPTOMKT SPA and SURBTC SPA" filed with the Free Competition Tribunal under Cases Nos. LC-354-2018; LC-350-2018 and LC-349-2018, respectively, all notified in June 2018. The controversies of the three lawsuits are identical and refer to the unilateral decision of the Bank to close the current accounts of these companies that were dedicated to the intermediation of bitcoins, considering that this would be an attack on the free and legitimate performance of an economic activity. The amount of the lawsuits mentioned above refers to the fines to which the Bank is exposed if it is ordered to pay any penalty (ORIONX SPA MCh$ 17,114, CRYPTOMKT SPA and SURBTC SPA each for MCh$ 17,028). On January 11, 2023, the Court heard arguments from the parties, and the case was agreed upon (for judgment), appointing Minister Barahona Urzúa to provide the judgment. Judgment is pending.

Lawsuit "Constructora Atenas SPA et al" filed with the 1st Civil Court of Temuco, Case C-1354-2020, notification date October 28, 2020. The lawsuit refers to damages for an alleged breach of account contract current by the Bank. The amount of the claim is MCh$ 3,424 and, regarding its current situation, the discussion stage is over. The amount claimed corresponds to the value in Chilean pesos for the damages that the Atenas Construction Company would have suffered as a result of charges of MCh$ 15, which were unilaterally made in the Construction Company's account by BancoEstado without consulting the plaintiff, which would have caused cash issues and returned notes. The Court summoned the parties to hear the judgment. Judgement is pending.

Lawsuit "Rodríguez Sepulveda, Álvaro et al" filed with the 3rd Civil Court of Santiago, Case No. C-1998-2021, claim for determination and collection of fees with compensation for damages in ordinary trial of greater amount, notified to the Bank dated March 25, 2021, filed by the external attorney Álvaro Rodríguez Sepúlveda and his law office, request determination of his fees for the sum of MCh$ 1,387 and moral damages for MCh$ 300. It should be noted that dilatory objections were filed, which were rejected. Currently, the case is waiting for hearing oral evidence.

Lawsuit seeking compensation for damages for MCh$ 1,188 filed by "INGENIERIA Y CONSTRUCCION REDSITE SpA", 5th Civil Court of Santiago, Case No. C-638-2022, against Banco del Estado de Chile for the acquisition from other suppliers of 1,617 shielding cabinets for ATMs and Mailboxes, with alleged infringement of Law No. 19,039, on Industrial Property, since RedSite had registered the industrial patent for the invention of the shielding. The Bank was notified of the lawsuit in March 2022, and filed defenses, which were rejected by the court; subsequently, the Bank answered the lawsuit. The expert's evidence (expert's report) is pending through the present date.

Lawsuit for compensation for damages filed by "Inmobiliaria y Constructora V2 SPA" with the 1st Civil Court of Santiago, Case C-3041-2022, for MCh$ 4,740 for the alleged responsibility of

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

BancoEstado in the lack of payment of 3 Invoices arising from a remodeling work contract for the School of Sciences of Universidad de Valparaíso. The Bank answered the claim and the discussion period ended. On December 27, 2022 the case was received by the Court for evidence. The notice of the evidentiary resolution proceeding to the parties is pending.

Lawsuit for breach of Law No. 19,496 filed by "Lopez Castillo Cristian Marcos" with the 2nd Local Police Court of Talca, Case 1963-2022, MCh$ 63,033 for error in protest of checks of Ch$ 170,000. The lawsuit was notified on August 24, 2022. On December 9, 2022, a request was made to summon the parties to hear the judgment. Judgment is pending.

"Succession Ignacio Moreno Rogers, Elvia Bosisio Michel, Ignacio Moreno Bosisio, Ricardo Moreno Bosisio, Maria Eugenia Moreno Bosisio and Gonzalo Moreno Bosisio. Case filed with the 21st Civil Court of Santiago", Case No. 2204-2014, MCh$ 3,114, notified to the Bank on May 28, 2014. Lawsuit for compensation for damages for an alleged non-contractual liability of the Bank for having seized and maintained mortgages for many years, on the property of Mr. Ignacio Moreno Rogers, which prevented the sale of parcels in which the property had been subdivided, which generated an executive lawsuit and subsequently, a lawsuit by the customer against the Bank, in which it was established that the debtor had paid in excess. From August 16, 2022, the case is pending judgment by the Supreme Court on a cassation appeal filed by the plaintiff against the second-instance ruling issued by the Illustrious Court of Appeals of Santiago, which had confirmed the first-instance ruling that rejected the lawsuit.

Lawsuit for damages for tort liability "SOTO/CÁCERES ET AL" filed before the 2nd Civil Court of Puerto Montt, case No. C-1852-2022, date of notification September 27, 2022. The lawsuit is filed by Claudia Andrea Gallardo Marilican and Luis Sebastián Soto Gallardo, against BancoEstado, Ramón Antonio Villegas Villegas and Harnoldo Martín Cáceres Milian, for joint and several liability in a traffic accident that occurred in 2021 resulting in death. The accident (hit-and-run) involved a passenger transport vehicle leased, with registration of mere possession in the related registry of the Civil Registry. The purpose of the action is to jointly and severally condemn the defendants to pay a compensation for moral damages amounting to the sum of MCh$ 1,300 for both direct damage and for consequential or repercussion damages. On October 19, 2022, the Bank answered the claim, and as of this date the co-defendants Villegas and Cáceres have not yet been validly notified of the action filed requesting compensation for damages.

Contentious lawsuit of "RG CORP SpA" against BancoEstado et al (Banco Santander-Chile, Banco BICE, Banco de Chile, Banco Consorcio, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, Banco Itaú Corpbanca, Banco Scotiabank and Banco Security), filed before the Free Competition Tribunal (TDLC), case No. C-456-2022. The controversy refers to the unilateral decision by the defendant banks to close the current accounts of the aforementioned company, which was engaged in the brokerage of crypto-assets, and the refusal to open new accounts, considering that these constitute facts and acts that prevent free competition, or that tend to produce such effects, constituting an exclusionary act by way of unjustified refusal to contract and a conduct of arbitrary anti-competitive discrimination against

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

RG Corp SpA, and should result in the payment with fines referred to in Decree Law No. 211. The fine for tax benefit requested by the plaintiff with respect to BancoEstado amounts to 5,000 UTA. The claim is pending valid notification to the legal representative of BancoEstado.

Contentious lawsuit "ARCADI SpA" filed against BancoEstado et al (Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, Banco BICE, Banco Consorcio, Banco HSBC, Banco Internacional, Banco Itaú Corpbanca, Banco Santander-Chile and Banco Scotiabank), filed with the Free Competition Tribunal (TDLC), Case No. C-460-2022. The controversy refers to the unilateral decision of the defendant banks to close the current accounts of the aforementioned company, which was dedicated to the brokerage of crypto-assets, and the refusal to open new accounts, considering that this constitutes facts and acts that prevent free competition, or that tend to produce such effects, configuring an exclusionary act by means of the unjustified refusal to contract and a conduct of arbitrary anti-competitive discrimination against ARCADI SpA, and should be subject to the payment of fines referred to in Decree Law No. 211. The fine requested by the plaintiff against BancoEstado amounts to 15,000 UTA. The claim was notified to BancoEstado on October 18, 2022. On December 7, 2022, BancoEstado filed a plea of inadequacy, which was rejected by the resolution dated January 12, 2023. The answer to the claim is pending.

Lawsuit for termination of contract and damages "JJD COMUNICACIONES LTDA./BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE", followed before the 17th Civil Court of Santiago, Case No. C-12563-2015, date of notice August 7, 2015. By means of the lawsuit JJD Comunicaciones Ltda. requested to declare the resolution or termination, for repeated breaches allegedly incurred by the Bank, of the "Multichannel Online Collection Agreement " entered into in 2012 and its annexes, for having implied to the plaintiff the payment of large sums of money for more than MCh$ 110 without having received the consideration committed by the Bank in the collection agreement, with damages, reserving the plaintiff the right to determine the kind and amount of the damages caused by the breach of contract at the stage of incidental performance or in another different trial. On April 25, 2016, the claim was answered, requesting its rejection. At the end of the discussion and evidence periods, by final judgment issued on July 31, 2017, the Court of first instance accepted the claim, declaring the contract and its annexes terminated, and allowed the indemnity action, leaving the discussion about the kind and amount of damages for the stage of compliance with the judgment or a different trial. After the Bank filed an appeal against the first instance judgment, the Court of Appeals of Santiago, by judgment issued on November 22, 2018, confirmed it. Appeals were filed by the Bank against the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Santiago, which were rejected by resolution of July 23, 2020. The lawsuit is currently in the stage of incidental compliance with the judgment, to determine the type and amount of damages. On September 19, 2022, an expert report was issued that determined the damages in the amount of approximately MCh$ 1,300, which was objected by the Bank, due to several methodological errors in its preparation.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

c) Guarantees granted for operations

BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.:

- **Guarantee for Operations and for Civil Responsibility:**

In accordance with the provisions of Article No. 58 of Decree Law No. 251, as of December 31, 2022, the Subsidiary BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. maintains a performance bond that protects it from possible damages that could affect it as a result of breaches of the law, regulations and complementary standards regulating insurance brokers, and especially when the breach comes from acts, errors and omissions of the broker, its representatives, proxies or dependents who participate in the intermediation.

The background of the document is:

Number	:	10615743.
Amount	:	U.F. 60,000.
Issuer	:	BancoEstado.
Purpose	:	To guarantee present or future creditors that it may have due to its Insurance Brokerage operations and with the exclusive purpose of being used in the terms of Article No. 58 Decree Law No. 251 of 1931.
Term	:	Until April 14, 2023.

BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of securities in guarantee with the Santiago Stock Exchange is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets in guarantee CCLV, Bolsa de Comercio	13	10,822	9,986
Shares in guarantee for the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	16	13,767	35,117
Own portfolio shares	2	1,898	1,877
Total	**31**	**26,487**	**46,980**

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

- **Guarantees for operations:**

To comply with the obligation to constitute a guarantee for the operations established in Article No. 30 of Law No. 18,045, the Company has engaged an insurance policy from MAPFRE Seguros Generales No. 330-20-01189600 for U.F. 20,000 effective from April 22, 2022, through April 22, 2024, being the representative of the beneficiary creditors of the guarantee, the Bolsa de Santiago, Bolsa de Valores.

BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has constituted a first degree pledge on the shares owned by them in the Bolsa de Santiago, Bolsa de Valores, in order to guarantee the faithful and timely fulfillment of the obligations with that institution; In addition, it has constituted a second degree pledge in favor of each and every one of the Stock Brokers, to guarantee the obligations with them.

In relation to Comprehensive Insurance for brokers, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has engaged an insurance policy, for a total insured amount of US$ 20,000,000, from Orion Seguros Generales S.A., effective until March 31, 2023.

On December 29, 2017, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by Banco Santander Chile, No. 3033, for Ch$ 5,026,000, effective until June 30, 2023, to guarantee the fund, the faithful fulfillment of the contract for the provision of securities deposit, custody and collection services and the payment of labor and social obligations to the contracting party's employees.

On December 29, 2017, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by Banco Santander Chile, No. 3034, for Ch$ 20,926,000, effective until June 30, 2023, to guarantee CORFO the faithful fulfillment of the contract for provision of securities deposit, custody and collection services and the payment of labor and social obligations to the contracting party's employees.

On April 8, 2019, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in U.F. issued by BancoEstado, No. 11501156, for U.F. 10,500 to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of contract No. 1836, SOMA with Banco Central de Chile, effective until April 20, 2020. Because of the Chilean domestic contingency, Banco Central de Chile has decided to nullify the eighth clause of contract No. 1836, and because of this, the current performance bond remains in force, until further indications are provided.

On October 27, 2021, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in U.F. issued by Banco de Chile, No. 022455-4, for U.F. 15,500 to guarantee CORFO faithful compliance with the CORFO portfolio management contract, its committees and funds, and the payment of labor and social obligations to the contracting party's employees, effective until March 9, 2023.

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

On March 22, 2022, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by BancoEstado, No. 10615703, for Ch$ 50,000,000 to guarantee the faithful, timely and correct fulfillment of the obligations of the "Investment Portfolio Management" contract, in no case will this performance bond be subject to the confirmation of a foreign principal or beneficiary bank, effective until March 23, 2023.

On May 26, 2022, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by BancoEstado, No. 12369758, for Ch$ 2,000,000 to guarantee faithful fulfillment of the contract and payment of labor and social obligations: "Brokerage service for the sale of shares and other securities of the Fisco de Chile - Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales", effective through September 30, 2025.

On June 28, 2022, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond issued by BancoEstado, No. 16691825, for Ch$ 1,750,000 to guarantee the Instituto de Seguridad Laboral faithful and timely compliance with the investment portfolio management contract effective through October 8, 2024.

On September 20, 2022, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond issued by BancoEstado, No. 16692487, for U.F. 500,000, to guarantee the faithful, accurate, timely and full compliance with contract No. AF-141-2021-G of Service of investment portfolio management of Metro S.A. that can be become effective by Metro S.A. to its sole presentation and without restrictions for its collection. In no case will this performance bond be subject to the confirmation by a foreign bank, principal or borrower or beneficiary. It is effective through October 4, 2023.

On October 19, 2022, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in UF issued by Banco Santander, No. 52635, for UF 15,500, to guarantee CORFO's faithful compliance with the portfolio management contract of CORFO, its committees and funds, and the payment of labor and social obligations with the contractor's employees, effective until December 29, 2023.

On December 22, 2022, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by Banco Santander, No. 0196137, for Ch$ 78,195,000, to guarantee CORFO's faithful compliance with the CORFO Portfolio Management contract, its committees and funds, and the payment of labor and social obligations with the contractor's employees, effective until June 30, 2028.

On December 22, 2022, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by Banco Santander, No. 0196136, for Ch$ 4,250,000, to guarantee to Fondo de Garantía de Infraestructura Escolar faithful compliance with the contract for the provision of deposit, custody and collection of securities and the payment of labor and social obligations with the contractor's employees, effective until June 30, 2028.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

On December 30, 2022, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa engaged a performance bond in UF issued by BancoEstado, No. 16691083, for U.F. 545,000, in accordance with the requirements established by the CMF in General Standard No. 363 for the registration of Third Party Portfolio Managers, effective until December 29, 2023.

BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

- **Guarantees for operations:**

  In compliance with the provisions of Articles No. 226 and No. 227 of Law No. 18,045, the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administratora General de Fondos, appointed BancoEstado as representative of the beneficiaries of the guarantees that it constituted. The performance Bonds engaged are the following:

	Currency	Amount	Start date	Maturity date
Fondo Mutuo Solvente BancoEstado	U.F.	313,926.73	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo Compromiso BancoEstado	U.F.	77,395.40	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo Conveniencia BancoEstado	U.F.	336,281.05	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Renta Futura	U.F.	12,320.23	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo Protección BancoEstado	U.F.	141,406.46	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Acciones Nacionales	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado BNP Paribas Renta Emergente	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado BNP Paribas Acciones Desarrolladas	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado BNP Paribas Más Renta Bicentenario	U.F.	22,647.97	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Perfil A	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Perfil C	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Perfil E	U.F.	26,156.12	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Dólar Disponible	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Ahorro Corto Plazo	U.F.	43,410.93	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Accesible	U.F.	40,510.03	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Conservador	U.F.	11,934.14	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Verde	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Moderado	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Estructurado Renta Nominal	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Estructurado Renta Nominal II	U.F.	20,695.31	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Estructurado Renta Nominal III	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Verde	U.F.	10,000.00	1/9/2023	1/10/2024

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 29 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

d) Loans and contingent liabilities:

In order to satisfy the needs of its customers, the Bank assumed several irrevocable commitments and contingent obligations, although these obligations could not be recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, they contain credit risks and are therefore part of the Bank's global risk, and indicated in letter a) of this note.

The following table shows the contractual amounts of the operations that oblige the Bank to grant credits and the amount of the allowances established for the assumed credit risk:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
Amounts other than contingent credits	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Guarantees and surety bonds	675	576,715	537,000
Letters of credit	271	231,722	548,796
Contingent event transactions	2,173	1,856,038	1,579,019
Unrestricted line of credit	2,269	1,938,027	2,124,506
Other credit commitments	2,199	1,878,450	601,324
Allowances	(77)	(65,300)	(47,851)
Total	**7,510**	**6,415,652**	**5,342,794**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 30 - INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank presents the following detail of interest income and interest expense:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	3,299	2,818,445	1,338,594
Interest expenses	(1,758)	(1,502,255)	(502,448)
Net interest income	**1,541**	**1,316,190**	**836,146**

a) Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is composed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	51	43,611	4,816
Debt financial instruments	136	116,605	1,106
Loans and advances to banks	32	27,137	5,714
Commercial loans	963	822,521	532,333
Mortgages loans	515	439,896	391,412
Consumer loans	400	341,498	268,839
Other financial instruments	258	220,018	41,470
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Debt financial instruments	928	792,888	113,670
Other financial instruments	-	-	-
Result of interest rate risk accounting hedges			
Gain on financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	10	8,683	119,401
Loss on financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	(7)	(6,187)	(54,800)
Results from adjustment of hedged financial assets	2	2,107	(93,983)
Subtotal	3,288	2,808,777	1,329,978
Impaired Portfolio			
Interest recovery			
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Commercial loans	3	2,429	2,466
Mortgages loans	5	4,492	4,367
Consumer loans	3	2,747	1,783
Subtotal	11	9,668	8,616
Total interest income	**3,299**	**2,818,445**	**1,338,594**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 30 - INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES (Continued)

Impaired portfolio with accrual suspended	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Commercial loans	106	90,650	117,554
Mortgages loans	23	20,079	21,247
Consumer loans	1	637	259
Total	**130**	**111,366**	**139,060**

b) Interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is composed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	(80)	(68,521)	(16,807)
Deposits and other time deposits	(804)	(686,589)	(71,539)
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	(91)	(78,030)	(13,050)
Bank borrowings	(36)	(30,479)	(21,322)
Debt financial instruments issued	(218)	(186,449)	(186,942)
Other financial liabilities	(1)	(1,052)	(465)
Lease liabilities	(5)	(4,165)	(3,055)
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued			
Subordinated bonds	(55)	(46,684)	(39,349)
Result of interest rate risk accounting hedges			
Gain on financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	515	439,777	240,752
Loss on financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	(984)	(840,851)	(393,423)
Results from adjustment of hedged financial liabilities	1	788	2,752
Total	**(1,758)**	**(1,502,255)**	**(502,448)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 31 - INFLATION INDEXATION INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of "Inflation indexation income and expenses" are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Inflation indexation income	2,573	2,198,679	1,016,609
Inflation indexation expenses	(1,577)	(1,347,524)	(623,472)
Net inflation indexation income	**996**	**851,155**	**393,137**

a) Inflation indexation income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is composed as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Inflation indexation income			
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	122	103,977	909
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Commercial loans	704	601,101	280,052
Mortgages loans	1,706	1,457,885	682,283
Consumer loans	-	-	-
Other financial instruments	3	3,035	2,417
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Debt financial instruments	34	29,131	48,169
Other financial instruments	-	-	-
Result of accounting hedges of the risk of U.F. inflation indexation			
Gain on financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	-	-	-
Loss on financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges	-	-	-
Results from adjustment of hedged financial assets	-	-	-
Subtotal	2,569	2,195,129	1,013,830
Impaired Portfolio			
Recovery of indexations			
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Commercial loans	1	557	520
Mortgages loans	3	2,993	2,259
Consumer loans	-	-	-
Subtotal	4	3,550	2,779
Total indexation income	**2,573**	**2,198,679**	**1,016,609**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 31 - INFLATON INDEXATION INCOME AND EXPENSES (Continued)

Impaired portfolio with suspended accruals	**12/31/2022**		**12/31/2021**
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Commercial loans	81	80,020	56,838
Mortgages loans	57	60,853	24,538
Consumer loans	-	65	41
Total	**138**	**140,938**	**81,417**

b) Inflation indexation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	12/31/2022		**12/31/2021**
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Inflation indexation expenses			
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	(1)	(1,139)	(202)
Deposits and other time deposits	(801)	(684,046)	(298,243)
Debt financial instruments issued	(619)	(529,025)	(262,789)
Other financial liabilities	-	(47)	(15)
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued			
Subordinated bonds	(156)	(133,267)	(62,223)
Result of accounting hedges of the risk of U.F. Inflation indexation			
Total	**(1,577)**	**(1,347,524)**	**(623,472)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 32 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM COMMISSIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of income and expenses from commissions is as follows:

Concept	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
a) Income from commissions and services rendered			
Credit prepayment commissions	7	6,545	11,718
Commissions on loans with letters of credit	10	8,350	9,079
Commissions of line of credit and overdraft of current account	3	2,300	2,142
Commissions for guarantees and letters of credit	20	16,872	15,024
Commissions for card services	237	202,862	240,512
Account management commissions	134	114,395	122,769
Fees and commissions for collections and payments	301	257,534	229,722
Securities brokerage and handling commissions	30	25,301	16,294
Remuneration for administration of mutual funds, investment funds or others	30	25,419	17,240
Insurance intermediation and advisory fees	52	44,098	36,448
Commissions for factoring services	1	1,267	710
Commissions for financial advisory services	-	232	315
Student loan administration commissions	18	15,814	14,518
Other commissions earned	32	27,062	21,404
Total commission income	**875**	**748,051**	**737,895**
b) Expenses for commissions and services received			
Credit prepayment commissions	(96)	(81,409)	(61,527)
Securities transaction commissions	(51)	(43,469)	(44,430)
Interbank transaction commissions	(80)	(68,041)	(68,218)
Commissions for ATM use	(4)	(3,605)	(3,795)
Commissions for clearing high value payments	(92)	(78,405)	(69,429)
Commissions for use of the state guarantee fogape covid	(5)	(4,192)	(2,629)
Commissions for collection agreements	(1)	(1,073)	(749)
Commissions for processing payment agreements	(1)	(1,159)	(952)
Commissions for external human tellers for agreement support	(1)	(503)	(539)
Commissions for factoring and confirming processing	-	(222)	(123)
Commissions for leasing and insurance management and insurance.	-	(148)	(105)
Commissions for swif security process	-	(327)	(249)
Sponsorship commissions for companies under agreement	-	(22)	(319)
Transaction processing commissions switch acquirer	-	(88)	(75)
Other commissions for services received	(22)	(19,039)	(12,638)
Total commission expenses	**(353)**	**(301,702)**	**(265,777)**
Net commission income	**522**	**446,349**	**472,118**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 33 - NET FINANCIAL INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of the net financial result is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Financial result for:			
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	5,648	4,825,340	2,273,655
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit and loss	(5,505)	(4,703,150)	(2,445,404)
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	54	45,818	19,985
Foreign exchange, indexation and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	12	10,117	296,562
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	-	-	-
Other financial income	-	-	-
Net financial income	**209**	**178,125**	**144,798**

a) The detail of financial assets and liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is presented below:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial derivative contracts	5,581	4,767,880	2,269,333
Debt financial instruments	66	56,530	4,304
Mutual fund investments	1	930	18
Subtotal	5,648	4,825,340	2,273,655
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial derivative contracts	(5,505)	(4,703,150)	(2,445,404)
Other financial instruments	-	-	-
Subtotal	(5,505)	(4,703,150)	(2,445,404)
Total	**143**	**122,190**	**(171,749)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 33 - NET FINANCIAL INCOME (Continued)

b) Below is the detail of the income arising from derecognizing of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial loans	30	25,218	31,447
Subtotal	30	25,218	31,447
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Debt financial instruments	22	19,047	(12,138)
Subtotal	22	19,047	(12,138)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Deposits and other time deposits	2	1,553	527
Issued debt instruments - Letters of credit	-	-	149
Subtotal	2	1,553	676
Income arising from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**54**	**45,818**	**19,985**

c) Below is the detail of the financial result for foreign exchange, foreign exchange indexation and accounting hedging of foreign currencies:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	133	113,827	(67,483)
Results from foreign exchange indexations			
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Commercial loans	20	16,522	21,422
Net result of derivatives in accounting hedges of foreign currency risk	(141)	(120,232)	342,623
Foreign exchange, indexations and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	**12**	**10,117**	**296,562**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 34 - PROFIT OR LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, profit or loss from investments in companies is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021	
	Ownership	Net income		Ownership	Net income
	%	MUS$	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments valued at equity method:					
Administrador Financiero Transantiago S.A.	21.0000	1	844	21.0000	404
Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A.	15.0021	-	140	15.0021	59
Operadora de Tarjetas de Créditos Nexus S.A. (*)	14.8149	1	677	14.8149	468
Transbank S.A.	8.7188	3	2,270	8.7188	(1,084)
Servicios de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	14.5958	-	127	14.5958	38
Subtotal		5	4,058		(115)
Investments valued at market value:					
Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior S.A. (Bladex)		-	272		250
Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago; Bolsa de Valores		-	166		136
Bolsa Electrónica de Chile		-	-		-
Sociedad de Telecomunicaciones Financieras Interbancarias Mundiales (SWIFT)		-	-		-
Subtotal		-	438		386
Gain (loss) on sale of investment					
Operadora de Tarjetas de Créditos Nexus S.A.		(1)	(660)		-
Subtotal		(1)	(660)		-
Total		**4**	**3,836**		**271**

(*) On September 30, 2022, BancoEstado sold its interest in this Company, see Note 5 letter oo).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - GAIN OR LOSS FROM NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS NOT ELIGIBLE AS DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the gain or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups not allowed as discontinued operations is presented below.

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets received in payment	**-**	**200**	**(1,599)**
Gain (loss) on sale of assets received in lieu of payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	2	1,700	2,218
Provisions for adjustment to net realizable value of assets received in payment or foreclosed in judicial auction	-	(4)	(22)
Write-offs of assets received in lieu of payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(2)	(1,449)	(3,758)
Expenses for maintenance of assets received in payment or foreclosed in judicial auction	-	(47)	(37)
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-
Disposable groups for sale	-	-	-
Total	-	**200**	**(1,599)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 36 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank presents “other operating income” and “other operating expenses” according to the following:

a) Other operating income:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Income other than interest and commissions from leasing contracts	**1**	**736**	**2,442**
Income from expenses recovery	**1**	**667**	**676**
Other income			
Income from partnerships	44	37,748	21,222
Monthly interim payments indexation	17	14,804	3,564
Release of provisions for contingencies	16	13,900	-
Debit card for international use	5	4,254	5,655
Miscellaneous recoveries	4	2,962	1,551
Gain on sale of recovered assets	3	2,457	1,005
Fines on suppliers	1	614	-
Swift system communication reception	1	449	411
Operating surplus	-	263	135
Credit for compliance with regulatory deadline	-	188	9
Unemployment and temporary disability insurance surpluses	-	113	129
New basic housing allocation subsidy	-	73	58
Assignment of clients to external appraisers	-	-	325
Covenant income	-	-	154
Other income	4	3,235	3,074
Total	**97**	**82,463**	**40,410**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 36 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Continued)

b) Other operating expenses:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
coveries of expenses for operational risk events	**14**	**11,972**	**16,114**
›vision expense for unearned insurance premium collection commissions	**-**	**-**	**(6,537)**
›visions for lawsuits and litigation	**(7)**	**(5,819)**	**(6,382)**
her provisions for other contingencies	**(2)**	**(1,874)**	**(14,323)**
stos por operaciones crediticias de leasing financiero	**(2)**	**(1,471)**	**-**
her Expenses			
Fraud losses	(49)	(41,547)	(34,274)
Losses due to failures and in systems and processes	(5)	(4,477)	(4,594)
Losses due to trade defection	(5)	(3,962)	(1,282)
Credit card scoring system	(3)	(2,380)	741
Electronic point-of-sale terminals	(3)	(2,182)	(2,671)
Losses on labor claims	(2)	(1,940)	(519)
Miscellaneous write-offs	(2)	(1,434)	(16,929)
Losses due to asset damage	(1)	(1,149)	(1,203)
Stck Exchange Management	(1)	(983)	(932)
Promotional campaigns	(1)	(704)	-
Adjustment of prior year's payment or collection	(1)	(434)	(492)
Mortgage portfolio renegotiation expenses	-	(251)	(189)
Losses due to theft or robbery	-	(174)	(273)
Losses due to customer claims	-	(60)	(29)
Other operating expenses	(3)	(2,527)	(2,380)
Total	**(73)**	**(61,396)**	**(76,154)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 37 - EXPENSES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS

a) The detail of expenses for employee benefits obligations, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Short-term employee benefits expense	547	467,343	392,671
Long-term employee benefits expense	17	14,460	42,006
Employee termination benefits expense	-	-	-
Expenses for other obligations to personnel	6	5,280	4,383
Welfare expenses	36	30,480	27,969
Other personnel expenses	25	21,593	20,296
Total	**631**	**539,156**	**487,325**

b) Employee Benefits Plans:

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank maintains the following benefits for its employees:

Short-term employee benefits:

The main component of short-term employee benefits corresponds to the recording of remunerations accrued during the year as consideration for services rendered. Other benefits that are part of this concept correspond to:

Accrued vacation: The annual cost of vacations and employee benefits is recognized on an accrual basis.

Incentives for meeting commercial goals and obtaining operating efficiencies. These benefits are:

- Individual performance bonus: Provides an amount of money to each employee based on a polynomial that combines compliance with Bank and individual goals and the employee’s income.

- Corporate Bonus: Defines a percentage of the Bank’s monthly payroll to be distributed equally among all Bank employees. It is based on meeting business goals and operating efficiencies.

NOTE 37 - EXPENSES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Long-term benefits:

Relates to those benefits provided by the Bank as established by Law and/or the existence of obligations derived from the current Collective Bargaining Agreement.

The methodology followed to determine the provision for all employees is using actuarial assumptions that consider variables such as staff turnover rates, mortality tables, salary increases, probability of using the benefit according to the valuation method referred to as the Valuation Method of Accumulated Benefits or Accrued Cost of the Benefit. This methodology is established in IAS 19.

The benefits are as follows:

- Years of service: All Bank's employees are eligible (except for Area Managers and Deputy Managers). It is estimated that the employees will remain in it until their retirement age (67 years for men and women) and therefore it makes provisions, according to the probabilities of occurrence for the events of resignation, death, dismissal and retirement during their working life in the Bank. All this according to the legal regulations and current Collective Bargaining Agreement.

- Prizes for years of service: Seniority premiums: All employees of the Bank are eligible. This award for permanence in the company grants a percentage of the income for each milestone of permanence of the employee in the company, these are at 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 years of service.

- Savings for retirement: All employees for an indefinite term, entered after August 14, 1981 and not affiliated with the unemployment insurance established by Law No. 19,728, are eligible. This benefit establishes a retirement savings program in a self-insurance mode, which will provide a salary plus bonus capped at U.F. 90 for every 36 months of effective contribution in the aforementioned program.

- Savings for retirement 2.0: The program is aimed for:

  - Employees with an indefinite contract as of October 1, 2019 who, having contributed to the unemployment insurance, have stopped contributing to the aforementioned insurance, for having completed 11 years of contributions in the Bank, in accordance with the provisions of Article No. 9 of Law No. 19,728; and

  - Unemployment insurance contributors who, during the term of the current collective bargaining agreement (December 1, 2021 to March 31, 2024), complete 11 years of contributions to the aforementioned insurance in the Bank, in accordance with the provisions of Article No. 9 of Law No. 19,728.

NOTE 37 - EXPENSES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

This benefit is aimed at encouraging employees to save for their retirement through a voluntary and shared savings program, which will provide a salary plus bonus, capped at U.F. 90, for every 36 months of effective and continuous contribution in the aforementioned program.

- Additional benefits for retirement plan: All employees included in the plan established by Collective Bargaining Agreement are eligible. Early and voluntary retirement benefit for all female employees between 55 and 60 years; and employees between 58 and 64 years whose compensation increases by a percentage according to age range and date of hiring. Provisional benefits refer to health plans and life insurance for a period of 24 months, and scholarships during the current school year (pre-school, elementary, middle and university) of their students.

Actuarial Assumptions:

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the aforementioned long-term commitments according to IFRS regulations are as follows:

- Mortality and disability: Mortality table RV-2014 issued by the CMF is used.

- Turnover rates (resignations and customary dismissals): Calculated based on historical values registered in the Bank and Subsidiaries, the last one registers the events that occurred between 2016 and 2020.

- Discount rate: It is determined based on the BCU (rate of bonds of Banco Central de Chile in Unidades de Fomento) at 5, 10 and 20 years plus a spread equivalent to the cost over the indicated rate, of bond issues or high-quality corporate bonds. As of December 31, 2022, the real annual discount rates used are 2.73%, 2.33% and 2.46%, respectively (2.55%, 2.92% and 3.17% as of December 31, 2021).

- Salary increase: Historical estimates of an annual rate of 2.17%, calculated based on the increases registered in the Bank between 2016 and 2020.

- Retirement age: As determined by the Bank’s Administration, 67 years for men and women.

The advance payment of benefits to employees does not exist as a practice in the organization.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 37 - EXPENSES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Movements in actuarial provisions as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	Indemnity for years of service	Prizes for years of service	Retirement savings	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Initial value of obligation at January 1, 2021	71,932	16,506	10,004	98,442	
Benefits paid during the year	(2,340)	(1,553)	(553)	(4,446)	
Services cost during current year	1,681	84	64	1,829	
Interest cost	2,164	490	296	2,950	
Actuarial profits and losses (*)					
Assumptions	(19,712)	(3,348)	(3,045)	(26,105)	
Experience	1,003	3,741	1,542	6,286	
Obligation as of December 31, 2021	**54,728**	**15,920**	**8,308**	**78,956**	
Initial value of obligation at January 1, 2022	54,728	15,920	8,308	78,956	92
Benefits paid during the year	(1,216)	(2,000)	(547)	(3,763)	(4)
Services cost during current year	1,954	99	83	2,136	2
Interest cost	3,330	950	496	4,776	6
Actuarial profits and losses (*)					
Assumptions	5,999	686	735	7,420	9
Experience	5,798	3,052	2,250	11,100	13
Obligation as of December 31, 2022	**70,593**	**18,707**	**11,325**	**100,625**	**118**

(*) For employee benefits, the Bank recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income and in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, a debit of MCh$ 5,255 net of deferred taxes as of December 31, 2022 (credit of MCh$ 7,039 as of December 31, 2021, net of deferred taxes), due to the application of IAS 19.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 38 - ADMINSTRATIVE EXPENSE

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of "Administrative expenses" is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
General administrative expenses	**(234)**	**(199,751)**	**(105,451)**
Other lease liabilities expenses	(6)	(5,239)	-
Maintenance and repair of items property, plant and equipment	(12)	(9,939)	(7,155)
Insurance premiums except to cover operational risk events	(6)	(5,156)	(5,396)
Office supplies	(11)	(9,112)	(6,724)
IT and communications expenses	(122)	(104,253)	(37,128)
Lighting, heating and other services	(8)	(6,986)	(6,774)
Surveillance services and transportation of securities	(14)	(11,698)	(16,769)
Staff representation and travel expenses	(4)	(3,754)	(2,878)
Legal and notarial expenses	-	(230)	(118)
Fees for review and financial statement audit by the external auditor	(1)	(875)	(559)
Fees for advisory and consulting services provided by other audit firms	-	(65)	(38)
Fees for other technical reports	(3)	(2,649)	(2,432)
Fines applied by other agencies	-	(79)	(36)
Transfer and/or remittance expenses	(1)	(853)	(728)
Expenses for maintenance of foreign accounts	(2)	(1,317)	(1,283)
Expenses for other real state leases	(10)	(8,411)	(7,293)
Other general administrative expenses	(34)	(29,135)	(10,140)
Outsourced services	**(99)**	**(84,630)**	**(156,009)**
Data processing	(6)	(4,856)	(10,098)
Technology development, certification and testing services	(31)	(26,104)	(55,160)
Outsourced human resources management and external staffing service	(11)	(9,554)	(3,377)
Appraisal services	-	(337)	(712)
Call center services for sales, marketing, quality control and customer service	(7)	(6,066)	(12,817)
External collection services	-	(110)	(164)
Outsourced ATM management and maintenance services	(7)	(6,256)	(13,220)
External cleaning services, casino, custody of files and documents, storage of furniture and equipment.	(18)	(15,160)	(31,193)
Other outsourced services	(19)	(16,187)	(29,268)
Board of Directors' expenses	**(1)**	**(364)**	**(330)**
Remuneration of the Board of Directors	(1)	(364)	(329)
Other Board of Directors' expenses	-	-	(1)
Advertising	**(13)**	**(11,294)**	**(9,655)**
Taxes, contributions and other legal charges	**(28)**	**(24,017)**	**(21,415)**
Real estate contributions	(4)	(3,691)	(3,476)
Municipal patents	(2)	(1,442)	(1,334)
Taxes other than income taxes	(5)	(4,432)	(4,424)
Audit contributions to the regulator	(17)	(14,452)	(12,181)
Total	**(375)**	**(320,056)**	**(292,860)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 39 - DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

The values charged to income for depreciation and amortization for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are detailed below:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Depreciation and amortization			
Amortization of intangible assets	(23)	(20,030)	(32,222)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(51)	(43,622)	(46,051)
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets	(16)	(13,640)	(12,534)
Depreciation of other assets for investment property	-	-	-
Amortization of other assets from revenues from ordinary activities from contracts with customers	-	-	-
Total	**(90)**	**(77,292)**	**(90,807)**

The reconciliation between January 1 and the balance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	Depreciation and amortization 12/31/2022				
	Property, plant and equipment	Intangibles	Assets for the right to use leased assets	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Balances as of January 1	290,969	252,608	51,765	595,342	697
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	43,622	20,030	13,640	77,292	90
Disposals and sales	(282)	(1,859)	(1,645)	(3,786)	(4)
Other	(166)	27	208	69	-
Balances as of	**334,143**	**270,806**	**63,968**	**668,917**	**783**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 39 - DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION (Continued)

	Depreciation and amortization			
	12/31/2021			
	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets	Right-of-use assets under leases	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1	255,277	222,687	41,396	519,360
Depreciation and amortization charges for the year	46,051	32,222	12,534	90,807
Disposals and sales	(9,965)	(2,374)	(2,404)	(14,743)
Other	(394)	73	239	(82)
Balances as of December 31,	**290,969**	**252,608**	**51,765**	**595,342**

NOTE 40 - IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank does not record debits to profit or loss for impairment of non-financial assets.

NOTE 41 - EXPENSE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, credit loss expense is composed as follows

SUMMARY OF CREDIT LOSS
CREDIT LOSSES IN THE YEARS

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Allowances for credit risk expenses for loans at amortized cost	(525)	(448,653)	(221,520)
Special allowances for credit risk	(325)	(277,332)	(128,202)
Recovery of written-off loans	89	75,707	89,755
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(61)	(51,857)	3,631
Total	**(822)**	**(702,135)**	**(256,336)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 41 - EXPENSE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (Continued)

Movements in credit loss expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

Summary of credit risk allowances and credit loss expense in the year	Allowances for loans in the year								
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	Total	
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
December 31, 2022	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Loans and advances to banks:									
Allowances established	(3,464)	-	-	-	-	**(3,464)**		**(3,464)**	**(4)**
Release of allowances	4,128	-	-	-	-	**4,128**		**4,128**	**5**
Subtotal	**664**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**664**		**664**	**1**
Commercial loans:									
Allowances established	(20,188)	(19,603)	(13,909)	(56,777)	(345,293)	**(455,770)**	(3,692)	**(459,462)**	**(538)**
Release of allowances	13,387	7,420	8,136	2,061	188,320	**219,324**	20,016	**239,340**	**280**
Subtotal	**(6,801)**	**(12,183)**	**(5,773)**	**(54,716)**	**(156,973)**	**(236,446)**	**16,324**	**(220,122)**	**(258)**
Mortgage loans:									
Allowances established	-	(5,746)	-	-	(24,646)	**(30,392)**		**(30,392)**	**(35)**
Release of allowances	-	2,712	-	-	-	**2,712**		**2,712**	**3**
Subtotal	**-**	**(3,034)**	**-**	**-**	**(24,646)**	**(27,680)**		**(27,680)**	**(32)**
Consumer loans:									
Allowances established	-	(28,954)	-	-	(173,307)	**(202,261)**		**(202,261)**	**(237)**
Release of allowances	-	746	-	-	-	**746**		**746**	**1**
Subtotal	**-**	**(28,208)**	**-**	**-**	**(173,307)**	**(201,515)**		**(201,515)**	**(236)**
Allowances for credit risk on loans	**(6,137)**	**(43,425)**	**(5,773)**	**(54,716)**	**(354,926)**	**(464,977)**	**16,324**	**(448,653)**	**(525)**
Recovery of written-off loans:									
Loans and advances to banks								**-**	**-**
Commercial loans								**34,755**	**41**
Mortgage loans								**13,255**	**16**
Consumer loans								**27,697**	**32**
Subtotal								**75,707**	**89**
Expense for credit losses on loans								**(372,946)**	**(436)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 41 - EXPENSE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (Continued)

Summary of credit risk allowances and credit loss expense in the year	Allowances for loans in the year							
	Normal Portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Nonperforming portfolio		Subtotal	Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	Total
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation				
December 31, 2021	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks:								
Allowances established	(4,519)	-	-	-	-	**(4,519)**		**(4,519)**
Release of allowances	5,164	-	-	-	-	**5,164**		**5,164**
Subtotal	**645**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**645**		**645**
Commercial loans:								
Allowances established	(14,928)	(25,942)	(38,325)	(48,303)	(106,887)	**(234,385)**	(36,993)	**(271,378)**
Release of allowances	12,717	18,242	6,914	28,450	41,558	**107,881**	13,145	**121,026**
Subtotal	**(2,211)**	**(7,700)**	**(31,411)**	**(19,853)**	**(65,329)**	**(126,504)**	**(23,848)**	**(150,352)**
Mortgage loans:								
Allowances established	-	(4,075)	-	-	(18,308)	**(22,383)**		**(22,383)**
Release of allowances	-	3,290	-	-	17,280	**20,570**		**20,570**
Subtotal	**-**	**(785)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,028)**	**(1,813)**		**(1,813)**
Consumer loans:								
Allowances established	-	(13,605)	-	-	(65,247)	**(78,852)**		**(78,852)**
Release of allowances	-	8,852	-	-	-	**8,852**		**8,852**
Subtotal	-	(4,753)	-	-	(65,247)	**(70,000)**		**(70,000)**
Allowances for credit risk on loans	**(1,566)**	**(13,238)**	**(31,411)**	**(19,853)**	**(131,604)**	**(197,672)**	**(23,848)**	**(221,520)**
Recovery of written-off loans:								
Loans and advances to banks								-
Commercial loans								**38,985**
Mortgage loans								**14,179**
Consumer loans								**36,591**
Subtotal								**89,755**
Expense for credit losses on loans								**(131,765)**

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of the expense for special allowances for credit risk is as follows:

Summary of the expense for special allowances for credit risk during the year	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Allowances for contingent accounts receivable	**(20)**	**(16,395)**	**(9,375)**
Loans and advances to banks	(12)	(10,079)	(9,375)
Commercial loans	(8)	(6,316)	-
Country risk allowances expense for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	**2**	**1,662**	**(2,327)**
Additional allowance expense for loans	**(307)**	**(262,599)**	**(116,500)**
Commercial loans	(155)	(132,599)	(41,500)
Consumer loans:	(152)	(130,000)	(75,000)
Total	**(325)**	**(277,332)**	**(128,202)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 41 - EXPENSE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (Continued)

The impairment associated with financial assets calculated in accordance with IFRS 9, is composed of the following:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Impairment for credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	(25)	(21,550)	661
Impairment due to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(36)	(30,307)	2,970
Total	**(61)**	**(51,857)**	**3,631**

NOTE 42 - INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has not generated income from discontinued operations.

NOTE 43 - RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

In accordance with the General Banking Law and the instructions issued by the CMF, natural persons or legal entities related to the ownership or management of the Institution, directly or through of third parties.

The entities in the BancoEstado Group are detailed in Note 2, letter c) of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 43 - RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES (Continued)

a) Assets and liabilities for transactions with related parties:

Type of current assets and liabilities with related parties in accordance with IAS 24	Type of related party					
December 31, 2022	**Parent Company**	**Other Legal Entity**	**Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank**	**Other related parties**	**Total**	
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**
ASSETS						
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	**4,542**	**559**	**49,594**	**54,695**	**64**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	-	5,000	55	11,158	**16,213**	**19**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	-	-	440	35,547	**35,987**	**42**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	-	-	64	3,060	**3,124**	**4**
Allowances - loans	-	(458)	-	(171)	**(629)**	**(1)**
Other assets	-	-	**249**	**17**	**266**	-
Contingent loans	-	**62,063**	**27**	**2,108**	**64,198**	**75**
LIABILITIES						
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-	**37,535**	**1,016**	**7,777**	**46,328**	**54**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	-	37,535	809	1,589	**39,933**	**47**
Deposits and other time deposits	-	-	207	6,188	**6,395**	**7**
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	**216**	-	**216**	-
Other liabilities	-	**40**	**18**	**27**	**85**	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 43 - RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES (Continued)

Type of current assets and liabilities with related parties according to IAS 24	Type of related party				
December 31, 2021	Parent Company	Other Legal Entity	Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	**4,594**	**77**	**23,798**	**28,469**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	-	5,048	77	6,412	**11,537**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	-	-	-	15,777	**15,777**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	-	-	-	1,771	**1,771**
Allowances - loans	-	(454)	-	(162)	**(616)**
Other assets	-	-	-	**17**	**17**
Contingent loans	-	**42,360**	**27**	**1,891**	**44,278**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	-	**42,565**	**5,226**	**30,221**	**78,012**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	-	39,565	1,481	6,563	**47,609**
Deposits and other time deposits	-	3,000	3,745	23,658	**30,403**
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	-	-	-	-
Bank borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	**40**	**2**	**51**	**93**

b) Income and expenses from transactions with related parties:

Type of results from related party transactions in accordance with IAS 24	Type of related party					
December 31, 2022	Parent Company	Other Legal Entity	Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank	Other related parties	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Interest income	-	608	15	905	**1,528**	**2**
Inflation indexation income	-	227	41	4,663	**4,931**	**6**
Commission income	-	49	28	168	**245**	-
Net financial income	-	22	1	17	**40**	-
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME	**-**	**906**	**85**	**5,753**	**6,744**	**8**
Interest expense	-	-	(1)	(383)	**(384)**	**(1)**
Inflation indexation expenses	-	-	-	(27)	**(27)**	-
Commission expenses	-	-	(1)	(3)	**(4)**	-
Credit loss expenses	-	(2,651)	-	(196)	**(2,847)**	**(3)**
Employee benefit obligation expense	-	-	(3,616)	(55,677)	**(59,293)**	**(69)**
Administrative expenses	-	(1,439)	-	(365)	**(1,804)**	**(2)**
Other expenses	-	-	-	(29)	**(29)**	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	**-**	**(4,090)**	**(3,618)**	**(56,680)**	**(64,388)**	**(75)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 43 - RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES (Continued)

Type of results from related party transactions in accordance with IAS 24 December 31, 2021	Type of related party				
	Parent Company	Other Legal Entity	Key personnel of the Consolidated Bank	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	-	99	7	716	822
Inflation indexation income	-	30	3	2,570	2,603
Commission income	-	177	24	176	377
Net financial income	-	107	-	21	128
Other income	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME	**-**	**413**	**34**	**3,483**	**3,930**
Interest expense	-	-	(2)	(26)	(28)
Inflation indexation expenses	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Commission expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Credit loss expenses	-	(1,694)	-	(186)	(1,880)
Employee benefit obligation expense	-	-	(3,882)	(64,974)	(68,856)
Administrative expenses	-	(659)	-	(100)	(759)
Other expenses	-	-	(1)	(27)	(28)
TOTAL EXPENSES	**-**	**(2,353)**	**(3,885)**	**(65,316)**	**(71,554)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 43 - RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES (Continued)

c) Transactions performed with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (*).

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Company name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Description of the transaction			Equivalent transactions are those transactions with mutual independence between the parties	Amount	Effect on Statements of Income		Effect on Statements of Financial Position	
		Type of service	Deadline	Conditions of renewal			Income	Expense	Receivable	Payable
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S. A	Other legal entity	Back Office Service	36	Automatic	Yes	986	-	986	-	-
Isapre Fundación	Other legal entity	Office leasing	Indefinite	N/A	Yes	359	-	359	-	-
Soc. Operadora de la Cámara de Compensacion de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A.	Other legal entity	Payment of transaction commissions	Indefinite	N/A	Yes	453	-	453	-	-

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Company name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Description of the transaction			Equivalent transactions are those transactions with mutual independence between the parties	Amount	Effect on Statements of Income		Effect on Statements of Financial Position	
		Type of service	Deadline	Conditions of renewal			Income	Expense	Receivable	Payable
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S. A	Other legal entity	Back Office Service	36	Automatic	Yes	609	-	609	-	-
Isapre Fundación	Other legal entity	Office leasing	Indefinite	N/A	Yes	98	-	98	-	-

(*) They correspond to individual transactions in the year with related parties, which are legal entities, which do not correspond to normal operations of the line of business that are performed with customers in general and when such individual transactions consider a transfer of resources, services or obligations in accordance with paragraph 9 of IAS 24 higher than U.F. 2,000.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 43 - RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES (Continued)

d) Payments to the Board of Directors and key Management personnel

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the remuneration received by key management personnel corresponds to the following categories:

Payments to the Board of Directors and Key Management Personnel of the Bank and its Subsidiaries	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Board of Directors:			
Payment of remuneration and per diems of the Board of Directors	1	690	683
Key management personnel of the Bank and its subsidiaries:			
Short-term employee benefit payments	5	3,952	4,007
Payment for post-employment employee benefits	-	-	-
Payment for long-term employee benefits	-	-	-
Payment for employee termination benefits	-	-	-
Payment to employees based on shares or equity instruments	-	-	-
Payment for defined contribution post-employment plan obligations	-	-	-
Payment for defined benefit postemployment benefit plan obligations	-	-	-
Payment for other personnel obligations	-	-	-
Subtotal - Payments for employee benefit obligations	**5**	**3,952**	**4,007**
Total	**6**	**4,642**	**4,690**

e) Key management personnel

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the key management personnel of the Bank and its Subsidiaries is composed of the following:

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
	Number of executives	
Board of Directors		
Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries	49	49
Key management personnel of the Bank and its subsidiaries		
Chief Executive Officer - Bank	1	1
General Managers - Bank Subsidiaries	9	9
Division/Area Managers - Bank	13	11
Division/Area Managers - Bank Subsidiaries	-	-
Subtotal	**23**	**21**
Total	**72**	**70**

NOTE 44 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair value is understood as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. For those financial instruments without available market prices, fair values have been estimated using current values or other measurement techniques. These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate. In this sense, the estimates of the fair value of some financial assets and liabilities cannot be justified in comparison with independent markets and, in many cases, cannot be made in the immediate placement.

Additionally, the fair value estimates presented below do not attempt to estimate the value of the Bank's profits generated by its business, or future business activities, and therefore do not represent the value of the Bank as a going concern.

The methods used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are detailed below:

a) Cash and due from banks:

The carrying amount of cash and due from banks deposits approximates their estimated fair value given their short-term nature.

b) Transactions in the course of collection and payment (assets and liabilities):

The carrying amount of foreign exchange transactions is close to their estimated value given their short-term nature.

c) Financial instruments and bonds issued:

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments was determined using market values or quoted market prices for financial instruments with similar characteristics.

d) Loans and accounts receivable from customers, loans and advances to banks, deposits and other on-demand liabilities, letters of credit issued, repurchase/resale agreements and securities lending and other debts:

The fair values of these financial instruments are estimated using the discount analysis of cash flows, derived from the settlement of contractual flows for each of them, at a market discount rate and that considers credit risk, when applicable.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 44 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

e) Financial derivative contracts:

The fair value of the derivatives represents the estimated amount that the Bank and its Subsidiaries expect to receive or pay to terminate the contracts or agreements today, considering the market values of the financial variables (interest rates on debt instruments and yields on swap curves, spot prices and option volatility) and, on the other hand, curve construction models and discount interest rates. Regarding the latter, during 2020, and taking advantage of the implementation of the Murex system, it was possible to access the new discount methodologies in force in international markets with respect to derivatives, which are aligned with the new way of operating in interbank markets (operations fully guaranteed through the constitution of collateral in US$ for the equivalent of the net value of the operations and this amount paid at the SOFR interest rate by the recipient of the collateral).

Additionally, the Bank is in the process of updating the value adjustments called XVAs, among which the counterparty credit risk adjustment (CVA) and the cost of funding for collateral constitution (FVA) stand out. Regarding the first, at the end of 2020, the change in calculation methodology was introduced, migrating from fixed values obtained from CMF provisioning rule tables to values of expected losses deducted from market credit spreads according to the counterparty credit rating. The second adjustment, this is the FVA, its amount has not yet been estimated but it is estimated that it will be implemented during 2023.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the estimated fair values of financial instruments are as follows:

	12/31/2022				12/31/2021	
	Carrying amount		Estimated fair value		Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	**5,807**	**4,961,287**	**5,807**	**4,961,287**	**3,114,237**	**3,114,237**
Transactions in the course of collection	**184**	**157,118**	**184**	**157,118**	**288,601**	**288,601**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**4,597**	**3,927,649**	**4,597**	**3,927,649**	**2,801,577**	**2,801,577**
Financial derivative contracts	2,990	2,554,646	2,990	2,554,646	1,730,742	1,730,742
Debt financial instruments	1,585	1,354,283	1,585	1,354,283	1,062,782	1,062,782
Other	22	18,720	22	18,720	8,053	8,053
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**12,106**	**10,341,975**	**12,106**	**10,341,975**	**15,869,156**	**15,869,156**
Debt financial instruments	12,106	10,341,975	12,106	10,341,975	15,869,156	15,869,156
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**59**	**50,325**	**59**	**50,325**	**507,368**	**507,368**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**40,203**	**34,345,381**	**47,071**	**40,213,081**	**28,399,737**	**32,202,911**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	111	94,696	111	94,566	177,459	176,713
Debt financial instruments	3,737	3,192,215	3,746	3,199,896	45,670	45,390
Loans and advances to banks	875	747,705	878	750,478	800,190	800,732
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	17,794	15,201,481	19,845	16,953,627	14,170,037	15,363,846
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	15,293	13,064,696	19,495	16,655,276	11,422,539	13,656,424
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,393	2,044,588	2,996	2,559,238	1,783,842	2,159,806
Total	**62,956**	**53,783,735**	**69,824**	**59,651,435**	**50,980,676**	**54,783,850**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 44 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

	12/31/2022				12/31/2021	
	Carrying amount		Estimated fair value		Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Liabilities						
Transactions in the course of payments	**157**	**133,718**	**157**	**133,718**	**274,437**	**274,437**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**3,005**	**2,567,174**	**3,005**	**2,567,174**	**1,772,206**	**1,772,206**
Financial derivative contracts	3,005	2,567,174	3,005	2,567,174	1,772,206	1,772,206
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**549**	**469,302**	**549**	**469,302**	**72,386**	**72,386**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**55,197**	**47,155,139**	**54,566**	**46,616,561**	**45,531,173**	**44,042,099**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	17,602	15,037,612	17,602	15,037,612	17,265,263	17,265,263
Deposits and other time deposits	20,888	17,845,104	19,612	16,754,439	15,015,068	13,810,726
Liabilities from repurchase agreements and securities lending	1,384	1,182,342	1,381	1,180,125	1,112,794	1,112,603
Bank borrowings	5,400	4,612,921	5,381	4,597,398	4,325,079	4,321,870
Debt financial instruments issued	9,735	8,316,753	10,404	8,888,135	7,692,789	7,413,760
Other financial liabilities	188	160,407	186	158,852	120,180	117,877
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,423**	**1,215,437**	**1,903**	**1,625,763**	**1,082,186**	**947,336**
Total	**60,331**	**51,540,770**	**60,180**	**51,412,518**	**48,732,388**	**47,108,464**

“Financial assets at amortized cost” are valued using market rates, discounting allowances for credit risk where appropriate.

Fair value measurement and hierarchy

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs of valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as established in Note 2, letter g) of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

For BancoEstado, models recognized and validated in the financial industry are applied for the measurement of financial instruments. Regarding the measurement of Debt Instruments (IRF) and Financial Intermediation Instruments (IIF), a model developed by DICTUC S.A., a subsidiary of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, is applied, which basically consists of measuring using real transaction prices the instruments in the portfolio. In the event that there are no prices for a specific instrument, the Reference Price Model (MRP) is applied based on all the information available on the day’s transactions and all the historical information registered in the Santiago Stock Exchange.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 44 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

For derivative instruments, the methodology applied corresponds to currency rate factors obtained from valid market sources and modeled using models widely used in the financial system, obtaining the rate curve on a daily basis for each currency, term and market where our Institution operates.

The following table presents the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	12/31/2022							
	Fair value measurements							
	Total		Prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1)		Other significant observable input (level 2)		Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Assets								
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**4,597**	**3,927,649**	**294**	**250,872**	**4,303**	**3,676,777**	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	2,990	2,554,646	-	-	2,990	2,554,646	-	-
Debt financial instruments	1,585	1,354,283	272	232,152	1,313	1,122,131	-	-
Other	22	18,720	22	18,720	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**12,106**	**10,341,975**	**6,658**	**5,687,620**	**5,448**	**4,654,355**	-	-
Debt financial instruments	12,106	10,341,975	6,658	5,687,620	5,448	4,654,355	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**59**	**50,325**	-	-	**59**	**50,325**	-	-
Total	**16,762**	**14,319,949**	**6,952**	**5,938,492**	**9,810**	**8,381,457**	-	-
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit and loss	**3,005**	**2,567,174**	-	-	**3,005**	**2,567,174**	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	3,005	2,567,174	-	-	3,005	2,567,174	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**549**	**469,302**	-	-	**549**	**469,302**	-	-
Total	**3,554**	**3,036,476**	-	-	**3,554**	**3,036,476**	-	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 44 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

	12/31/2021 Fair value measurements			
	Total	Prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1)	Other significant observable input (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets				
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**2,801,577**	**251,848**	**2,549,729**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts	1,730,742	-	1,730,742	-
Debt financial instruments	1,062,782	243,795	818,987	-
Other	8,053	8,053	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**15,869,156**	**9,539,421**	**6,329,735**	**-**
Debt financial instruments	15,869,156	9,539,421	6,329,735	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**507,368**	**-**	**507,368**	**-**
Total	**19,178,101**	**9,791,269**	**9,386,832**	**-**
Liablities				
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit and loss	**1,772,206**	**-**	**1,772,206**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts	1,772,206	-	1,772,206	
Other	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**72,386**	**-**	**72,386**	**-**
Total	**1,844,592**	**-**	**1,844,592**	**-**

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, transfers have been made between fair value hierarchy levels 1 and 2. For transfers to level 1, the Bank had available prices generated in market transactions for identical assets, not being necessary to use assumptions for their measurement. For transfers to level 2, these are due to instruments that have been measured considering market information instead of market transactions, as they are not available at the measurement date.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 44 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Transfer between levels are presented below:

Assets:

Level 1	Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	Total
	Financial derivative contracts	Debt financial instruments	Other	Debt financial instruments	Other		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 01, 2022	**-**	**243,795**	**8,053**	**9,539,421**	**-**	**-**	**9,791,269**
Changes in level 1 (*)	-	3,852	10,667	(3,837,546)	-	-	(3,823,027)
Transfers of levels:							
- From level 2	-		-	-	-	-	-
- To level 2	-	(15,495)	-	(14,255)	-	-	(29,750)
Balances at December 31, 2022 MCh$	**-**	**232,152**	**18,720**	**5,687,620**	**-**	**-**	**5,938,492**
Balances at December 31, 2022 MUS$	**-**	**272**	**22**	**6,658**	**-**	**-**	**6,952**
Balance as of January 01, 2021	**-**	**399,863**	**8,024**	**2,353,197**	**-**	**-**	**2,761,084**
Changes in level 1 (*)	-	(150,715)	29	7,372,387	-	-	7,221,701
Transfers of levels:							
- From level 2	-	-	-	10,250	-	-	10,250
- To level 2	-	(5,353)	-	(196,413)	-	-	(201,766)
Balances at December 31, 2021 MCh$	**-**	**243,795**	**8,053**	**9,539,421**	**-**	**-**	**9,791,269**

Level 2	Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	Total
	Financial derivative contracts	Debt financial instruments	Other	Debt financial instruments	Other		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 01, 2022	**1,730,742**	**818,987**	**-**	**6,329,735**	**-**	**507,368**	**9,386,832**
Changes in level 2 (*)	823,904	287,649	-	(1,689,635)	-	(457,043)	(1,035,125)
Transfers of levels:							
- From level 1	-	15,495	-	14,255	-	-	29,750
- To level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at December 31, 2022 MCh$	**2,554,646**	**1,122,131**	**-**	**4,654,355**	**-**	**50,325**	**8,381,457**
Balances at December 31, 2022 MUS$	**2,990**	**1,313**	**-**	**5,448**	**-**	**59**	**9,810**
Balance as of January 01, 2021	**1,589,908**	**703,762**	**-**	**2,544,815**	**-**	**132,350**	**4,970,835**
Changes in level 2 (*)	140,834	109,872	-	3,598,757	-	375,018	4,224,481
Transfers of levels:							
- From level 1	-	5,353	-	196,413	-	-	201,766
- To level 1	-	-	-	(10,250)	-	-	(10,250)
Balances at December 31, 2021 MCh$	**1,730,742**	**818,987**	**-**	**6,329,735**	**-**	**507,368**	**9,386,832**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 44 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Liabilities

Level 2	Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit and loss		Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	Total
	Financial derivative contracts	Other		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 01, 2022	**1,772,206**	**-**	**72,386**	**1,844,592**
Changes in level 2 (*)	794,968	-	396,916	1,191,884
Transfers of levels:				
- From level 1	-	-	-	-
- To level 1	-	-	-	-
Balances at December 31, 2022 MCh$	**2,567,174**	**-**	**469,302**	**3,036,476**
Balances at December 31, 2022 MUS$	**3,005**	**-**	**549**	**3,554**
Balance as of January 01, 2021	**1,528,005**	**-**	**249,356**	**1,777,361**
Changes in level 2 (*)	244,201	-	(176,970)	67,231
Transfers of levels:				
- From level 1	-	-	-	-
- To level 1	-	-	-	-
Balances at December 31, 2021 MCh$	**1,772,206**	**-**	**72,386**	**1,844,592**

(*) Variations are generated by expiration, purchase-sale of instruments and variations in their fair value.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 44 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Compensation of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

BancoEstado carries out financial derivative transactions with counterparties residing abroad using the documentation of the Master Agreement of ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.) under the current legal jurisdiction of the city of New York, USA, or of the city of London, England. The legal framework in these jurisdictions, together with the aforementioned documentation, grants the Bank the right to anticipate the expiration of the transactions and then offset their net value in the event of default of the respective counterparty. Additionally, BancoEstado has negotiated with some counterparties a supplementary annex (CSA of Credit Support Annex) that includes another credit mitigator, such as knowing margins over a certain threshold amount or limit range of the net value of the transactions; and other clauses.

Below is a detail of the contracts that can be offset:

		ISDA CONTRACTS		CONTRACTS WITH ISDA AND CSA				
	Fair Value in balance sheet	Negative Fair Value Contracts with right to compensation	Positive Fair Value Contracts with right to compensation	Negative Fair Value Contracts with credit mitigator	Positive Fair Value Contracts with credit mitigator	Net financial guarantees	Net fiar value	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Assets for financial derivative contracts as of December 31, 2022	2,604,971	(1,323,974)	1,109,811	(3,531,982)	2,574,441	630,345	2,932,167	3,432
Assets for financial derivative contracts as of December 31, 2021	2,238,110	(718,245)	814,894	(1,842,954)	2,042,289	(106,804)	2,145,579	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 45 - CONTRACTUAL MATURITY ACCORDING TO THEIR REMAINING TERMS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2022, the breakdown by maturity of assets and liabilities is as follows:

	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
ASSETS									
Cash and due from banks	**4,961,287**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,961,287**	**5,807**
Transactions in the course of collection	**-**	**157,118**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**157,118**	**184**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**180,378**	**346,118**	**1,560,801**	**516,158**	**442,334**	**881,860**	**3,927,649**	**4,597**
Financial derivative contracts	-	180,378	264,533	541,723	445,250	343,911	778,851	**2,554,646**	**2,990**
Debt financial instruments	-	-	81,585	1,000,358	70,908	98,423	103,009	**1,354,283**	**1,585**
Other	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	**18,720**	**22**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**-**	**6,745,540**	**1,415,867**	**2,030,289**	**100,685**	**49,160**	**434**	**10,341,975**	**12,106**
Debt financial instruments	-	6,745,540	1,415,867	2,030,289	100,685	49,160	434	**10,341,975**	**12,106**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,464**	**10,934**	**15,927**	**50,325**	**59**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**816,815**	**1,702,240**	**3,033,524**	**5,724,386**	**6,670,176**	**3,697,801**	**12,700,439**	**34,345,381**	**40,203**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	94,696	-	-	-	-	-	**94,696**	**111**
Debt financial instruments	-	97,374	931,823	1,336,531	720,725	105,076	686	**3,192,215**	**3,737**
Loans and advances to banks	-	255,485	287,904	167,136	37,180	-	-	**747,705**	**875**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	583,406	1,215,679	1,588,793	3,235,678	3,702,124	1,795,785	3,080,016	**15,201,481**	**17,794**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	57,154	10,448	113,091	515,782	1,384,307	1,394,763	9,589,151	**13,064,696**	**15,293**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	176,255	28,558	111,913	469,259	825,840	402,177	30,586	**2,044,588**	**2,393**
Total assets	**5,778,102**	**8,785,276**	**4,795,509**	**9,315,476**	**7,310,483**	**4,200,229**	**13,598,660**	**53,783,735**	**62,956**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 45 - CONTRACTUAL MATURITY ACCORDING TO THEIR REMAINING TERMS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
LIABILITIES									
Transactions in the course of payment	**133,718**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**133,718**	**157**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**172,298**	**248,672**	**526,358**	**480,640**	**365,606**	**773,600**	**2,567,174**	**3,005**
Financial derivative contracts	-	172,298	248,672	526,358	480,640	365,606	773,600	**2,567,174**	**3,005**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100,065**	**75,811**	**293,426**	**469,302**	**549**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**24,631,494**	**5,950,240**	**2,834,913**	**1,522,767**	**6,583,763**	**1,515,822**	**4,116,140**	**47,155,139**	**55,197**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	15,037,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15,037,612**	**17,602**
Deposits and other time deposits	9,593,882	4,330,987	2,268,239	750,648	595,813	268,140	37,395	**17,845,104**	**20,888**
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	1,181,472	430	440	-	-	-	**1,182,342**	**1,384**
Bank borrowings	-	138,638	209,088	156,357	4,054,609	18,076	36,153	**4,612,921**	**5,400**
Debt financial instruments issued	-	289,542	355,867	611,101	1,922,979	1,222,384	3,914,880	**8,316,753**	**9,735**
Other financial liabilities	-	9,601	1,289	4,221	10,362	7,222	127,712	**160,407**	**188**
Lease liabilities	**60**	**910**	**2,077**	**8,743**	**21,394**	**15,132**	**32,009**	**80,325**	**94**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41,294**	**48,703**	**1,125,440**	**1,215,437**	**1,423**
Total liabilities	**24,765,272**	**6,123,448**	**3,085,662**	**2,057,868**	**7,227,156**	**2,021,074**	**6,340,615**	**51,621,095**	**60,425**
Net assets (liabilities)	**(18,987,170)**	**2,661,828**	**1,709,847**	**7,257,608**	**83,327**	**2,179,155**	**7,258,045**	**2,162,640**	**2,531**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 45 - CONTRACTUAL MATURITY ACCORDING TO THEIR REMAINING TERMS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021, the breakdown by maturity of assets and liabilities is as follows:

	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS								
Cash and due from banks	**3,114,237**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,114,237**
Transactions in the course of collection	-	**288,601**	-	-	-	-	-	**288,601**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	**414,888**	**260,182**	**961,745**	**355,319**	**188,950**	**620,493**	**2,801,577**
Financial derivative contracts	-	121,554	227,099	427,833	240,310	157,383	556,563	**1,730,742**
Debt financial instruments	-	291,128	32,834	529,897	114,144	31,330	63,449	**1,062,782**
Other	-	2,206	249	4,015	865	237	481	**8,053**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	**12,180,422**	**725,935**	**1,536,912**	**1,263,781**	**159,027**	**3,079**	**15,869,156**
Debt financial instruments	-	12,180,422	725,935	1,536,912	1,263,781	159,027	3,079	**15,869,156**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	**65,911**	-	**23,465**	**99,010**	**318,982**	**507,368**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**138,237**	**861,208**	**2,172,875**	**4,443,211**	**6,360,061**	**3,090,746**	**11,333,399**	**28,399,737**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	80,037	77,172	20,250	-	-	-	**177,459**
Debt financial instruments	-	3,672	4,101	31,058	5,609	890	340	**45,670**
Loans and advances to banks	-	186,705	391,954	205,994	15,537	-	-	**800,190**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	79,142	564,733	1,484,951	3,263,271	4,298,169	1,585,417	2,894,354	**14,170,037**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	42,626	3,391	97,418	447,873	1,196,511	1,220,324	8,414,396	**11,422,539**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	16,469	22,670	117,279	474,765	844,235	284,115	24,309	**1,783,842**
Total assets	**3,252,474**	**13,745,119**	**3,224,903**	**6,941,868**	**8,002,626**	**3,537,733**	**12,275,953**	**50,980,676**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 45 - CONTRACTUAL MATURITY ACCORDING TO THEIR REMAINING TERMS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

	On-demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LIABILITIES								
Transactions in the course of paymets	**274,437**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**274,437**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**134,713**	**254,466**	**468,364**	**224,240**	**162,843**	**527,580**	**1,772,206**
Financial derivative contracts	-	134,713	254,466	468,364	224,240	162,843	527,580	**1,772,206**
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,508**	**175**	**14,520**	**30,183**	**72,386**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**27,033,666**	**3,999,641**	**3,582,376**	**1,226,230**	**4,371,529**	**1,690,381**	**3,627,350**	**45,531,173**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	17,265,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	**17,265,263**
Deposits and other time deposits	9,762,324	2,703,876	2,058,107	438,997	17,622	755	33,387	**15,015,068**
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	-	1,112,067	477	250	-	-	-	**1,112,794**
Bank borrowings	41	76,859	877,340	73,366	3,231,666	18,802	47,005	**4,325,079**
Debt financial instruments issued	3,451	70,659	565,039	713,617	1,122,241	1,670,824	3,546,958	**7,692,789**
Other financial liabilities	2,587	36,180	81,413	-	-	-	-	**120,180**
Lease liabilities	**-**	**803**	**1,735**	**7,623**	**19,507**	**17,230**	**36,397**	**83,295**
Regulatory capital financial instrument issued	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,426**	**21,040**	**1,030,720**	**1,082,186**
Total liabilities	**27,308,103**	**4,135,157**	**3,838,577**	**1,729,725**	**4,645,877**	**1,906,014**	**5,252,230**	**48,815,683**
Net assets (liabilities)	**(24,055,629)**	**9,609,962**	**(613,674)**	**5,212,143**	**3,356,749**	**1,631,719**	**7,023,723**	**2,164,993**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

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

The assets, liabilities and contingent loans of BancoEstado as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

12/31/2022	US$	Euros	Japanese Yen	Pounds	Colombian Peso	Swiss Franc	Renminbi	Other	Pesos	UF	Adjustable by exchange rate	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Assets													
Cash and due from banks	**1,207,958**	**12,172**	**291**	**236**	**-**	**484**	**-**	**468**	**3,739,678**	**-**	**-**	**4,961,287**	**5,807**
Transactions in the course of collection	**37,338**	**3,009**	**10**	**1,195**	**-**	**7**	**1,617**	**235**	**113,707**	**-**	**-**	**157,118**	**184**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**955**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,692,478**	**234,216**	**-**	**3,927,649**	**4,597**
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,554,646	-	-	2,554,646	2,990
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120,067	234,216	-	1,354,283	1,585
Other	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,765	-	-	18,720	22
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**137,342**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,049,409**	**155,224**	**-**	**10,341,975**	**12,106**
Debt financial instruments	137,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,049,409	155,224	-	10,341,975	12,106
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**50,325**	-	-	**50,325**	**59**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**2,082,235**	**48,551**	**1,309**	**9,593**	**-**	**-**	**8,239**	**-**	**12,602,030**	**19,521,774**	**71,650**	**34,345,381**	**40,203**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,696	-	-	94,696	111
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,024,382	1,167,833	-	3,192,215	3,737
Loans and advances to banks	737,633	10,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	747,705	875
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	1,337,592	38,479	1,309	9,593	-	-	8,239	-	8,445,374	5,289,245	71,650	15,201,481	17,794
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,064,696	-	13,064,696	15,293
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	7,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,037,578	-	-	2,044,588	2,393
Other assets	**773,898**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,625**	**2**	**2,504,806**	**20,790**	**5,920**	**3,307,049**	**3,871**
Total assets	**4,239,726**	**63,740**	**1,610**	**11,024**	**-**	**491**	**11,481**	**705**	**32,752,433**	**19,932,004**	**77,570**	**57,090,784**	**66,827**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 46 - FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CURRENCY (Continued)

	US$	Euros	Japanese Yen	Pounds	Colombian Peso	Swiss Franc	Renminbi	Other	Pesos	UF	Adjustable by exchange rate	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Liabilities													
Transactions in the course of paymets	**108,981**	**4,704**	**-**	**1,175**	**-**	**47**	**1,625**	**332**	**16,854**	**-**	**-**	**133,718**	**157**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,567,174**	**-**	**-**	**2,567,174**	**3,005**
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,567,174	-	-	2,567,174	3,005
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**469,302**	**-**	**-**	**469,302**	**549**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**4,249,849**	**376,554**	**505,811**	**78**	**55,695**	**439,713**	**8,280**	**568,575**	**28,734,050**	**12,216,534**	**-**	**47,155,139**	**55,197**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	401,528	7,847	11	78	-	173	42	662	14,627,250	21	-	15,037,612	17,602
Deposits and other time deposits	1,685,677	7,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,178,746	6,973,585	-	17,845,104	20,888
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	381,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	800,692	-	-	1,182,342	1,384
Bank borrowings	530,552	86,542	763	-	-	-	8,238	-	3,986,826	-	-	4,612,921	5,400
Debt financial instruments issued	1,230,756	275,069	505,037	-	55,695	439,540	-	567,728	-	5,242,928	-	8,316,753	9,735
Other financial liabilities	19,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,536	-	-	160,407	188
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,215,437**	**-**	**1,215,437**	**1,423**
Other liabilities	**130,780**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,438,740**	**22,001**	**-**	**2,591,521**	**3,033**
Total liabilities	4,489,610	381,258	505,811	1,253	55,695	439,760	9,905	568,907	34,226,120	13,453,972	-	54,132,291	63,364
Net assets (liabilities)	**(249,884)**	**(317,518)**	**(504,201)**	**9,771**	**(55,695)**	**(439,269)**	**1,576**	**(568,202)**	**(1,473,687)**	**6,478,032**	**77,570**	**2,958,493**	**3,463**
Contingent loans	527,737	112,531	6	-	-	-	9,552	300	4,721,120	1,109,706	-	6,480,952	7,587
Net asset (liability) position	**277,853**	**(204,987)**	**(504,195)**	**9,771**	**(55,695)**	**(439,269)**	**11,128**	**(567,902)**	**3,247,433**	**7,587,738**	**77,570**	**9,439,445**	**11,050**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 46 - FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CURRENCY (Continued)

12/31/2021

	US$	Euros	Japanese Yen	Pounds	Colombian Peso	Swiss Franc	Renminbi	Other	Pesos	UF	Adjustable by exchange rate	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets												
Cash and due from banks	**1,421,577**	**22,248**	**201**	**820**	**-**	**576**	**17**	**1,599**	**1,667,199**	**-**	**-**	**3,114,237**
Transactions in the course of collection	**56,134**	**12,844**	**4**	**37**	**-**	**48**	**-**	**3,800**	**215,734**	**-**	**-**	**288,601**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**137**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,691,223**	**110,217**	**-**	**2,801,577**
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,730,742	-	-	1,730,742
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952,565	110,217	-	1,062,782
Other	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,916	-	-	8,053
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**772,395**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,277,629**	**819,132**	**-**	**15,869,156**
Debt financial instruments	772,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,277,629	819,132	-	15,869,156
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**507,368**	**-**	**-**	**507,368**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**2,312,121**	**24,507**	**622**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**7,678**	**-**	**9,899,610**	**16,122,553**	**32,603**	**28,399,737**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,459	-	-	177,459
Debt financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,207	10,463	-	45,670
Loans and advances to banks	789,673	10,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,190
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	1,515,102	13,990	622	43	-	-	7,678	-	7,910,448	4,689,551	32,603	14,170,037
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,422,539	-	11,422,539
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	7,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,776,496	-	-	1,783,842
Other assets	**311,091**	**945**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**2,267,428**	**12,870**	**9,157**	**2,601,495**
Total assets	**4,873,455**	**60,544**	**828**	**900**	**-**	**624**	**7,695**	**5,402**	**31,526,191**	**17,064,772**	**41,760**	**53,582,171**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 46 - FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CURRENCY (Continued)

	US$	Euros	Japanese Yen	Pounds	Colombian Peso	Swiss Franc	Renminbi	Other	Pesos	UF	Adjustable by exchange rate	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Liabilities												
Transactions in the course of paymets	**169,357**	**12,866**	**1**	**34**	**-**	**66**	**-**	**3,895**	**88,218**	**-**	**-**	**274,437**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,772,206**	**-**	**-**	**1,772,206**
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,772,206	-	-	1,772,206
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**72,386**	**-**	**-**	**72,386**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**3,144,984**	**409,754**	**572,200**	**285**	**65,078**	**439,371**	**7,678**	**589,451**	**30,100,083**	**10,202,289**	**-**	**45,531,173**
Deposits and other on-demand liabilities	235,938	13,017	11	35	-	68	-	-	17,016,173	21	-	17,265,263
Deposits and other time deposits	536,353	8,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,290,148	6,180,473	-	15,015,068
Liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending	566,909	-	-	250	-	-	-	212	545,423	-	-	1,112,794
Bank borrowings	226,730	100,854	91	-	-	-	7,678	-	3,989,726	-	-	4,325,079
Debt financial instruments issued	1,574,784	287,789	572,098	-	65,078	439,303	-	589,239	142,703	4,021,795	-	7,692,789
Other financial liabilities	4,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,910	-	-	120,180
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,082,186**	**-**	**1,082,186**
Other liabilities	**359,856**	**3**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,235,531**	**20,296**	**21**	**2,615,708**
Total liabilities	**3,674,197**	**422,623**	**572,202**	**319**	**65,078**	**439,437**	**7,678**	**593,346**	**34,268,424**	**11,304,771**	**21**	**51,348,096**
Net assets (liabilities)	**1,199,258**	**(362,079)**	**(571,374)**	**581**	**(65,078)**	**(438,813)**	**17**	**(587,944)**	**(2,742,233)**	**5,760,001**	**41,739**	**2,234,075**
Contingent loans	791,504	5,064	-	-	-	-	13,131	-	3,549,494	1,031,452	-	5,390,645
Net asset (liability) position	**1,990,762**	**(357,015)**	**(571,374)**	**581**	**(65,078)**	**(438,813)**	**13,148**	**(587,944)**	**807,261**	**6,791,453**	**41,739**	**7,624,720**

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Introduction:

The main objective in risk management is to ensure the long-term stability and sustainability of the businesses carried out by BancoEstado. The foregoing is achieved through the application of credit policies consistent with the Bank's commercial development strategy, ensuring the existence of sound processes for evaluating, approving and managing the risks inherent to banking operations, in accordance with the practices of corporate governance management established by BancoEstado.

The credit process is performed with effective counterparties in all the Bank's commercial segments, under a collegiate decision scheme. In this sense, the management of the Corporate Risk Management is performed with absolutely independent from the commercial areas and covers the management of credit, market and liquidity risks incurred by BancoEstado in its businesses and also makes proposals on policies, methodologies and procedures to be applied in such management.

Therefore, the achievements in fulfilling the mission assigned to BancoEstado have been reached by optimizing the risk-return relationship, generating an increase in the value of BancoEstado.

Risk management structure:

The risk function has a decision-making process supported by a committee structure, which has a robust governance scheme that describes their objectives and operation for the proper performance of their functions. These committees are:

- Executive Committee: approves policies, methodologies and sets the limits to the exposure of these risks, with revision at least once a year.

- Assets and Liabilities Committee: instance of analysis of all the financial management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries, including the analysis of the balance sheet of the consolidated Bank, considering its financial structure, the financing strategy and the levels of financial risk, capital and solvency, in addition to the analysis and strategy regarding the Treasury business performed by the institution.

- Credit Risk Committee: responsible for ensuring that the actions of the Bank and its Subsidiaries are consistent with the level of risk that it is considered reasonable to assume for the performance of its business strategy in the field of credit risks.

- Operational and Technology Risk Committee: responsible for reviewing and proposing operational and technological risk policies, learning about existing risks and exposure levels (limits), validating internal risk assessment models, analyzing risk plans and budgets, becoming aware of regulatory changes and global monitoring of risks and their evolution at the Corporate level, including Subsidiaries.

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

- Internal Audit: responsible for ensuring compliance with the policies, limits and regulations that regulate the banking business.

Main risks affecting the Bank:

1) Credit risk:

It is the risk that the Bank incurs a loss related to the counterparty not complying with its contractual payment obligations. The management of this exposure is performed centrally, considering both the Bank and its Subsidiaries. This exposure is mitigated by obtaining real and personal guarantees. However, a proportion of the loans are unsecured; e.g., consumer loans granted to natural persons.

Policies

The policies associated with BancoEstado's credit risk are intended to establish the bases of the credit process in the different customer segments subject to analysis, establishing the framework to achieve a controlled and responsible credit process in accordance with the objectives established by the entity. These policies point directly to credit admission and recovery processes as a relevant part of the credit cycle, in addition to risk mitigation through guarantees as a second source of payment or increase in credit margins, and the concentration of business groups. The policies that regulate risk matters are the following:

- Credit Policy Wholesale Segment, Corporate Banking, Large Corporations, Companies and Real Estate.
- Credit Policy for Small Business Segment.
- Credit Policy Personal Segment.
- Microenterprise Segment Credit Policy.
- Guaranty Policies.
- Credit Standardization and Collection Policies.
- Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Policy.
- BancoEstado Agricultural Credit Policy: Wholesale and Small Business Segment.
- Business Group Control and Monitoring Policy.

For the credit control and monitoring process, the Wholesale and Small Business segment have a Criteria Manual that aims to monitor the risk factors present in all credit operations at the time of approval, as well as the new emerging risks after the granting of a loan. In the follow-up stage, through a set of duly agreed information procedures and protocols, new instances of committees are established suitable for early management of the risks that may affect the recovery of the credit portfolio of Wholesale and Small Business Banking, with individual classification. With this objective, a continuous process of monitoring and management of assigned portfolios has been established, which captures the indications of impairment that could affect the debtors, allowing an early diagnosis, which will allow the Bank to make timely decisions that correspond to the new risk profile detected.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

objective, a continuous process of monitoring and management of assigned portfolios has been established, which captures the indications of impairment that could affect the debtors, allowing an early diagnosis, which will allow the Bank to make timely decisions that correspond to the new risk profile detected.

Exposure to financial credit risk:

Maximum exposure to credit risk based on the financial assets recorded by the Bank in its Consolidated Statements of Financial Position is included below.

	Note	12/31/2022				12/31/2021	
		Exposure maximun gross		Collateral guarantees held and other credit enhancements		Exposure maximun gross	Collateral guarantees held and other credit enhancements
		MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	**8**	**4,597**	**3,927,649**	**141**	**120,725**	**2,801,577**	**14,648**
Financial derivate contracts	8	2,990	2,554,646	141	120,725	1,730,742	14,648
Debt financial instruments	8	1,585	1,354,283	-	-	1,062,782	-
Other	8	22	18,720	-	-	8,053	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatory values at fair value through profit or loss	**9**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**10**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**11**	**12,138**	**10,369,164**	-	-	**15,880,104**	-
Debt financial instruments	11	12,138	10,369,164	-	-	15,880,104	-
Other	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge	**12**	**59**	**50,325**	**8**	**6,741**	**507,368**	**335,482**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**13**	**41,468**	**35,426,616**	**21,929**	**18,733,784**	**29,284,398**	**16,511,629**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	13	111	94,696	119	101,530	177,459	170,865
Debt financial instruments	13	3,762	3,213,765	-	-	45,670	-
Loans and advances to banks	13	877	749,396	-	-	802,410	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	18,565	15,860,352	6,800	5,809,473	14,730,650	5,161,482
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	15,447	13,196,071	14,938	12,761,330	11,560,267	11,122,384
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	2,706	2,312,336	72	61,451	1,967,942	56,898
Other Assets (*)	**19**	**94**	**80,161**	-	-	**59,025**	-
Contingent loans	**29**	**7,587**	**6,480,952**	**728**	**622,131**	**5,390,645**	**397,445**
Total		**65,943**	**56,334,867**	**22,806**	**19,483,381**	**53,923,117**	**17,259,204**

For further details on the maximum exposure to credit risk and concentration for each type of financial instrument, refer to the notes indicated. The maximum exposure does not consider values recognized as impairment losses, nor are real guarantees or other credit enhancements deducted that are required to ensure compliance with payment obligations.

(*) Corresponds to *"Accounts receivable from third parties."*

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

When observing the concentration of credit risk by industry of financial assets this is composed of the following:

	12/31/2022						12/31/2021		
	Maximum gross exposure		Maximum net exposure		Collateral guarantees held and other credit enhancements		Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure	Collateral guarantees held and other credit enhancements
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Exposure with Banks	**877**	**749,396**	**875**	**747,705**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**	**800,190**	**-**
Exposure commercial									
Agriculture and livestock	742	633,547	702	599,915	341	291,156	756,082	722,803	267,693
Fruit growing	238	203,153	231	197,177	110	93,560	184,261	179,637	83,838
Forestry	64	54,630	60	51,647	13	10,999	48,660	46,668	11,471
Fishing	229	195,277	220	187,531	10	8,893	190,518	182,848	7,892
Mining	105	89,449	102	87,501	9	7,352	123,206	120,281	11,080
Oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product manufacturing industry;									
Food, beverages and tobacco	502	428,919	491	419,114	48	41,273	405,620	397,745	38,694
Textile, leather and footwear	63	53,937	60	51,422	8	6,483	42,837	40,440	6,325
Wood and furniture	54	46,440	51	43,801	17	14,287	46,710	44,875	17,933
Pulp, paper and printing	37	31,307	35	29,713	8	7,011	32,104	29,689	6,108
Chemicals and petroleum derivatives	239	204,339	235	201,133	23	19,567	152,266	149,287	19,667
Metallic, non-metallic, machinery or others	386	329,823	369	315,002	53	45,404	403,129	390,551	39,986
Electricity, gas and water	884	755,483	876	748,151	17	14,545	665,895	637,543	21,634
Housing construction	2,173	1,856,566	2,108	1,800,576	1,611	1,376,710	1,676,880	1,652,253	1,183,792
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	341	291,146	313	267,530	89	76,206	356,562	340,596	108,102
Wholesale trade	2,148	1,834,752	2,065	1,764,286	424	362,541	1,754,791	1,696,176	433,248
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,791	2,384,573	2,646	2,260,109	977	834,263	2,015,087	1,919,718	698,882
Transportation and storage	2,506	2,141,171	2,426	2,072,671	1,318	1,126,626	1,888,798	1,823,621	925,044
Telecommunications	177	151,606	174	148,766	5	4,250	161,988	158,755	3,622
Financial Services	9,091	7,766,655	9,029	7,713,511	763	651,790	6,726,187	6,691,528	947,325
Business Services	704	601,214	660	564,261	137	117,069	582,809	554,752	101,338
Real estate services	729	622,551	717	612,884	561	479,691	399,073	393,647	319,746
Student loans	1,276	1,090,039	1,175	1,003,389	4	3,085	941,110	876,997	3,225
Public administration, defense and police	12,584	10,750,596	12,556	10,727,029	35	29,638	13,565,418	13,563,130	30,962
Social and other community services	1,132	966,992	1,104	943,503	475	406,187	982,659	967,276	384,416
Personal Services	60	51,574	56	47,463	12	9,883	56,001	52,554	10,454
Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19	-	-	(35)	(29,956)	-	-	-	(46,280)	-
Other	71	60,373	71	60,373	-	-	43,202	43,202	-
Subtotal	**39,326**	**33,596,112**	**38,497**	**32,888,502**	**7,068**	**6,038,469**	**34,201,853**	**33,630,292**	**5,682,477**
Exposures for mortgage	**15,447**	**13,196,071**	**15,293**	**13,064,696**	**14,938**	**12,761,330**	**11,560,267**	**11,422,539**	**11,122,384**
Exposures for consumer	**2,706**	**2,312,336**	**2,393**	**2,044,588**	**72**	**61,451**	**1,967,942**	**1,783,842**	**56,898**
Contingent credit exposures	**7,587**	**6,480,952**	**7,510**	**6,415,652**	**728**	**622,131**	**5,390,645**	**5,342,794**	**397,445**
Subtotal	**25,740**	**21,989,359**	**25,196**	**21,524,936**	**15,738**	**13,444,912**	**18,918,854**	**18,549,175**	**11,576,727**
Total	**65,943**	**56,334,867**	**64,568**	**55,161,143**	**22,806**	**19,483,381**	**53,923,117**	**52,979,657**	**17,259,204**

The net exposure corresponds to the net amount recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, after discounting the value corrections for losses to the maximum exposure, considering the associated allowances as part of this concept.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Regarding allowances for losses of financial assets recorded by BancoEstado, these are composed of the following:

	Note	12/31/2022						12/31/2021		
		12 months expected credit loss		Expected credit loss during the asset's life		Deductible allowance FOGAPE guarantee		12 months expected credit loss	Expected credit loss during the asset's life	Deductible allowance FOGAPE guarantee
		MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	**30**	**25,276**	**2**	**1,913**	-	-	**8,788**	**2,160**	-
Debt financial instruments	11	30	25,276	2	1,913	-	-	8,788	2,160	-
Other	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	**452**	**386,734**	**778**	**664,545**	**35**	**29,956**	**326,429**	**511,952**	**46,280**
Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt financial instruments	13	15	13,053	10	8,497	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	13	2	1,691	-	-	-	-	2,220	-	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	271	231,174	465	397,741	35	29,956	214,009	300,324	46,280
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	37	31,914	117	99,461	-	-	29,512	108,216	-
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	127	108,902	186	158,846	-	-	80,688	103,412	-
Contingent loans	29	**43**	**36,361**	**34**	**28,939**	-	-	**34,628**	**13,223**	-
Total		**525**	**448,371**	**814**	**695,397**	**35**	**29,956**	**369,845**	**527,335**	**46,280**

The expected credit losses of financial assets are calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 in its *Impairment* Chapter, and may be equivalent to the expected credit losses for the next 12 months or with respect to the entire life of the asset if the credit risk has increased significantly since its initial recognition, as indicated in Note 2, letter i) of these Consolidated Financial Statements. According to the instructions issued by the CMF, established in the CNCB, the foregoing does not apply to loans and accounts receivable from customers and loans and advances to banks, nor to contingent loans, which are governed by Chapter B-1 to B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks.

For presentation purposes, the following equivalences between that indicated in Chapter B-1 and IFRS 7 are considered:

- Assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (*Stage 1*), normal individual and group portfolio.
- Assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but without credit impairment (*Stage 2*), individual substandard portfolio.
- Assets recording credit impairment (*Stage 3*), portfolio in individual and group default.

The risk categories for individual and group portfolios are described in Note 2, letter q.1) of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Allowances

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the following movements have been generated in the gross accounting balances and allowances recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position to hedge the estimated impairment:

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income									
	Gross carrying amount				Value adjustment for losses				Net exposure	
	Debt financial instruments				Debt financial instruments					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Amount as of January 1, 2022	**15,783,664**	**96,440**	**-**	**15,880,104**	**8,788**	**2,160**	**-**	**10,948**	**15,869,156**	**18,575**
Changes in the measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	(497,166)	2,132	-	**(495,034)**	(26,387)	4,086	-	**(22,301)**	**(472,733)**	**(553)**
Financial assets transferred to expected credit losses over the life of the asset	(131,026)	131,026	-	-	(823)	823	-	-	-	-
Financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets transferred to assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	259,495	(259,495)	-	-	5,706	(5,706)	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New assets purchased	100,900,849	261,009	-	**101,161,858**	60,998	4,777	-	**65,775**	**101,096,083**	**118,337**
Sales or transfer of assets	(103,500,635)	(81,426)	-	**(103,582,061)**	(7,730)	(240)	-	**(7,970)**	**(103,574,091)**	**(121,237)**
Payment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of written-off assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	**(2,529,048)**	**(66,655)**	**-**	**(2,595,703)**	(15,276)	(3,987)	-	**(19,263)**	**(2,576,440)**	**(3,016)**
Amount as of December 31, 2022	**10,286,133**	**83,031**	**-**	**10,369,164**	**25,276**	**1,913**	**-**	**27,189**	**10,341,975**	**12,106**
Amount as of January 1, 2021	**4,827,855**	**70,157**	**-**	**4,898,012**	**3,897**	**10,021**	**-**	**13,918**	**4,884,094**	
Changes in the measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	243,485	(89)	-	**243,396**	(3,296)	(137)	-	**(3,433)**	**246,829**	
Financial assets transferred to expected credit losses over the life of the asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial assets transferred to assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	13,673	(13,673)	-	-	5,237	(5,237)	-	-	-	
New assets originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New assets purchased	14,897,057	85,831	-	**14,982,888**	5,858	2,033	-	**7,891**	**14,974,997**	
Sales or transfer of assets	(4,198,406)	(45,786)	-	**(4,244,192)**	(2,908)	(4,520)	-	**(7,428)**	**(4,236,764)**	
Payment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Recovery of written-off assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amount as of December 31, 2021	**15,783,664**	**96,440**	**-**	**15,880,104**	**8,788**	**2,160**	**-**	**10,948**	**15,869,156**	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Financial assets at amortized cost

Movements in gross balances:

	Financial assets at amortized cost													
	Debt financial instruments				Loans and advances to banks				Loans and accounts receivable from customers				Total	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Gross carrying amount at January 1, 2022	**45,670**	**-**	**-**	**45,670**	**802,410**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**	**25,560,294**	**543,489**	**2,155,076**	**28,258,859**	**29,106,939**	**34,071**
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year	248,564	5,816	-	**254,380**	(18,888)	-	-	**(18,888)**	(245,156)	(25,828)	386,051	**115,067**	**350,559**	**410**
Financial assets transferred to expected credit losses over the life of the asset	(271,470)	271,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93,995)	87,952	(2,772)	**(8,815)**	**(8,815)**	**(10)**
Financial assets transferred to financial assets with credit deterioration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(583,826)	(49,397)	610,452	**(22,771)**	**(22,771)**	**(27)**
Financial assets transferred to assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	450,796	(450,796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,252	(12,072)	(199,715)	**(14,535)**	**(14,535)**	**(17)**
New assets originated	-	-	-	-	739,324	-	-	**739,324**	7,816,193	145,331	284,842	**8,246,366**	**8,985,690**	**10,518**
New assets from conversion of contingent assets to assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380,925	1,628	9,596	**392,149**	**392,149**	**459**
New assets purchased	1,435,613	257,198	-	**1,692,811**	-	-	-	-	1,904	-	-	**1,904**	**1,694,715**	**1,984**
Sales or transfer of assets	(1,285,206)	-	-	**(1,285,206)**	-	-	-	-	(151,121)	-	(22,063)	**(173,184)**	**(1,458,390)**	**(1,707)**
Payment of assets	(89,593)	-	-	**(89,593)**	(791,893)	-	-	**(791,893)**	(4,723,400)	(104,711)	(275,277)	**(5,103,388)**	**(5,984,874)**	**(7,006)**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,189)	(155)	(248,197)	**(252,541)**	**(252,541)**	**(296)**
Recovery of written-off assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,066	-	7,516	**12,582**	**12,582**	**15**
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	18,443	-	-	**18,443**	(31,788)	1,028	320	**(30,440)**	**(11,997)**	**(14)**
Other changes	2,578,381	17,322	-	**2,595,703**	-	-	-	-	(32,257)	(24,094)	3,857	**(52,494)**	**2,543,209**	**2,977**
Gross carrying amount as of December 31, 2022	**3,112,755**	**101,010**	**-**	**3,213,765**	**749,396**	**-**	**-**	**749,396**	**28,095,902**	**563,171**	**2,709,686**	**31,368,759**	**35,331,920**	**41,357**
Gross carrying amount as of January 1, 2021	**64,086**	**13,784**	**-**	**77,870**	**625,194**	**-**	**-**	**625,194**	**23,859,647**	**492,224**	**2,367,367**	**26,719,238**	**27,422,302**	
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year	(28,104)	-	-	**(28,104)**	-	-	-	-	(802,635)	(14,436)	63,163	**(753,908)**	**(782,012)**	
Financial assets transferred to expected credit losses over the life of the asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93,584)	86,700	(827)	**(7,711)**	**(7,711)**	
Financial assets transferred to financial assets with credit deterioration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(273,521)	(7,114)	268,805	**(11,830)**	**(11,830)**	
Financial assets transferred to assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	9,716	(9,716)	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,899	(7,741)	(307,292)	**(28,134)**	**(28,134)**	
New assets originated	-	-	-	-	802,410	-	-	**802,410**	8,482,903	279,453	200,906	**8,963,262**	**9,765,672**	
New assets from conversion of contingent assets to assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,025	185	5,439	**216,649**	**216,649**	
New assets purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,911	-	210	**142,121**	**142,121**	
Sales or transfer of assets	(28)	(4,068)	-	**(4,096)**	-	-	-	-	(102,769)	-	(29,959)	**(132,728)**	**(136,824)**	
Payment of assets	-	-	-	-	(625,194)	-	-	**(625,194)**	(6,139,409)	(286,319)	(200,463)	**(6,626,191)**	**(7,251,385)**	
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(125)	-	(196,548)	**(196,673)**	**(196,673)**	
Recovery of written-off assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,434	-	3,613	**10,047**	**10,047**	
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**	**1**	
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,483)	537	(19,338)	**(35,284)**	**(35,284)**	
Gross carrying amount as of December 31, 2021	**45,670**	**-**	**-**	**45,670**	**802,410**	**-**	**-**	**802,410**	**25,560,294**	**543,489**	**2,155,076**	**28,258,859**	**29,106,939**	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

BancoEstado desde 1855

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Movements in expected credit losses:

	Financial assets at amortized cost														
	Debt financial instruments				Loans and advances to banks				Loans and accounts receivable from customers					Total	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Stage 1	Satage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19		
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Value adjustment for losses as of January 1, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	**324,210**	**40,667**	**471,284**	**836,161**	**46,280**	**884,661**	**1,036**
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year	(13,334)	10,616	-	**(2,718)**	(135)	-	-	**(135)**	20,029	787	285,648	**306,464**	-	**303,611**	**355**
Financial assets transferred to expected credit losses over the life of the asset	(824)	824	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,833)	5,557	(856)	**1,868**	-	**1,868**	**2**
Financial assets transferred to financial assets with credit deterioration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,477)	(5,771)	136,087	**97,839**	-	**97,839**	**115**
Financial assets transferred to assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	9,498	(9,498)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,305	(380)	(24,534)	**(18,609)**	-	**(18,609)**	**(22)**
New assets originated	-	-	-	-	1,683	-	-	**1,683**	138,907	14,725	114,839	**268,471**	-	**270,154**	**316**
New assets from conversion of contingent assets to assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,572	178	3,222	**12,972**	-	**12,972**	**15**
New assets purchased	5,520	3,647	-	**9,167**	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**	-	**9,168**	**11**
Sales or transfer of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,576)	-	(21,981)	**(24,557)**	-	**(24,557)**	**(29)**
Payment of assets	-	-	-	-	(2,212)	-	-	**(2,212)**	(92,922)	(8,849)	(116,398)	**(218,169)**	-	**(220,381)**	**(258)**
Application of allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,612)	(155)	(248,160)	**(249,927)**	-	**(249,927)**	**(293)**
Recovery of written-off assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462	-	3,017	**3,479**	-	**3,479**	**4**
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,543	-	5,588	**10,131**	-	**10,131**	**12**
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	**135**	1,743	(468)	(555)	**720**	-	**855**	**1**
Other changes	12,193	2,908	-	**15,101**	-	-	-	-	(1,362)	(474)	3,030	**1,194**	(16,324)	**(29)**	-
Value adjustment for losses December 31, 2022	**13,053**	**8,497**	**-**	**21,550**	**1,691**	**-**	**-**	**1,691**	**371,990**	**45,817**	**610,231**	**1,028,038**	**29,956**	**1,081,235**	**1,265**
Value adjustment for losses as of January 1, 2021	**-**	**661**	**-**	**661**	**2,754**	**-**	**-**	**2,754**	**311,459**	**35,763**	**530,857**	**878,079**	**22,432**	**903,926**	
Change in measurement without reclassification of portfolio during the year	(557)	-	-	**(557)**	-	-	-	-	(17,044)	(888)	59,226	**41,294**	-	**40,737**	
Transfer to expected credit losses over the life of the asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,007)	2,907	(222)	**678**	-	**678**	
Transfer to financial assets with credit deterioration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,416)	(219)	58,439	**41,804**	-	**41,804**	
Transfer to expected credit losses during 12 months	557	(557)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	(75)	(39,397)	**(38,072)**	-	**(38,072)**	
New assets originated	-	-	-	-	2,220	-	-	**2,220**	118,215	20,920	93,370	**232,505**	-	**234,725**	
New assets from conversion of contingent assets to assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,365	22	1,736	**7,123**	-	**7,123**	
New assets purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	5	**144**	-	**144**	
Sales or transfer of assets	-	(104)	-	**(104)**	-	-	-	-	(1,757)	-	(26,614)	**(28,371)**	-	**(28,475)**	
Payment of assets	-	-	-	-	(2,754)	-	-	**(2,754)**	(96,420)	(19,808)	(17,969)	**(134,197)**	-	**(136,951)**	
Application of allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49)	-	(190,339)	**(190,388)**	-	**(190,388)**	
Recovery of written-off assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,340	-	3,613	**5,953**	-	**5,953**	
Changes in models and methodologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,912	-	(9,309)	**7,603**	-	**7,603**	
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,201	2,044	6,497	**10,742**		**10,742**	
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(128)	1	1,391	**1,264**	23,848	**25,112**	
Value adjustment for losses December 31, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	**-**	**-**	**2,220**	**324,210**	**40,667**	**471,284**	**836,161**	**46,280**	**884,661**	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Credit quality by class of financial asset

Regarding the quality of the loans, these are described in accordance with the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the CMF, the detail by quality of loans is summarized below:

		Loans and advances to banks			Loans and accounts receivable from customer			Total		
		12/31/2022		12/31/2021	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
		MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Individual	A1	18	15,543	-	232	198,035	227,544	250	213,578	227,544
	A2	102	86,848	86,571	882	753,663	806,432	984	840,511	893,003
	A3	742	634,032	677,768	2,290	1,956,517	1,787,764	3,032	2,590,549	2,465,532
	A4	15	12,973	38,071	2,627	2,244,563	2,148,566	2,642	2,257,536	2,186,637
	A5	-	-	-	2,390	2,042,055	1,810,695	2,390	2,042,055	1,810,695
	A6	-	-	-	2,964	2,532,071	2,350,323	2,964	2,532,071	2,350,323
	B1	-	-	-	474	404,768	364,966	474	404,768	364,966
	B2	-	-	-	92	78,326	97,531	92	78,326	97,531
	Impaired portfolio	-	-	-	529	452,380	322,839	529	452,380	322,839
Group	Normal	-	-	-	21,502	18,368,998	16,428,969	21,502	18,368,998	16,428,969
	Impaired	-	-	-	2,736	2,337,383	1,913,230	2,736	2,337,383	1,913,230
	Total	**877**	**749,396**	**802,410**	**36,718**	**31,368,759**	**28,258,859**	**37,595**	**32,118,155**	**29,061,269**

Note: Values are presented gross.

The aging analysis of non-performing but not impaired debt by class of financial asset is as follows:

Tranches:
Past due 1: 1 to 29 days
Past due 2: 30 to 59 days
Past due 3: 60 to 89 days

	Past due 1			Past due 2			Past due 3			Total		
	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial loans	136	116,295	15,674	11	9,138	1,958	2	1,875	534	149	127,308	18,166
Mortgage loans	3	2,637	1,646	1	884	497	-	288	142	4	3,809	2,285
Consumer loans	6	4,932	3,365	3	2,470	1,460	6	4,733	1,747	15	12,135	6,572
Total	**145**	**123,864**	**20,685**	**15**	**12,492**	**3,915**	**8**	**6,896**	**2,423**	**168**	**143,252**	**27,023**

Note: Values are presented gross.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

The fair value of guarantees on impaired non-performing assets at December 31, 2022 amounts to MCh$ 54,761 for the individual portfolio and MCh$ 654,878 for the group portfolio (MCh$ 28,785 and MCh$ 410,335, respectively at December 31, 2021).

For purposes of mitigating credit risk, the Bank actively uses different types of guarantees, such as: mortgages, pledges, endorsements and bonds, and leased assets. Regarding the guarantees required for financial operations, in particular agreements, which are those that have a credit risk, the underlying asset is considered as guarantees, which generally corresponds to government notes.

Note that the coverage by allowances and guarantees on impaired past due portfolio is 84% as of December 31, 2022 and 85% as of December 31, 2021. The difference compared to the total corresponds to expected recoveries through collection actions. For this purpose, guarantees adjusted to the historical recovery values obtained by BancoEstado have been considered.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's exposure based on the probability of default is as follows:

12/31/2022	**Loans and advances to banks Gross carrying amount**		**Commercial loans Gross carrying amount**		**Mortgage loans Gross carrying amount**		**Consumer loans Gross carrying amount**	
	Asset life	**12 months**	**Asset life**	**12 months**	**Asset life**	**12 months**	**Asset life**	**12 months**
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
0.00 – 0.10	-	102,391	-	962,667	-	-	-	-
0.11 – 0.40	-	634,032	-	2,036,771	-	-	-	80,605
0.41 – 1.00	-	-	-	435,344	-	-	-	254,382
1.01 – 3.00	-	12,973	-	3,557,097	-	10,995,642	-	420,544
3.01 – 6.00	-	-	-	3,518,319	-	-	-	342,266
6.01 – 11.00	-	-	-	2,756,915	-	-	-	314,635
11.01 – 17.00	-	-	404,766	370,661	-	-	-	204,976
17.01 – 25.00	-	-	78,327	178,794	-	38,350	-	139,388
25.01 – 50.00	-	-	80,078	225,124	-	562,742	-	123,888
50.01+	-	-	1,017,572	237,917	1,355,247	244,090	336,867	94,785
Total MCh$	**-**	**749,396**	**1,580,743**	**14,279,609**	**1,355,247**	**11,840,824**	**336,867**	**1,975,469**
Total MUS$	**-**	**877**	**1,850**	**16,715**	**1,587**	**13,860**	**394**	**2,312**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

12/31/2021	Loans and advances to banks		Commercial loans		Mortgage loans		Consumer loans	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
	Asset life	12 months	Asset life	12 months	Asset life	12 months	Asset life	12 months
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
0.00 – 0.10	-	86,571	-	1,043,977	-	-	-	-
0.11 – 0.40	-	677,768	-	1,815,346	-	-	-	85,093
0.41 – 1.00	-	-	-	303,390	-	-	-	236,107
1.01 – 3.00	-	38,071	-	3,502,667	-	9,719,578	-	373,998
3.01 – 6.00	-	-	-	3,344,157	-	-	-	299,741
6.01 – 11.00	-	-	-	2,552,027	-	-	-	268,711
11.01 – 17.00	-	-	364,966	324,848	-	-	-	192,426
17.01 – 25.00	-	-	97,531	190,707	-	29,683	-	118,944
25.01 – 50.00	-	-	80,992	240,798	-	446,891	-	94,141
50.01+	-	-	715,511	153,733	1,197,339	166,776	242,227	56,554
Total	**-**	**802,410**	**1,259,000**	**13,471,650**	**1,197,339**	**10,362,928**	**242,227**	**1,725,715**

Business Groups - Mergers and Acquisitions

The business groups identified by the Bank are monitored on a monthly basis regarding their level of concentration over the Bank’s consolidated effective equity. The economic groups with the highest indebtedness are displayed in a ranking of the 20 largest.

According to Article No. 84 of the General Banking Law, the concentration for each business group cannot exceed 30% of the Bank’s Effective Equity, in this sense, BancoEstado’s internal policy states that this limit is 27% for each group.

As of December 31, 2022, the business group with the highest concentration represents 21.2% of the Bank’s Effective Equity (14.9% as of December 31, 2021).

Compliance with this limit is controlled daily by observing the amount granted to each business group. This control contains all the current operations of the business groups whose exposure exceeds 10% of effective equity or, failing that, of the 30 business groups with the greatest exposure in the BancoEstado Corporation.

In the event of non-compliance with the aforementioned limits, the following is performed:

- Amount granted is between 27% and 30%. The Executive Committee must be informed and resolve the excess within a maximum period of 90 days, except in those cases that the Committee expressly authorizes it.

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

- The amount awarded is above 30%, for reasons other than those provided for in the regulations that are not considered a breach of the provisions of Article No. 84, actions must be performed that allow compliance with the regulatory margin within a period of up to 90 days. It is not possible to renew current operations with any company in the group to which the excess refers, as long as compliance with the legal limit for that group is not regularized.

2) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk arises from the inability of the Bank to comply with its obligations to the extent that they become due, without incurring high losses or being prevented from continuing with its normal loan and investment operations with its portfolio of customers, due both to particular situations of the Bank and to market or systemic situations.

The following bodies participate in liquidity risk management:

- The Executive Committee is the Entity's highest governance body, responsible for ensuring the liquidity of BancoEstado and its Subsidiaries, establishing the policies, responsibilities, limits and procedures to ensure due prudence in its management. The Committee monitors the liquidity position of the Bank and its Subsidiaries, monitoring compliance with the Liquidity Management Policy and the measures adopted by Senior Management.

- Assets and Liabilities Committee, where the Entity's Senior Management is represented and whose task, in the field of Liquidity Risk, is to ensure that the liquidity management policy is framed within the guidelines established by Banco Central de Chile and the CMF and, in addition, contains the necessary parameters and measurements to manage such risk. This instance defines the framework for liquidity risk management, both for the individual Bank and for its Subsidiaries, proposing to the Executive Committee the mechanism for monitoring liquidity management and the applicable limits.

- General Finance Management is responsible for managing the Entity's liquidity risk, ensuring proper compliance with established policies, limits and procedures. For such purposes, it has a structure of responsibilities and functions that ensure compliance with alerts, internal and regulatory limits, and early warnings together with sound liquidity management for the Bank and its Subsidiaries.

- Corporate Risk Management is responsible for identifying, measuring and reporting early warnings, performing liquidity stress exercises, internal and regulatory limits and others related to the liquidity management policy. In addition, it is in charge of reporting, with the periodicity indicated in the Policy, to the Senior Management, the Assets and Liabilities Committee and the Executive Committee the use of the limits, alerts and the liquidity position of the Entity.

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Likewise, at least once a year, these Managements, with the approval of the Assets and Liabilities Committee, present to the Executive Committee the revisions and modifications relevant to the liquidity management policy of the Bank and its Subsidiaries.

The Bank has defined as a policy to maintain a conservative criterion for the management of liquidity, which guarantees, in addition to compliance with the related legal regulations, obtaining high security standards for compliance with commitments and normal performance of the Bank's commercial management.

BancoEstado tries to have access to all possible types of financing in the different markets (both domestic and foreign), terms, currencies, inflation indexation, products (term deposits, savings deposits, bonds or others), interest rate modalities (fixed or floating), type of investors or depositors (natural persons, legal entities or institutional investors), in order to be able to choose the type of financing that best suits their needs or objectives among several alternatives.

The regulatory measurement of liquidity risk is in accordance with the Chapter III.B.2.1 of the Compendium of Financial Standards issued by Banco Central de Chile and Chapter 12-20 of the RAN issued by the CMF. In accordance with the provisions of the regulations, such measurement is made both on a Contractual Basis and on an Adjusted Basis and separately identifies domestic and foreign currency, foreign currency, individually, consolidated both locally and globally.

The Bank regularly maintains ratios under the liquidity limits defined in Chapter 12-20 issued by the CMF Updated Compilation of Standards and the instructions of Banco Central de Chile. In addition, internal liquidity limits have been determined, in addition to the regulatory limits, and a clear strategy has been defined to face possible temporary liquidity situations.

Liquidity position

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank records the following liquidity position when observing the expected cash flows payable and receivable on a contractual basis. The mismatch is constructed by subtracting cash flows receivable from the cash flows payable at the different terms up to 30 and 90 days.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

	12/31/2022				12/31/2021			
Domestic and Foreign Currency	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**from 31 to 90 days MCh$**	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**from 31 to 90 days MCh$**
Cash flow payable (liabilities) and expense	24,740,181	2,878,952	3,206,743	5,121,231	28,669,085	2,635,898	2,192,196	4,500,554
Cash flows receivable (assets) and revenues	10,724,234	3,193,393	2,501,115	4,104,460	12,021,604	4,076,090	3,608,702	3,028,023
Mismatch MCh$	**14,015,947**	**(314,441)**	**705,628**	**1,016,771**	**16,647,481**	**(1,440,192)**	**(1,416,506)**	**1,472,531**
Mismatch MUS$	**16,406**	**(368)**	**826**	**1,190**				

Foreign Currency	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**from 31 to 90 days MCh$**	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**from 31 to 90 days MCh$**
Cash flow payable (liabilities) and expense	1,470,513	559,605	666,275	1,649,360	2,928,660	183,584	217,783	1,295,889
Cash flows receivable (assets) and revenues	2,280,386	214,534	374,857	921,377	3,153,829	239,692	488,501	1,059,501
Mismatch MCh$	**(809,873)**	**345,071**	**291,418**	**727,983**	**(225,169)**	**(56,108)**	**(270,718)**	**236,388**
Mismatch MUS$	**(948)**	**404**	**341**	**852**				

Cash flows payable and receivable on an adjusted basis, including adjustments to cash flows that do not have a contractual maturity date or their effective term differs from the contractual term.

	12/31/2022				12/31/2021			
Domestic and Foreign Currency	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**from 31 to 90 days MCh$**	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**from 31 to 90 days MCh$**
Cash flow payable (liabilities) and expense	10,474,442	1,604,942	1,613,224	4,578,110	12,180,011	996,908	698,461	4,025,492
Cash flows receivable (assets) and revenues	10,477,077	2,942,286	2,141,537	3,150,136	11,895,210	3,937,454	3,445,824	2,262,134
Mismatch MCh$	**(2,635)**	**(1,337,344)**	**(528,313)**	**1,427,974**	**284,801**	**(2,940,546)**	**(2,747,363)**	**1,763,358**
Mismatch MUS$	**(3)**	**(1,565)**	**(618)**	**1,671**				

	From 1 to 30 days MCh$	**From 1 to 90 days MCh$**	**From 1 to 30 days MCh$**	**From 1 to 90 days MCh$**
Misalignment subject to limits in local and foreign currencies MCh$	**(1,868,292)**	**(440,318)**	**(5,403,108)**	**(3,639,750)**
Misalignment subject to limits in local and foreign currencies MUS$	**(2,186)**	**(515)**		

Foreign Currency	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**
Cash flow payable (liabilities) and expense	1,470,513	559,605	666,275	2,928,660	183,584	217,783
Cash flows receivable (assets) and revenues	2,280,386	214,534	374,857	3,153,829	239,692	488,501
Mismatch MCh$	**(809,873)**	**345,071**	**291,418**	**(225,169)**	**(56,108)**	**(270,718)**
Mismatch MUS$	**(948)**	**404**	**341**			

	From 1 to 30 days MCh$	**From 1 to 30 days MCh$**
Misalignment subject to limits in local and foreign currencies MCh$	**(173,384)**	**(551,995)**
Misalignment subject to limits in local and foreign currencies MUS$	**(203)**	

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the mismatches subject to 30-day limits in foreign currency remain within the limits established in the standard and in the liquidity management policy.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

If we observe compliance with the regulatory limits for the related time bands, the detail is as follows:

	Regulatory Limit	12/31/2022 Adjusted basis % use of limit	12/31/2022 Conclusion	12/31/2021 Adjusted basis % use of limit	12/31/2021 Conclusion
Up to 30 days Foreign currency	**Up to one time the basic capital**	**(6%)**	**Complies**	**(25%)**	**Complies**

In a local consolidated view of the Entity, which considers BancoEstado and BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, the expected cash flows receivable and payable to 30 and 90 days are presented on an adjusted basis as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, where the following can be noted:

Domestic and Foreign Currency	**12/31/2022**				**12/31/2021**			
	Up to 7 days MCh$	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**from 31 to 90 days MCh$**	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**from 31 to 90 days MCh$**
Cash flow payable (liabilities) and expense	10,885,884	1,616,928	1,724,820	4,578,355	12,510,015	1,023,558	723,776	4,025,785
Cash flows receivable (assets) and revenues	10,514,436	2,955,921	2,540,131	3,176,381	11,908,363	3,989,914	3,667,415	2,289,544
Mismatch MCh$	**371,448**	**(1,338,993)**	**(815,311)**	**1,401,974**	**601,652**	**(2,966,356)**	**(2,943,639)**	**1,736,241**
Mismatch MUS$	**435**	**(1,567)**	**(954)**	**1,641**				
			From 1 to 30 days MCh$	**From 1 to 90 days MCh$**			**From 1 to 30 days MCh$**	**From 1 to 90 days MCh$**
Misalignment subject to limits in local and foreign currencies MCh$			**(1,782,856)**	**(380,882)**			**(5,308,343)**	**(3,572,102)**
Misalignment subject to limits in local and foreign currencies MUS$			**(2,086)**	**(445)**				

Foreign Currency	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**	**Up to 7 days MCh$**	**from 8 to 15 days MCh$**	**from 16 to 30 days MCh$**
Cash flow payable (liabilities) and expense	1,470,870	559,605	666,275	2,928,660	183,584	217,783
Cash flows receivable (assets) and revenues	2,280,743	214,534	374,857	3,153,829	239,692	488,501
Mismatch MCh$	**(809,873)**	**345,071**	**291,418**	**(225,169)**	**(56,108)**	**(270,718)**
Mismatch MUS$	**(948)**	**404**	**341**			
			From 1 to 30 days MCh$			**From 1 to 30 days MCh$**
Misalignment subject to limits in local and foreign currencies MCh$			**(173,384)**			**(551,995)**
Misalignment subject to limits in local and foreign currencies MUS$			**(203)**			

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Compliance with mismatch limits at 30 and 90 days as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

		12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	Regulatory Limit	Adjusted basis % use of limit	Conclusion	Adjusted basis % use of limit	Conclusion
Up to 30 days Foreign currency	Up to one time the basic capital	(6%)	Complies	(25%)	Complies

In addition to the adjusted cash flows receivable and payable, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is noted on an individual bank and local consolidated basis. This indicator is obtained by dividing High Quality Liquid Assets by Stressed Net Expenditure up to 30 days, where both values are calculated based on the methodology described in Chapter 12-20 of the RAN issued by the CMF. The current regulatory limit as of December 31, 2022 is 100% (80% as of December 31, 2021), whereas the Bank's internal limit is 10% higher than the regulatory limit.

	Individual base	Local consolidated base
12/31/2022	391.18%	331.27%
12/31/2021	204.02%	189.53%

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) has a limit in force as of December 31, 2022 of 60% (0% as of December 31, 2021). While the Bank's internal limit is 10% higher than the regulatory limit.

	Individual base	Local consolidated base
12/31/2022	123.53%	122.36%
12/31/2021	113.10%	112.80%

The Bank's liquid assets at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are MCh$ 10,250,776 and MCh$ 5,624,517, comprising cash and cash equivalents and financial investments computable at market value of MCh$ 5,033,645 and MCh$ 5,217,131, respectively (MCh$ 3,193,231 and MCh$ 2,431,286 as of December 31, 2021).

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

The main sources of funding of the local consolidated Bank as of December 31, 2022 (per the values reported in the file C46) are MCh$ 44,653,326 (MCh$ 42,777,110 in 2021), consisting of deposits and other demand obligations, time and savings deposits and debt instruments issued for MCh$ 15,051,572, MCh$ 18,108,433 and MCh$ 11,493,321, respectively (MCh$ 17,299,009, MCh$ 15,104,718 and MCh$ 10,373,383 as of December 31, 2021).

3) Market risk:

Market risk arises from the possibility of losses in the value of the positions held as a result of movements in market variables, such as: interest rates, exchange rates and volatility that affect the valuation of financial assets and liabilities. The scope of market risk in the trading book of the BancoEstado Corporation is mainly limited to the portfolios of the Head Office and its financial Subsidiaries that are measured at fair value and held for the purpose of trading and generating short-term results. Market risk is clearly delimited and separated from the structural risks of the rest of the balance sheet.

The BancoEstado Corporation, within the framework of the administration and management of all the market risks it incurs, because of the financial transactions performed, establishes in its policies a number of general principles that regulate its administration and management:

a) The objective of market risk management is to maximize BancoEstado's profitability, within the framework established by the Executive Committee, which implies management of authorized and identified, measured, limited and controlled risks.

b) BancoEstado's market risk management is centralized in the General Finance Management.

c) The daily measurement and control of market risks are performed by functional areas that are hierarchically independent from the business areas that take market risks. This task is based on the Corporate Risk Management, which controls compliance with the limits established by the Executive Committee.

d) All other commercial areas work with balance sheets immunized against market risks, using the transfer pricing mechanism for such purpose.

e) Any excess over a limit or an alert requires the presentation of action plans to the Executive Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee for their discussion and approval, as applicable.

Market risk in the trading book

The market risks in the trading book of the BancoEstado Corporation can be categorized into the following groups:

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

- Interest rate risk, arising as a result of exposure to movements in the different interest rates in which it is operating.

- Currency risk, generated by movements in the exchange rates of the different currencies in which the Bank has a position. As in the case of equities, this risk is generated in currency cash positions, as well as in any derivative product whose underlying item is an exchange rate.

- Credit spread risk, the credit spread is a market indicator of the credit quality of an issuer. Spread risk is caused by variations in the spread levels of both corporate and government issuers and affects the fair value of both bond and derivative positions. It is normally included within the interest rate risk.

- Options volatility risk, which occurs as a result of variations in the implied volatility levels at which the different market instruments in which options are traded are listed. This risk is an exclusive component of trading derivatives where the change in volatility that is generated in all the possible underlyings, in which there are options that require a volatility input for their measurement.

- Indexation or inflation risk, occurs as a result of variations in the value of the U.F. that affect the positions in this inflation indexation index; e.g., mortgage loans or longer-term commercial loans. The measurement, control and information of this risk at BancoEstado only applies to the Banking Book, as in such book the market factors selected are the nominal interest rate in Chilean pesos and inflation indexation (whereas in the Trading Book the market factors monitored are nominal interest rate in Chilean pesos and actual interest rate).

The metrics used by the BancoEstado Corporation to measure and control market exposures are: interest rate sensitivities (DV01), vega and gamma sensitivities for options, and delta values for foreign exchange positions. For all of them, exposure limits are established. For interest rate and volatility factors, aggregate exposure limits are established by factor and also by terms.

Additionally, earnings alert limits are used based on the income budgets approved by the Executive Committee for the different business areas. Likewise, a standard metric for measuring market risk is used, which is the Value at Risk (“VaR”) to establish alerts and/or limits that indicate the losses that may occur in the portfolios with a given level of confidence (99 %), at a time horizon (one day) and with a sample of 250 business days of variations in the market values of financial variables.

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

This metric is widely used in the financial market and has the advantage of summarizing the risks to the trading activity in a number, having an estimate of potential losses that could occur as a result of variations in the prices of interest rates, exchange rate, credit spread and volatility.

Regarding the VaR model applied, back testing exercises are performed regularly periodically and statistical tests are applied to validate the quality and precision of the model.

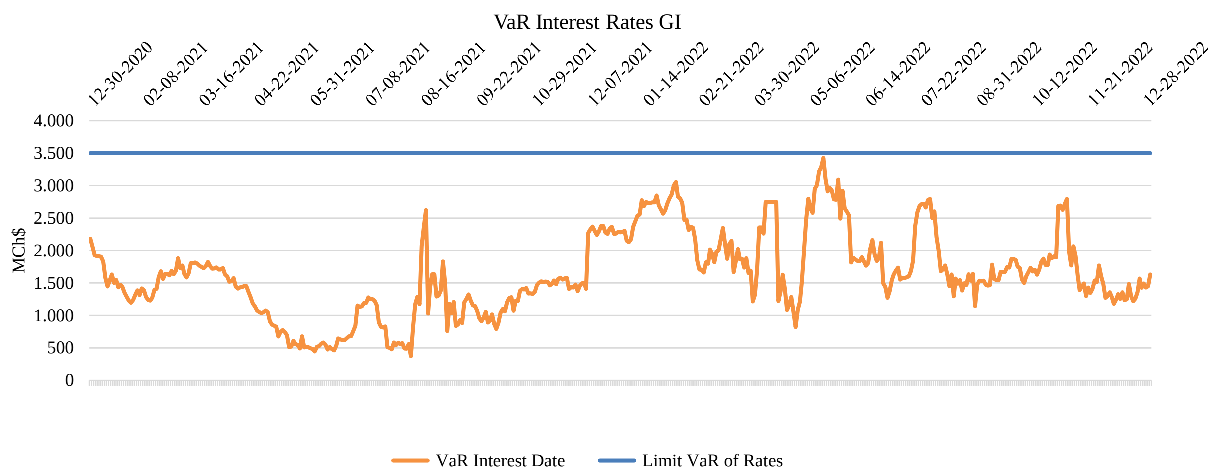
The trading activities at BancoEstado Corporation are performed by the Parent and BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa. At the Parent, trading activities exist in two units: the Brokerage Management and the Financial Balance Management. The first unit takes interest rate, currency (exclusive) and option volatility risk. The Financial Balance Management only takes interest rate risks in derivative transactions that aim to manage banking book risks.

A) Internal Models

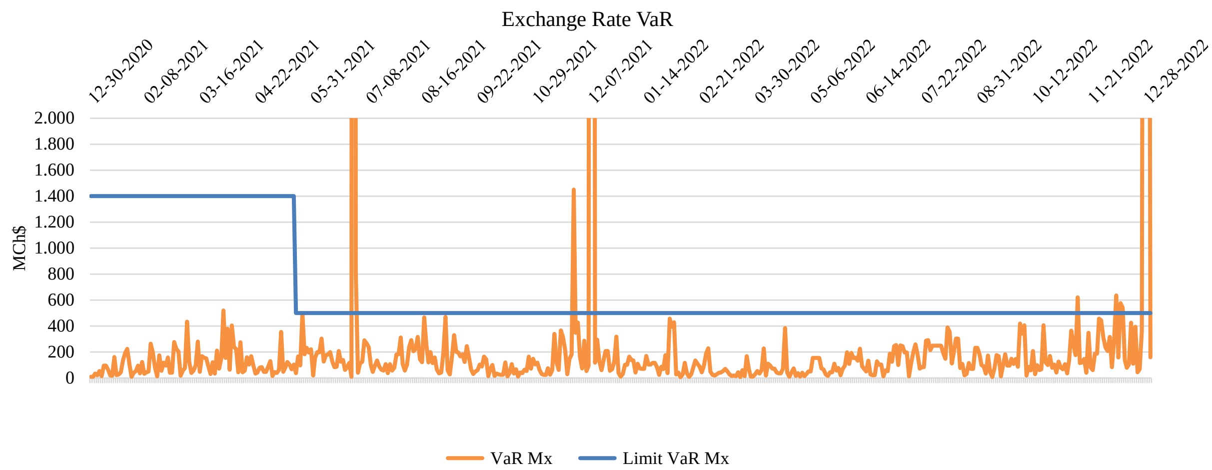
Brokerage Management:

As of December 31, 2022, interest rate, foreign exchange rate and volatility risks are MCh$ 1,631, MCh$ 158 and MCh$ 16, respectively (As of December 31, 2021, MCh$ 2,300, MCh$ 100 and MCh$ 25, respectively).

Below, we show the evolution of the market risks for these units during 2022 and 2021:



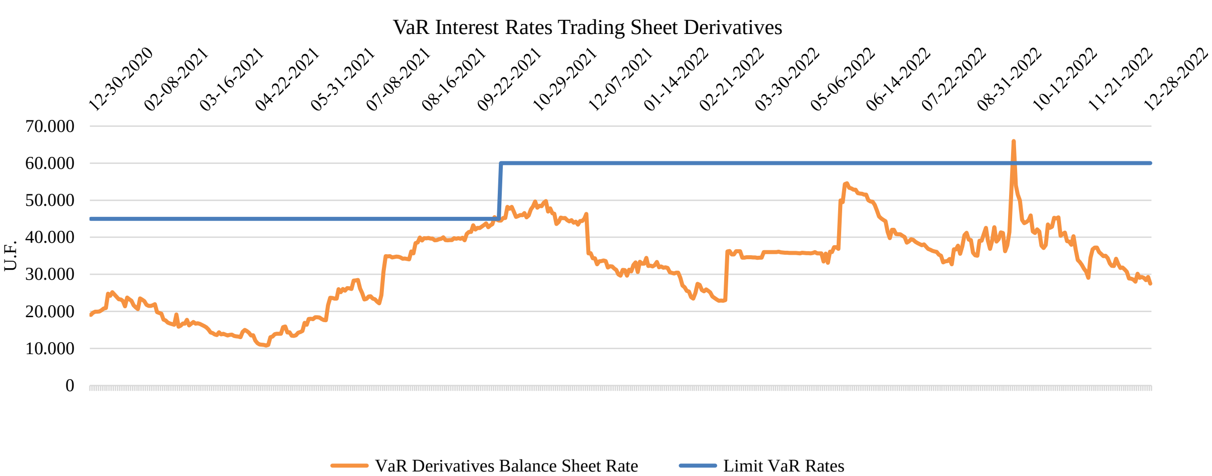
NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)



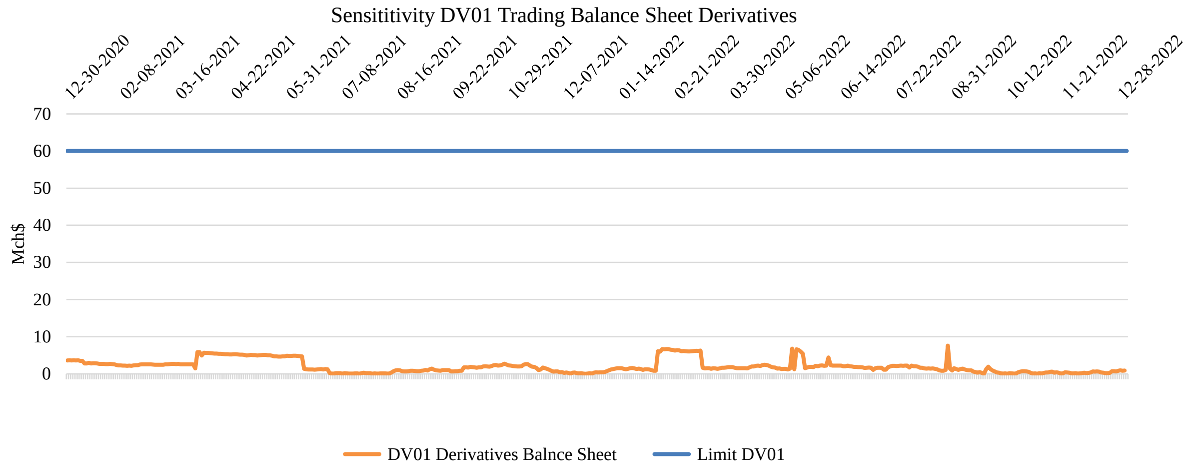
The main risk factor in the brokerage portfolio is the interest rate, with a share of 90% and 95% of the total and foreign exchange risk of 9% and 4% at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and volatility risk of 1% for both years.

Financial Balance Management:

The Financial Balance Management, which manages certain risks of the banking book, requires performing transactions with derivative instruments, which generate interest rate risk in the trading book, which is managed by establishing limits to rate sensitivities and defining VaR alerts. The evolution of these risks during 2022 and 2021 is shown below:

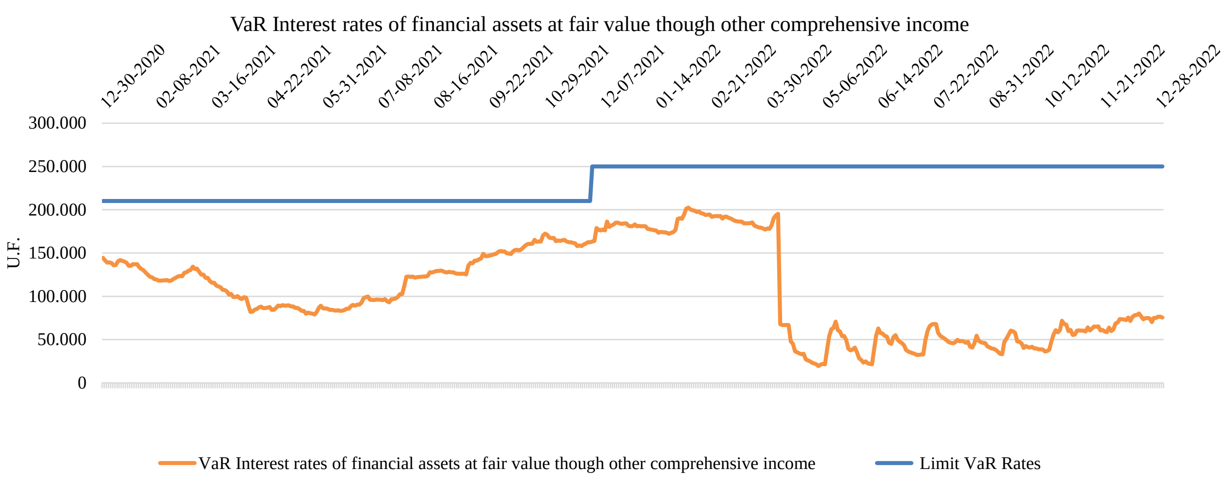


NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

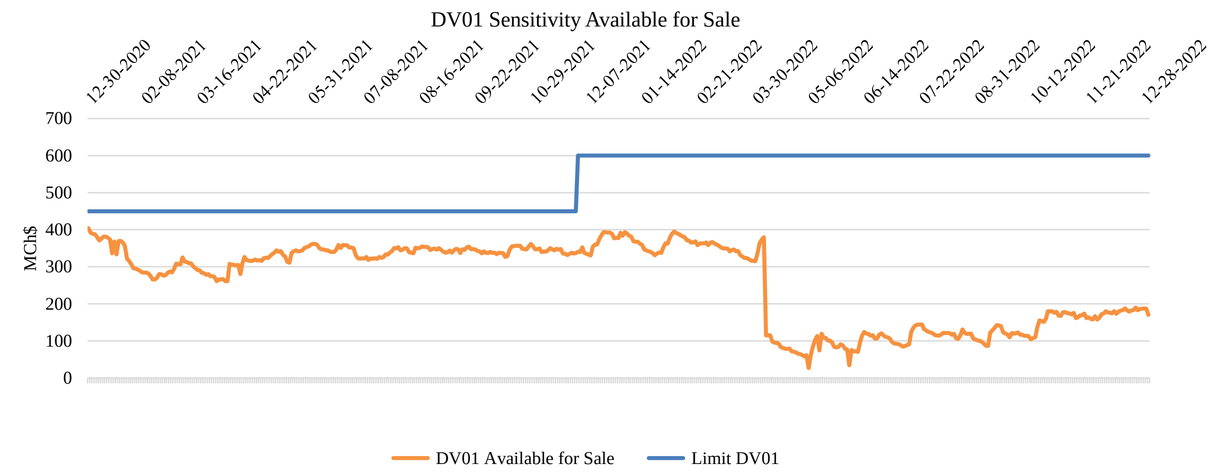


The risks of the derivative portfolio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were U.F. 27,491 and U.F. 31,172, while the interest rate sensitivity was MCh$ 0.88 and MCh$ 0.43, respectively.

Although the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income does not belong to the trading book, it is treated from the view of structure of limits and alerts, similar to the trading portfolios, with an exclusive focus on exposure risk limits, rates, alerts based on the results approved for this portfolio and VaR alerts. The evolution of interest rate risk and interest rate exposures during 2022 and 2021 are shown below:



NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

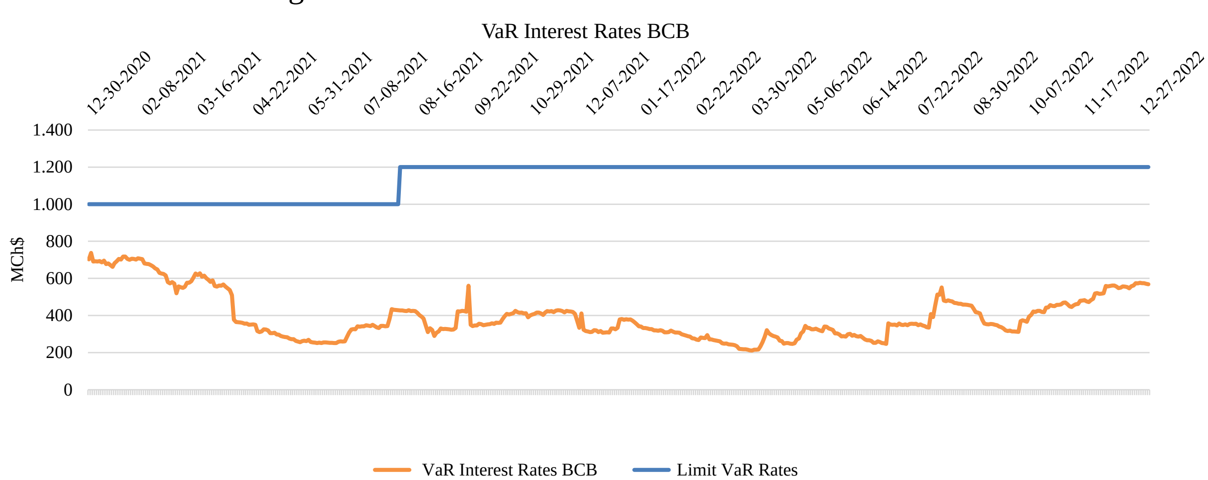


The portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, has a rate risk of U.F. 75,524 and U.F. 180,933 and a rate sensitivity of MCh$ 170 and MCh$ 384, respectively.

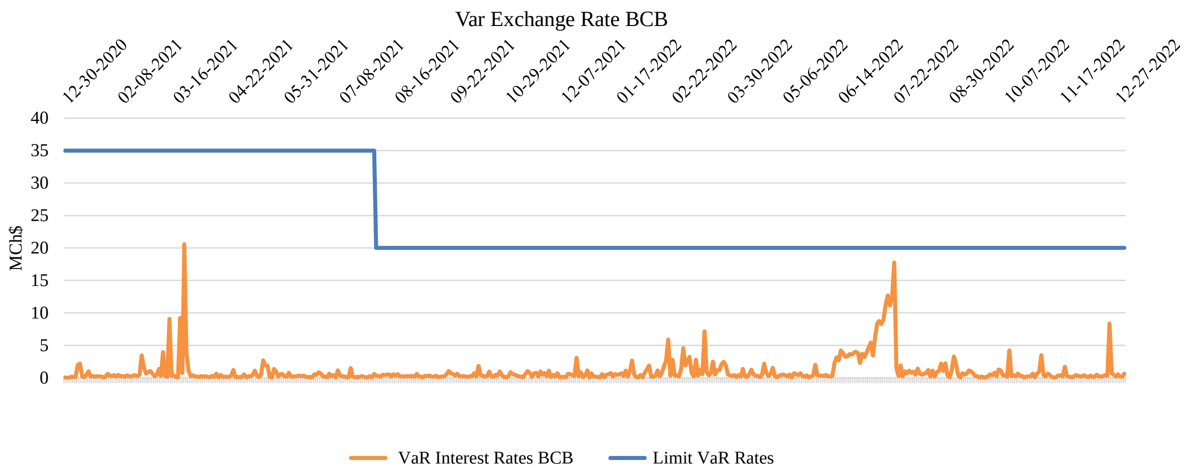
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa (BCB)

Within the Corporation, this Subsidiary also takes market risks as part of its trading activities, having a limit structure approved by its Board of Directors, which establishes limits on exposure to interest rates and exchange rates, VaR alerts and result alerts.

Exposures and risks of the Subsidiary are measured, controlled and reported on a daily basis to the related areas for their management. The evolution of market risks for 2022 and 2021 is shown below:



NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)



Regarding the own portfolio in this Subsidiary, the main risk factor is the interest rate, followed by the exchange rate.

Banking book Risks

Structural risks are generally defined as the possibility of having losses due to adverse movements in market risk factors. This, as a result of gaps in the financial structure of the balance sheet. At Corporation BancoEstado, interest rate risks on the balance sheet are measured, controlled, and managed within the banking book and are clearly separated from the market risks that affect the trading book.

The Assets and Liabilities Committee is the governance body responsible for managing structural risks related to liquidity/financing and interest rates. The aforementioned risks are monitored and controlled in the Committee and proposals for action plans related to their management are presented for approval. This is performed on a monthly basis and the meetings are attended by the Executive Committee and the Bank’s Finance, Risk and Commercial Areas.

Management proposals are made by the General Finance Management, which have a projection over time. These are aligned with the risk appetite as defined, trying to guarantee the materialization of the results proposed and preserve the solvency of the entity.

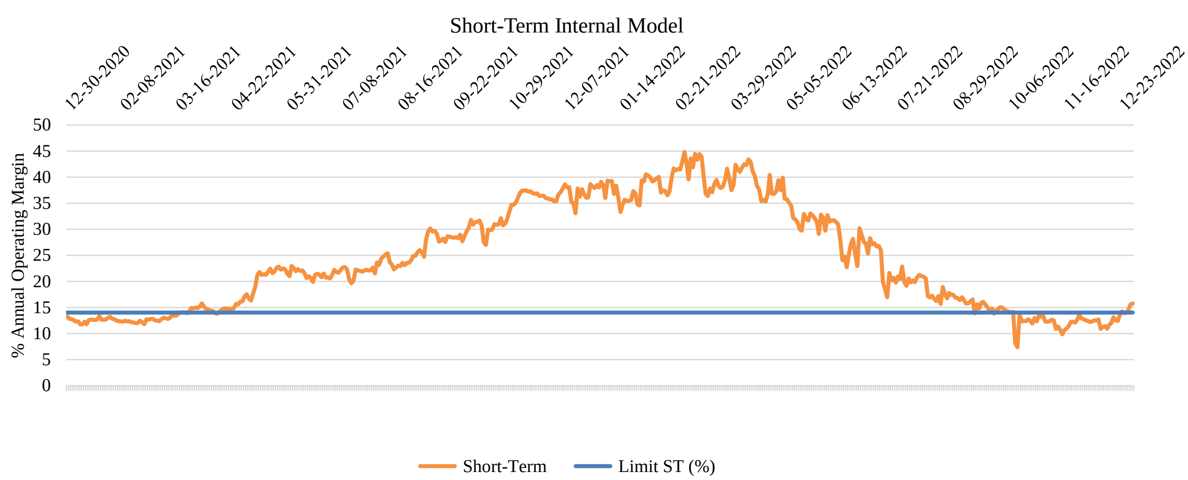
The Corporation has defined structural interest rate risk limits for the banking book, at both short-term and long-term, and for inflation indexation risk. In addition, it informs the regulatory indicators for interest rate and inflation indexation risks.

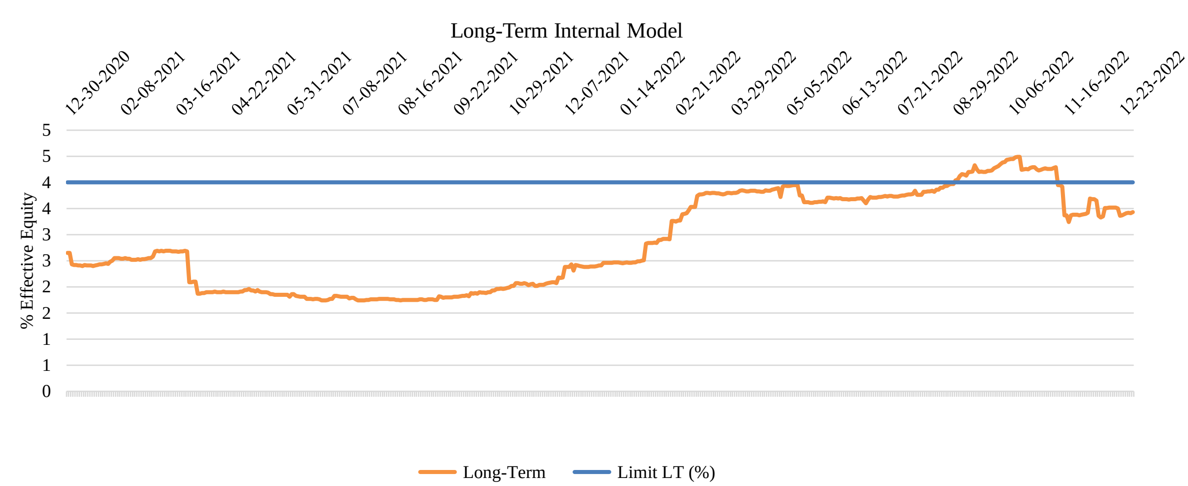
NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Banking Book Interest Rate Risks

Banking book rate risks are measured and controlled with two risk indicators, a model referring to the short-term banking book and another referred to long-term. These models use the framework of the C40 regulatory report, but applies volatility parameters of interest rate risk factors in the market by currency.

The evolution shows that as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the risk indicators are 15.75% and 39.09%, respectively, of the financial margin for the short term and 3.43% and 2.41%, respectively, of the effective equity for the long term indicator.



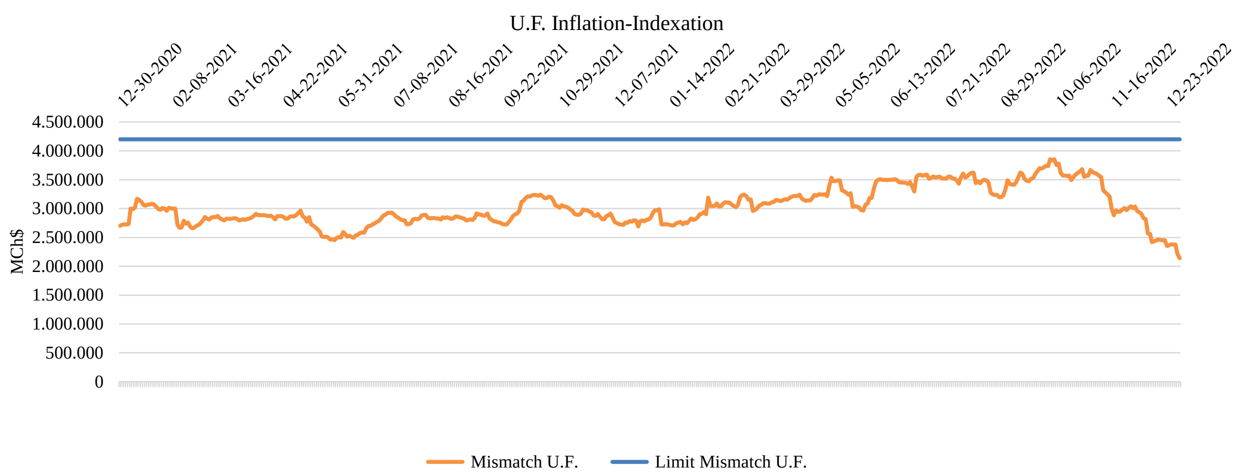


NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Inflation indexation or inflation risks

These risks occur as a result of variations in the value of the U.F. that affect the positions in this inflation indexation index; e.g. there are significant positions in mortgage loans and longer-term commercial loans.

BancoEstado measures, controls and manages the exposure to inflation risk in the balance sheet. For such purpose, a maximum exposure limit of MCh$ 4,200,000 is defined. The evolution during 2022 and 2021 is shown below:



B) Regulatory Models

Local regulations define a standard to measure market risks for both the long- and short-term banking book and separately for the trading book.

Banking book

For the banking book, the regulator defines two standard models (C40), one focused on the short term with a horizon of one year, including the inflation indexation risk, and another on the long term that only measures interest rate risk.

BancoEstado measures and controls the market risk arising from variations in the interest rates of the banking book, in order to limit the possible negative impact that, on the Effective Equity, could occur due to adverse movements in market interest rates, as well as the impairment that the Bank's operating margin could be subject to because of adverse movements.

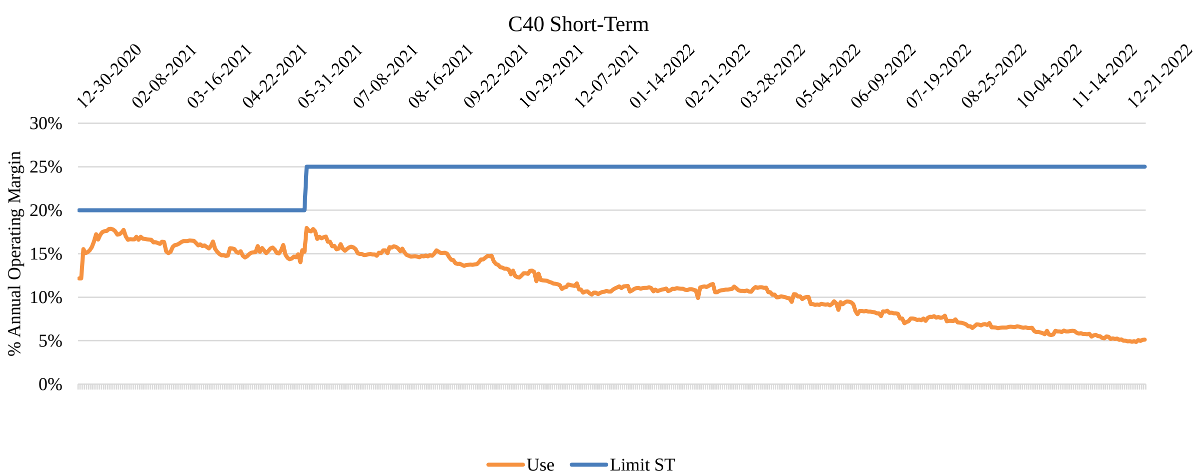
NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

For such purposes, it uses the C40 methodology established by the regulations and described more in depth in Chapter III.B.2 of the Compendium of Financial Standards issued by Banco Central de Chile and an internal methodology that recognizes the variations noted in the market factors that have an impact on the calculation, differentiating both by time period and currency.

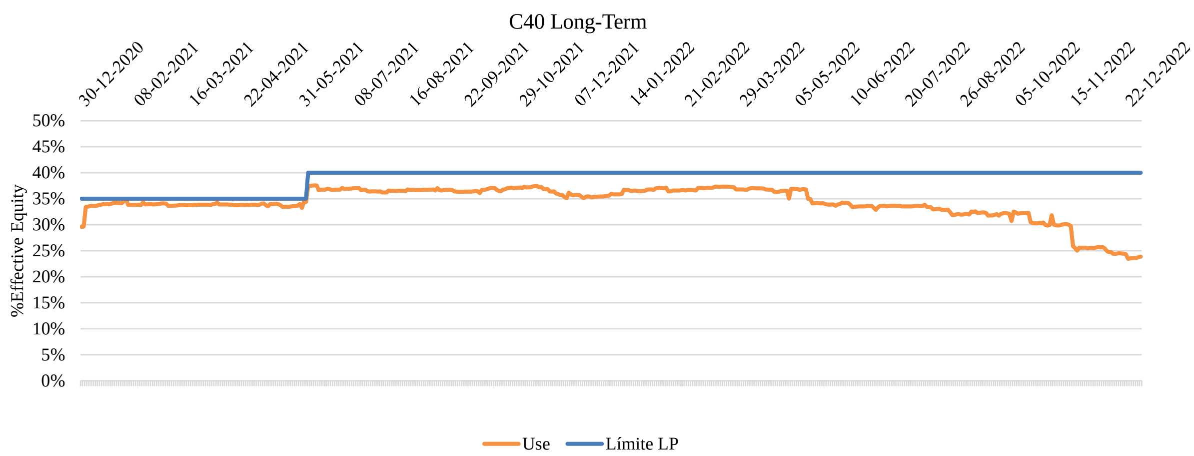
This analysis recognizes interest rate risk and inflation indexation risk, distinguishing between long-term risk (interest rate risk) and short-term risk (interest rate risk and inflation indexation risk). The result of these exercises is communicated on a daily basis to the Bank's different areas for their information, follow-up and/or use as a management tool.

These measurements are subject to limits, which are proposed to the Executive Committee and reviewed annually by the Market Risk and International Business Management, prior to their presentation to the Risk Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee. The information on market risks in the banking book is reported once a month to the CMF by the Operations and Technology Management.

Exposure to short-term risk is expressed as a percentage of the net interest margin, inflation indexation and commissions sensitive to the accumulated interest rate for the last 12 months and, based on this ratio, the limit associated with such exposure is defined. Exposure to long-term risk is expressed as a percentage of the Effective Equity available at the date of calculation, which is used as the basis for defining the limit associated with such exposure. The evolution of these indicators is shown below:



NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)



These market risk indicators show that for 2022, the short-term indicator shows a risk of 5.13% of the operating margin, while the long-term indicator shows a balance sheet interest rate risk of 23.87% of the Effective Equity (10.65% and 35.91% at December 31, 2021, respectively).

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

4) Operational risk and technology risk:

Non-financial risks

The concept of operational and technology risk is used by BancoEstado as part of the management of non-financial risks. In this sense, the concept includes the risks of processes, business continuity, outsourced services, fraud, information security and cybersecurity.

Note that in addition to these risks, there are the so-called “other non-financial risks”, which are not managed in the traditional manner as operational risk, however, the Bank implemented an umbrella function that allows the coordination of the infrastructure management for such risks. Accordingly, the Bank has in 2022 created the Cross-Cutting Risk Deputy Management, which reports to the Non-Financial Risks Management, responsible for implementing such function within the organization.

Likewise, regarding the management of non-financial risks, and in line with current regulations, BancoEstado has a control and management framework that are composed of a model of 3 lines of defense, with governance bodies (Committees), policies, regulations, standards and methodologies for risk management.

BancoEstado in its comprehensive operational and technology risk management model adopts the following as definitions:

Operational risk

It is the risk of loss due to the inadequacy or failure of processes, personnel and/or internal systems or due to external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic, image and reputation risk, within the framework of the Basel Committee proposal.

Technology risk

It is the risk on the “availability”, “confidentiality” and “integrity attributes” of the Bank’s information assets, originating in a technological vulnerability, in a threat, or in the management and/or use of technology.

This definition considers that technology risk is an operational risk, which can be generated by people, processes and technological components in the infrastructure, platform, software and communications. In particular, technology risk may be an information security, cybersecurity or technological business continuity risk and its effect is the loss of the asset’s attribute, which may or may not entail a monetary loss for the Bank.

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Information Security

Set of actions to preserve the integrity, confidentiality and availability of BancoEstado's information.

This area considers Integrity: Safeguarding the accuracy and completeness of the information and its processing methods. Confidentiality: Ensuring that the information is accessible only to those who have authorized access. Availability: Ensuring that authorized users have access to information and its associated assets when required.

Cybersecurity

It is the set of actions for the protection of information in the cyberspace, as well as the infrastructure that supports it, which aims to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of its inherent risks and threats, on information security and continuity of BancoEstado's business.

3 line model

BancoEstado is aware of the importance of proper management of these risks for the achievement of its strategic objectives and in line with this it has a Corporate Policy for the comprehensive management of all its operational and technology risks, which establishes the general guidelines and responsibilities associated with the structure of operational and technology risk in accordance with current standards and regulations, in order to maintain acceptable risk levels for BancoEstado and contribute to the performance of the Corporation's strategic guidelines.

In line with the best practices established by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), BancoEstado distinguishes three lines to maintain adequate management and effective control of operational risks, as well as an adequate segregation of duties between the different lines. The definition of each line is as follows:

- First line, represents the user areas and managements that own the processes where the risks (exposures) are generated. The first line performs constant controls and monitoring to keep risks within the limits and appetite levels established by the Bank.

- Second line, responsible for measuring and controlling the exposure of the risks generated by the Bank's first line. For BancoEstado, the second line function for operational risks is mainly within the duties of the Non-Financial Risk Management, who reports monthly to the Operational and Technology Risk Committee. In addition, matters associated with operational and technology risk that require definitions from a higher instance, are escalated to the Executive Committee.

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

- Third line, corresponds to the assurance function, represented by Internal Audit, which, ex post, verifies faithful compliance with processes, procedures, application of controls, execution of action plans, among other actions established and agreed upon with Manage to reduce risk exposure. Note that the third line reports independently to the Audit Committee, a governance body where Senior Management becomes aware of the main findings and non-compliance instances identified in the review process.

Governance model

The Bank has a governance for Operational and Technology Risk composed of the Executive Committee and the Operational and Technology Risk Committee. Additionally, for matters of technology risk also participates in the Technology Committee.

- Executive Committee, composed of the President, Vice President and Chief Executive Officer. This Committee is responsible for approving the comprehensive policy for operational and technology risk management at BancoEstado in each of its areas, as well as the global appetite, definitions of appetite by subject, the management strategy, the structure and responsibilities for management, model internal evaluation, becoming aware of and approving commitments generated in the Operational and Technology Risk Committee, becoming aware of events, incidents and cybersecurity threats and approving the institutional strategy in information security and cybersecurity matters and associated budgetary resources.

- Operational and Technology Risk Committee, composed of at least one member of the Executive Committee, Corporate Risk Manager, Operations and Technology Division Manager, Planning and Management Control Manager, Product Manager, Non-financial Risk Manager and General Counsel. It is responsible for reviewing and proposing risk policies, becoming aware of existing risks and exposure levels (limits), validating internal risk assessment models, analyzing risk plans and budgets, becoming aware of regulatory changes and performing global risk monitoring and its evolution at the corporate level, among other related aspects.

- Technology Committee, composed of the members of the Executive Committee, Marketing and Customer Division Manager, Planning and Management Control Manager, Corporate Risk Manager, Operations and Technology Division Manager, Retail Business Division Manager, Non-Financial Risk Manager, People Management and Organizational Development Manager and an External Advisor and/or expert or those replacing them. Responsible for knowing the key projects and intensive in the use of technologies, define technology strategy and follow up, along with reviewing the IT functional strategy.

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

Risk management model

BancoEstado manages its risks through a model that considers the impacts that the Bank could cause, the probability of occurrence of the risk events that it identifies, and the effectiveness of its controls. For the most critical risks identified, which are not within the levels tolerated, action plans are established to enable their mitigation.

Additionally, BancoEstado has integrated the monitoring of operational and technological risk into its normal activities and has been increasing the construction of indicators that provide alerts of increased risk and future losses. In this regard, BancoEstado monitors on a monthly basis.

In addition to the above, the Bank has a loss database which is monitored and reported on a monthly basis, which also contributes to the learning, quantification and qualification of risks, which favors continuous improvement processes.

Additionally, BancoEstado makes permanent efforts to have controls that strengthen the information security and cybersecurity, the main focus of which is to preserve the integrity, confidentiality and availability of the information and the assets associated with its treatment, regardless of how it is presented. In this sense, BancoEstado has made efforts to classify the information in different levels of required protection, which are subjected to a risk analysis to prevent/mitigate the materialization of risks outside accepted levels. Likewise, the Bank focuses specially on the management of risks arising from cybersecurity. In line with this, during 2022, the cybersecurity strategy was defined including a set of initiatives that seek to strengthen aspects of governance, strategic focuses and cybersecurity pillars.

For business continuity, the Bank has defined five scenarios for assessment, developing a formal methodology that considers, among its stages, the evaluation of the impact and criticality of its services and products through specific tools, the definition of prevention, containment and recovery, as well as periodic testing of such strategies. Likewise, it has a self-contained and TIER III certified primary Data Center and a backup Data Center with the same certifications, allowing it to have the capacity to address the Bank’s services with an adequate technological infrastructure, which means, among other things, having a high availability of BancoEstado’s technological services, thereby benefiting our daily work and the experience of our customers through digital channels.

For operational and technology risk management, during 2022 the identification of assessment of operational and technology risks was performed for all processes at BancoEstado. In the outsourcing of services, the Bank has policies, standards and procedures, as well as an environment that helps identify, evaluate, control, mitigate, monitor and report the most relevant risks associated with this matter, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 20-7 of the Updated Compilation of Standards issued by the CMF.

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

BancoEstado, in its desire to make the organization aware of operational and technology risk, performs dissemination and training activities so that each participant in the organization assumes and understands, in their field, the responsibilities applicable to them in their administration, with special emphasis on the areas of information security and cybersecurity, activities that extend to customers, suppliers and subsidiaries. In line with this, during 2022, 4 E-Learning courses were given massively:

- Phishing.
- Fraud including identity theft.
- Identity, information security and cybersecurity.
- Operational risk and business continuity.

Record of loss events

The Bank has a database of loss events, which maintains records of risks materialized by processes, business continuity, outsourced services, fraud, information security and cybersecurity. This quantitative management tool provides the Bank with a knowledge base regarding materialized events, keeps a record of the volume of customers affected, economic impact, fines applied and allows losses to be classified under different concepts. Based on the study of the events recorded, the Bank evaluates the implementation of new action strategies for future situations with similar characteristics. The loss basis provides data that is used for the calculation of the Operational Risk Weighted Assets (ORWA), in accordance with Chapter 21-8 of the RAN.

Basel III

Based on the implementation of Basel III, in terms of operational risk, it is worth mentioning that the Bank has made additional efforts to comply with the applicable regulation. In this regard, and in relation to Pillar II of Basel III, in April 2022 the Bank sent the CMF the Equity Self-Assessment Report (IAPE), in which the Regulator was informed in an integrated manner about the control and management of the risks (financial and non-financial) affecting the Bank. In this instance, unlike the previous year, new matters were included and operational risk management was further developed.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the detail of "Net loss expense from operational risk events" is as follows:

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Gross loss expense from operational risk events			
Internal fraud	-	237	58
External fraud	49	41,527	34,543
Labor practices and business safety	3	2,268	665
Customers, products and business practices	-	134	105
Damage to physical assets	1	1,155	1,204
Business interruption and system failures	4	3,239	1,951
Execution, delivery and process management	2	1,447	2,880
Subtotal	**59**	**50,007**	**41,406**
Recoveries of expenses for operational risk events			
Internal fraud	-	339	807
External fraud	1	549	14,346
Labor practices and business safety	-	424	-
Customers, products and business practices	-	-	11
Damage to physical assets	-	-	542
Business interruption and system failures	-	287	837
Execution, delivery and process management	2	330	518
Subtotal	**3**	**1,929**	**17,061**
Total net loss expenses from operational risk events	**56**	**48,078**	**24,345**

5) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

In addition, regarding the amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16, the amount of the instruments indexed at LIBOR rate as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is shown below:

LIBOR-based transactions	Non-derivative assets MCh$	Non-derivative liabilities MCh$	Derivatives (assets) MCh$	Derivatives (liabilities) MCh$
USD	144,573	42,716	1,556,218	1,574,829
Euro	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2022 MCh$	144,573	42,716	1,556,218	1,574,829
Balances as of December 31, 2022 MUS$	169	50	1,822	1,843

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 47 - RISK MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (Continued)

LIBOR-based transactions	Non-derivative assets MCh$	Non-derivative liabilities MCh$	Derivatives (assets) MCh$	Derivatives (liabilities) MCh$
USD	200,204	160,491	1,243,056	1,260,809
Euro	231	-	-	-
Other	378	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2021	200,813	160,491	1,243,056	1,260,809

The main risks to which BancoEstado could be exposed as a result of the financial instruments resulting from the transition are: legal risk derived from potential changes in the documentation required for new or existing operations; financial and accounting risks generated from the market risk models and from the measurement, hedging, cancellation and recognition of the financial instruments associated with the benchmark rates; business risk that revenues from LIBOR-linked products decline; pricing risk arising from how changes in rates could impact the pricing mechanisms of certain instruments; operational risks generated by potential requirements to adapt information systems, reporting systems or operational processes; risk of litigation related to the products and services offered by the Group, which could have a negative impact on our profitability.

To manage the transition process to the new benchmark rates, the Group has established a working group composed of different areas to address the impact of the transition, with a global view of our systems, processes, transactions and product offerings.

NOTE 48 - INFORMATION ON REGULATORY CAPITAL AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY INDICATORS

For management purposes, the definition of capital used by the Bank is consistent with that established as Effective Equity in Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards. Accordingly, the sum of the Basic Capital (CET1), plus the bonds without a fixed maturity term and preferred shares referred to in the General Banking Law (AT1), and plus the subordinated bonds and voluntary allowances (T2), or the equivalents that the CMF has determined remain in force during the period of implementation of the Basel III standards. The justification for this definition of capital in terms of management arises from the use of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Equity / Risk-Weighted Assets) as the main metric for monitoring the Bank's solvency.

The institution is subject to the requirements of the General Banking Law and the standards issued by the CMF, which establish limits both to the composition of capital and to the level of each of its components, related to the risk exposure recorded by the Bank. The Bank's management includes these limits by subjecting the business plan to compliance with these requirements increased by headroom determined by the risk appetite approved by the Executive Committee of BancoEstado.

Periodic monitoring of compliance with the limits, together with early warnings for possible breaches, allows implementing actions to correct deviations. In the same sense, stress exercises that incorporate abrupt changes in the environment allow us to calibrate the adequacy of the Bank's mitigating tools to ensure compliance, at all times, with regulatory requirements and to correct in the short-term any deviation from internal limits. In the present year, the Bank has not been required to take any mitigating actions, satisfying the regulatory requirements and the internally established objectives with headroom.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 48 - INFORMATION ON REGULATORY CAPITAL AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY INDICATORS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the consolidated risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity in accordance with Basel III are as follows:

Item No.	Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III - Item description	Global consolidated			Local consolidation		
		12/31/2022 MUS$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$	12/31/2022 MUS$	12/31/2022 MCh$	12/31/2021 MCh$
1	Total assets according to the Statements of Financial Position	66,827	57,090,784	53,586,003	66,827	57,090,784	53,586,003
2	Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assets discounted from regulatory capital, other than item 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Credit equivalents	(1,582)	(1,351,764)	(1,068,321)	(1,582)	(1,351,764)	(1,068,321)
5	Contingent loans	3,630	3,101,162	2,612,150	3,630	3,101,162	2,612,150
6	Assets generated by the intermediation of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Total assets for regulatory purposes**	**68,875**	**58,840,182**	**55,129,832**	**68,875**	**58,840,182**	**55,129,832**
8.a	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to standard methodology (APRC)	28,511	24,357,049	22,318,477	28,511	24,357,049	22,318,477
8.b	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to internal methodologies (APRC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Market-risk-weighted assets (MRA)	1,813	1,548,886	1,292,244	1,813	1,548,886	1,292,244
10	Operational risk-weighted assets (APRO)	5,779	4,936,685	3,802,581	5,779	4,936,685	3,802,581
11.a	**Risk-weighted assets (RWA)**	**36,103**	**30,842,620**	**27,413,302**	**36,103**	**30,842,620**	**27,413,302**
11.b	**Risk-weighted assets, after application of the output floor (RWA)**	**36,103**	**30,842,620**	**27,413,302**	**36,103**	**30,842,620**	**27,413,302**
12	Equity of the owners	3,455	2,951,653	2,232,922	3,455	2,951,653	2,232,922
13	Non-controlling interest	8	6,840	4,985	8	6,840	4,985
14	Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Excess of minority investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	**Common equity common equity tier 1 equivalent (CET1)**	**3,463**	**2,958,493**	**2,237,907**	**3,463**	**2,958,493**	**2,237,907**
17	Additional deductions to common equity tier 1, other than item 2	**110**	**93,599**	**-**	**110**	**93,599**	**-**
18	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**3,353**	**2,864,894**	**2,237,907**	**3,353**	**2,864,894**	**2,237,907**
19	Voluntary (additional) allowances imputed as Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	179	153,000	14,534	179	153,000	14,534
20	Subordinated debentures imputed as additional tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-	241,361	-	-	241,361
21	Preferred shares imputed to additional tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Bonds with no fixed maturity imputed to additional tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Discounts applied to AT1	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**179**	**153,000**	**255,895**	**179**	**153,000**	**255,895**
25	**Tier 1 capital**	**3,532**	**3,017,894**	**2,493,802**	**3,532**	**3,017,894**	**2,493,802**
26	Voluntary (additional) allowances imputed as tier 2 capital (T2)	342	292,000	278,466	342	292,000	278,466
27	Subordinated debentures imputed as Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,165	995,252	638,979	1,165	995,252	638,979
28	**Equivalent Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**1,507**	**1,287,252**	**917,445**	**1,507**	**1,287,252**	**917,445**
29	Discounts applied to T2	-	-		-	-	
30	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**1,507**	**1,287,252**	**917,445**	**1,507**	**1,287,252**	**917,445**
31	**Effective equity**	**5,039**	**4,305,146**	**3,411,247**	**5,039**	**4,305,146**	**3,411,247**
32	**Additional core capital required to build up the conservation buffer**	-	-		-	-	-
33	**Additional core capital required for the constitution of the cyclical buffer**	-	-		-	-	-
34	**Additional core capital required for banks rated as systemic banks**	-	-		-	-	-
35	**Additional capital required for the assessment of the adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2)**	-	-		-	-	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 48 - INFORMATION ON REGULATORY CAPITAL AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY INDICATORS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the solvency indicators and regulatory compliance indicators are as follows:

Ítem No.	Basel III solvency indicators and regulatory compliance indicators	Global consolidated		Local consolidated	
		12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
		%	%	%	%
1	**Leverage indicator**	**4.87%**	**4.06%**	**4.87%**	**4.06%**
1.a	Leverage indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements.	**3.00%**	**3.00%**	**3.00%**	**3.00%**
2	**Basic capital indicator**	**9.29%**	**8.16%**	**9.29%**	**8.16%**
2.a	Capital indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements.	4.81%	4.50%	4.81%	4.50%
2.b	Capital buffer deficit	-	-	-	-
3	**Tier 1 capital indicator**	**9.78%**	**9.10%**	**9.78%**	**9.10%**
3.a	Tier 1 capital indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements.	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
4	**Effective net worth indicator**	**13.96%**	**12.44%**	**13.96%**	**12.44%**
4.a	Effective net worth indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements.	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
4.b	Effective net worth indicator to be met by the bank, considering the charge for article 35 bis, if applicable.	-	-	-	-
4.c	Effective equity indicator to be met by the bank, considering the minimum requirements, conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer.	9.25%	8.63%	9.25%	8.63%
5	**Solvency rating (Level A, B or C)**	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
	Regulatory compliance indicators for solvency				
6	**Voluntary (additional) provisions imputed to Tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to APRCs**	**1.20%**	**1.25%**	**1.20%**	**1.25%**
7	**Subordinated debentures imputed to Tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to core capital**	**34.74%**	**28.55%**	**34.74%**	**28.55%**
8	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) in relation to core capital**	**5.34%**	**11.43%**	**5.34%**	**11.43%**
9	**Voluntary (additional) provisions and subordinated debentures that are imputed to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital in relation to RWAs**	**0.50%**	**0.93%**	**0.50%**	**0.93%**

NOTE 49 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) Circular No. 2,330:

On January 16, 2023, Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,330 which establishes the overall framework for the assessment of the liquidity adequacy of banks and the possibility of determining additional requirements for high quality liquid assets. Such standard was under consultation between October 27 and November 25, 2022.

b) Fine due to breach:

On January 30, 2023, through Exempt Resolution No. 983, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero reached a resolution to apply a sanction to BancoEstado consisting of a fine of U.F. 4,000, for breaching Articles No. 4, No. 5 and No. 11 of Law No. 20.009, and the instructions issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero on December 7, 2020.

However, this resolution is not yet final, and an appeal for reconsideration is pending resolution by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

Finally, note that all customers who were the subject of the investigation that led to the sanction were compensated for their claims with the related payments of interests and indexation, as well as the reimbursement of commissions paid. Accordingly, there is no risk or damage to the public.

c) Resignation of a Director in Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

At the ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors held on January 31, 2023, the Directors acknowledged the resignations of Mr. David Vaillant from his position as Director and Vice Chairman of the Company and Mr. Stéphane Rouillon from his position as Alternate Director of the Company.

As a result, the Board of Directors agreed to appoint Ms. Véronique Marie Hautiere-Rey as Regular Director of the Company until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in force. Likewise, the directors agreed to appoint Mr. Vincent Trouillard-Perrot, Regular Director of the Company, as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors from such date.

NOTE 49 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)

There are no other subsequent events that have occurred between January 1 and February 27, 2023, the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, that could significantly affect the fair presentation and interpretation of the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

INGRID GARAFULIC EBERL
Accounting Manager

NICOLE WINKLER SOTOMAYOR
Planning and Management Control Manager

OSCAR GONZÁLEZ NARBONA
Chief Executive Officer

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE

Consolidated Financial Statements for the years
ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
and independent auditor´s report

Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Santiago, Chile

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

Consolidated Financial Statements

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

December 31, 2021 and 2020

Contents

Ch$	=	Chilean pesos
MCh$	=	Millions of Chilean pesos
US$	=	United States dollars
MUS$	=	Millions of United States dollars
U.F.	=	Unidad de Fomento (inflation-adjusted units)
UTA	=	Annual Tax Unit
JPY	=	Japanese yen
€	=	Euro
CHF	=	Swiss franc
AUD	=	Australian dollar
HKD	=	Hong Kong dollar
COP	=	Colombian pesos

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Chairman and Board of Directors
of Banco del Estado de Chile:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banco del Estado de Chile and its Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Santiago
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Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco del Estado de Chile and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission.

Other matters – Currency Translation

The translation of Chilean Peso amounts into US dollar amounts has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 1b) to the consolidated financial statements for the convenience of readers outside of Chile.

Ernesto Guzmán V. KPMG SpA

Santiago, March 22, 2022

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2021 MUS$	12/31/2021 MCh$	12/31/2020 MCh$
ASSETS				
Cash and due from banks	5	3,687	3,114,237	15,995,857
Transactions in the course of collection	5	342	288,601	174,045
Financial assets held for trading	6	1,312	1,107,919	1,178,041
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	7	210	177,459	60,401
Financial derivative contracts	8	2,650	2,238,110	1,722,258
Loans and advances to banks, net	9	947	800,190	622,440
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	10	32,410	27,376,418	25,818,727
Financial investments available for sale	11	18,800	15,880,104	4,898,012
Financial investments held to maturity	11	12	10,463	13,812
Investments in associates	12	21	17,797	15,486
Intangible assets	13	64	53,749	76,394
Property, plant and equipment	14	400	337,763	360,268
Right-of-use assets	14	87	73,529	89,568
Current taxes	15	4	3,516	1,341
Deferred taxes	15	1,695	1,431,548	1,175,025
Other assets	16	798	674,600	917,515
TOTAL ASSETS		**63,439**	**53,586,003**	**53,119,190**
LIABILITIES				
Current accounts and other demand deposits	17	20,441	17,266,431	16,938,302
Transactions in the course of payment	5	325	274,437	768,319
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	7	1,317	1,112,794	824,293
Time deposits and savings account	17	17,773	15,012,176	16,219,011
Financial derivative contracts	8	2,184	1,844,592	1,777,361
Obligations with banks	18	5,120	4,325,079	3,593,925
Debt instruments issued	19	10,392	8,777,867	9,006,330
Other financial obligations	19	43	36,039	48,635
Lease obligations	14	78	66,101	76,813
Current taxes	15	668	564,326	244,756
Deferred taxes	15	-	7	151
Provisions	20	1,400	1,182,591	883,297
Other liabilities	21	1,049	885,656	718,902
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**60,790**	**51,348,096**	**51,100,095**
EQUITY				
Attributable to equity holders of the bank:				
Issued capital	23	1,149	970,337	970,337
Reserves		1,358	1,147,417	1,069,522
Valuation accounts		64	54,377	(27,895)
Retained earnings:				
Net income for the year	23	432	364,739	141,714
Less: Provision for distribution of income to the benefit of the state		(360)	(303,948)	(141,714)
Total attributable to equity holders of the bank		2,643	2,232,922	2,011,964
Non-controlling interest	23	6	4,985	7,131
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,649**	**2,237,907**	**2,019,095**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**63,439**	**53,586,003**	**53,119,190**

The accompanying notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2021 MUS$	12/31/2021 MCh$	12/31/2020 MCh$
Interest income	24	2,812	2,375,034	1,821,546
Interest expense	24	(1,331)	(1,124,226)	(705,040)
Net interest income		**1,481**	**1,250,808**	**1,116,506**
Fees and commission income	25	850	717,446	548,778
Fees and commission expense	25	(315)	(265,777)	(207,741)
Net fee and commission income		**535**	**451,669**	**341,037**
Net (loss) gain income from financial operations	26	(170)	(143,607)	72,604
Net foreign exchange gain	27	343	289,507	69,798
Other operating income	32	69	58,393	25,181
Total operating income		**2,258**	**1,906,770**	**1,625,126**
Provision for loan losses	28	(305)	(257,640)	(369,601)
OPERATING INCOME, NET		**1,953**	**1,649,130**	**1,255,525**
Personnel salaries and expenses	29	(577)	(487,324)	(458,668)
Administrative expenses	30	(346)	(292,510)	(266,948)
Depreciation and amortization	31	(108)	(90,807)	(134,421)
Impairment	31	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	32	(119)	(100,456)	(81,382)
Total operating expenses		**(1,150)**	**(971,097)**	**(941,419)**
NET OPERATING INCOME		**803**	**678,033**	**314,106**
Income from investments in associates	12	-	135	(2,093)
Income before income taxes		**803**	**678,168**	**312,013**
Income tax expense	15	(356)	(300,710)	(157,735)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**447**	**377,458**	**154,278**
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the bank		432	364,739	141,714
Non-controlling interest	23	15	12,719	12,564
		447	**377,458**	**154,278**

The accompanying notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2021 MUS$	12/31/2021 MCh$	12/31/2020 MCh$
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**447**	**377,458**	**154,278**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS				
Mark to market adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets		(83)	(70,508)	3,880
Exchange differences on translation foreign operations	23	4	3,113	1,132
Mark to market adjustments on cash flow hedging instruments		352	297,250	40,673
Subtotal – other comprehensive income which may be reclassified to profit or loss		**273**	**229,855**	**45,685**
Income tax relating to other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(175)	(147,583)	(28,735)
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss		**98**	**82,272**	**16,950**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS				
Actuarial results on employee benefit plan		24	20,215	(5,804)
Subtotal - other comprehensive loss which will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**24**	**20,215**	**(5,804)**
Income tax effect relating to other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(16)	(13,176)	3,891
Total other comprehensive income (loss) which will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**8**	**7,039**	**(1,913)**
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**106**	**89,311**	**15,037**
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**553**	**466,769**	**169,315**
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the bank		538	454,049	156,751
Non-controlling interest		15	12,720	12,564
		553	**466,769**	**169,315**

The accompanying notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

		Reserves		Valuation accounts								
	Issued capital MCh$	**Other reserves not derived from profits MCh$**	**Reserves derived from profits MCh$**	**Financial investments available for sale MCh$**	**Cash flow hedge MCh$**	**Exchange differences on translation foreign operation MCh$**	**Income tax effect MCh$**	**Income for the period MCh$**	**Provision for distribution of income to the benefit of the state MCh$**	**Total attributable to equity holders of the bank MCh$**	**Non-controlling interest MCh$**	**Total equity MCh$**
Equity as of 01/01/2020 MCh$	776,207	(6,611)	1,078,046	8,342	(126,637)	(3,544)	76,994	167,019	(167,019)	1,802,797	9,011	1,811,808
Transfers	-	-	167,019	-	-	-	-	(167,019)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	(167,019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(167,019)	(5,933)	(172,952)
Capital contribution	194,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,130	-	194,130
Purchase of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(520)	*(520)*
Mark to market adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	3,880	-	-	(2,297)	-	-	1,583	-	1,583
Mark to market adjustments on cash flow hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	40,673	-	(26,438)	-	-	14,235	-	14,235
Exchange difference on translation foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	1,132	-	-	-	1,132	-	1,132
Actuarial loss on employee benefit plan	-	(1,913)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,913)	-	(1,913)
Provision for mandatory dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,305	25,305	(7,991)	17,314
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,714	-	141,714	12,564	154,278
Equity as of 12/31/2020 MCh$	**970,337**	**(8,524)**	**1,078,046**	**12,222**	**(85,964)**	**(2,412)**	**48,259**	**141,714**	**(141,714)**	**2,011,964**	**7,131**	**2,019,095**
Equity as of 01/01/2021 MCh$	970,337	(8,524)	1,078,046	12,222	(85,964)	(2,412)	48,259	141,714	(141,714)	2,011,964	7,131	2,019,095
Transfers	-	-	141,714	-	-	-	-	(141,714)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	(70,857)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70,857)	(4,572)	(75,429)
Mark to market adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	(70,508)	-	-	45,630	-	-	(24,878)	-	(24,878)
Mark to market adjustments on cash flow hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	297,250	-	(193,213)	-	-	104,037	-	104,037
Exchange difference on translation foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	3,113	-	-	-	3,113	-	3,113
Actuarial loss on employee benefit plan	-	7,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,038	1	7,039
Provision for mandatory dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(162,234)	(162,234)	(10,294)	(172,528)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364,739	-	364,739	12,719	377,458
Equity as of 12/31/2021 MCh$	**970,337**	**(1,486)**	**1,148,903**	**(58,286)**	**211,286**	**701**	**(99,324)**	**364,739**	**(303,948)**	**2,232,922**	**4,985**	**2,237,907**
Equity as of 12/31/2021 MUS$	**1,149**	**(2)**	**1,360**	**(69)**	**250**	**1**	**(118)**	**432**	**(360)**	**2,643**	**6**	**2,649**

The accompanying notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO DEL ESTADO DE CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

	Notes	12/31/2021 MUS$	12/31/2021 MCh$	12/31/2020 MCh$
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net income for the year		447	377,458	154,278
Charges (credits) to income that do not represent cash flows:				
Depreciation and amortization	31	108	90,807	134,421
Impairment of assets	31	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses		411	347,395	440,212
Mark to market of financial assets held-for-trading		(77)	(65,338)	299,116
(Gain) loss from investment in associates	12	-	(135)	2,093
Net gain on sale for assets received in lieu of payment		(3)	(2,183)	(3,177)
Net (income) loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	(33)	17
Write-off of assets received in lieu of payment	32	4	3,758	2,357
Other charges to income that do not represent cash movements		512	432,470	139,921
Accrued interest and inflation indexation income		(232)	(195,968)	(73,698)
Changes in assets and liabilities affecting operating cash flows:				
(Increase) decrease of trading instruments		(361)	(304,862)	400,041
Increase in loan portfolio		(2,149)	(1,815,331)	(1,194,738)
(Increase) decrease in held-to-maturity and available-for-sale financial investments		(902)	(762,054)	301,853
Increase in other credit transactions		(210)	(177,750)	(165,437)
Increase in current accounts		1,184	1,000,116	379,222
(Decrease) increase of deposits and fundraising		(1,808)	(1,527,000)	5,119,217
(Decrease) increase in other demand and time liabilities		(417)	(351,822)	611,439
Increase (decrease) of other obligations through brokerage of documents		342	288,501	(100,482)
Decrease of obligations in letters of credit		(104)	(88,125)	(73,922)
(Decrease) increase of loans obtained from local banks		(1)	(1,014)	1,594
Decrease of loans obtained from foreign banks		(272)	(229,832)	(1,180,230)
Increase of loans obtained from Banco Central		1,139	962,000	3,027,726
Increase (decrease) of other assets and liabilities		351	296,468	(479,590)
Received interest and inflation - indexation		2,134	1,802,921	1,732,106
Paid interest and inflation - indexation		(886)	(748,084)	(689,297)
Payment of low value and/or short term leases	14	(1)	(1,100)	(1,541)
Payment of interest on leases	14	(2)	(1,361)	(1,878)
Payment of income tax		(403)	(340,701)	(308,293)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities		**(1,196)**	**(1,010,799)**	**8,473,330**
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(56)	(47,705)	(85,591)
Sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-	9	-
Purchases of investments in associates	12	(3)	(2,616)	-
Dividends received from investments in companies		-	667	745
Sale of assets received in lieu of payment		5	4,464	6,792
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(54)**	**(45,181)**	**(78,054)**
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Increase in equity	23	-	-	194,130
Issue of bonds	19	616	519,911	3,136,420
Repayment of bonds	19	(1,634)	(1,380,437)	(2,696,897)
Payment of mandatory dividends in benefit of the state	23	(84)	(70,857)	(167,019)
Payment of mandatory dividends of non-controlling interest		(15)	(12,564)	(13,483)
Capital payments for leases		(13)	(10,973)	(10,864)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities		**(1,130)**	**(954,920)**	**442,287**
NET VARIATION FOR THE YEAR OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(2,380)**	**(2,010,900)**	**8,837,563**
Effect of exchange rate changes		**94**	**79,764**	**8,314**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR		19,097	16,130,977	7,285,100
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	5	**16,811**	**14,199,841**	**16,130,977**

The accompanying notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Information - Background of the Bank and Subsidiaries

The Caja de Crédito Hipotecario was established on August 29, 1855. It was the founding institution that promoted the country's economic development, whose main objective was to provide access to credit to the productive sector and to the public in general and to safeguard their deposits. Subsequently, Caja Nacional de Ahorro was established by Law No. 2,356, on August 22, 1910, in order to encourage savings, especially in the lower-income sector, and to ensure safe and profitable savings. Under such law, it was agreed to combine in a single institution all of the saving entities in Chile under the sponsorship of the Government. Needs in Chile, especially in the agricultural sector led to the creation of the Caja de Crédito Agrario, in August 1926, in order to provide financial services to a wide range of farmers. For similar purposes, but this time pursuant to the manufacturing industry, the Instituto de Crédito Industrial was established in February 1928. The four institutions mentioned above, operated separately until 1953 when Banco del Estado de Chile (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank" or "BancoEstado") was established by Decree in Force of Law (D.F.L.) No. 126, published in the Official Gazette on July 24, 1953, and began operating on September 1, 1953.

The purpose of its creation was to promote development of domestic economic activities by providing financial products and services, and in doing so provide the best quality service to Chilean citizens.

The Organic Law of Banco del Estado de Chile, Law Decree No. 2,079 of 1978, establishes that the Bank is an autonomous company of the Chilean Government, with its own legal status and equity, of indefinite duration, exclusively subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero (The Chilean Financial Market Commission or CMF) and related to the Government through the Ministerio de Hacienda. Accordingly, BancoEstado does not have issued shares as it is governed by the previously mentioned Organic Law.

The Bank is governed by its Board of Directors consisting of seven members; where six of them have the exclusive trust of the President of the Republic, and one is a representative of the Bank's employees. It is managed by an Executive Committee formed by the Chairman, Vice-chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

The Bank's headquarters are located at Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins No. 1,111, Santiago, Chile.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of BancoEstado for the year ended December 31, 2021, were approved by the Executive Committee on March 22, 2022.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

BancoEstado is the parent company of a group of subsidiaries which are engaged in several lines of business. Consequently, the Bank is obligated to prepare its own annual stand-alone accounts and consolidated annual accounts which include its Subsidiaries, its Foreign Branch, and its investments in entities supporting its line of business.

The Subsidiaries and Foreign Branch of the Bank are the following:

- BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa is a privately-held shareholders' corporation, incorporated on August 17, 1989, as a Stock Agency, that became a Stockbroker on June 10, 1992. On January 19, 1990, it obtained its registration as a Stockbroker and a Stock Agency with the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero under registry No. 0137. It is engaged in the trading of publicly-offered securities on behalf of third parties and on its own.

  BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa is located at Bandera No. 76, offices 601 and 602; Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9996% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa.

  BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa holds non-controlling interests in the following companies:

Entity name	No. of share	Ownership	Valuation of the investment	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MUS$	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MCh$	Dividends Received 12/31/2020 MCh$
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras (*)	436	0.1000%	Equity Method	-	1	1
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. (*)	10	0.1000%	Equity Method	-	-	-

(*) Entities that are a part of the consolidated BancoEstado Group.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos is a privately-held shareholders' corporation established on June 23, 1997 and authorized by Resolution No. 272 dated August 20, 1997 issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, engaged in the management of home savings. On April 25, 2003 through Exempt Resolution No. 105, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero approved the by-laws of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora de Fondos para la Vivienda, which changed its name to BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, and is engaged in the management of third party resources, in accordance with Law No. 20,712 or by the law that replaces or complements it, being able to perform all complementary activities to its line of business as authorized by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. On December 3, 2008, BancoEstado entered into a sale agreement for the sale of 4,999 shares out of the total of 10,000 shares of this Subsidiary with BNP Paribas Asset Management, equivalent to 49.99% of its equity interest. The sale of its equity interests became effective on January 2, 2009. Currently, the Company has under its administration 18 mutual funds (see Note 22, letter c)).

  BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos is located at Nueva York No. 33, 7th floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 50.01% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos.

- BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. was established as a limited liability company on August 4, 1999. Its by-laws were amended on September 13, 2004, becoming a privately held shareholders' corporation. This Company is under the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is engaged in receiving fees for brokerage of all types of insurance ruled by Decree in Force of Law No. 251 of 1931, with any domestic insurance company domiciled in Chile and providing advisory services related to engaging insurance policies.

  BancoEstado has a strategic alliance with Metlife Chile Inversiones Ltda. for the development of the insurance business and incorporated Metlife Chile Inversiones Ltda. as a shareholder of BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. with interest of 49.9% of equity. This alliance includes participation in management and development of products and businesses.

  BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. is located at Amunátegui No. 232, 6th floor, Santiago, Chile.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 50.10% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A..

- BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. is a privately held company established on September 9, 1999, and registered with the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero on August 10, 1999 under No. 752. It is exclusively engaged in the collection of credit documents on its own or on behalf of third parties, whether through pre-judicial, judicial or judicial. The Bank company is under the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

  BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. is located at San Diego No. 81, 6th floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. and the latter has full dependence on BancoEstado.

  BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A. holds non-controlling interests in the following companies:

Entity name	No. of share	Ownership	Valuation of the investment	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MUS$	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MCh$	Dividends Received 12/31/2020 MCh$
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A. (*)	10	0.1000%	Equity Method	-	-	-
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A. (*)	518,749	0.1000%	Equity Method	-	-	-

  (*) Entities that are a part of the consolidated BancoEstado Group.

- BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras was incorporated on July 23, 1996, and is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is exclusively engaged in the provision of support services to the banking business in terms of financial advisory to microenterprises.

  BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras is located at Hermanos Amunátegui No. 232, 9th floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras holds non-controlling interest in the following company:

Entity name	No. of share	Ownership	Valuation of the investment	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MUS$	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MCh$	Dividends Received 12/31/2020 MCh$
Red Global S.A. (*)	1	0.0001%	Equity Method	-	-	-

(*) An entity that is a part of the consolidated BancoEstado Group.

- BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A. was incorporated on November 13, 2004, and is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is exclusively engaged in carrying out all the legal activities, acts and transactions related to No. 1 of Article No. 69 of the General Banking Law, except for those related to entering into contracts for current accounts and deposit transactions. Its main purpose is to provide cash support services to the banking business.

  BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A. is located at Nueva York No. 9, office 301, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A..

  BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A. holds non-controlling interests in the following company:

Entity name	No. of share	Ownership	Valuation of the investment	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MUS$	Dividends Received 12/31/2021 MCh$	Dividends Received 12/31/2020 MCh$
Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A. (*)	30	0.1506%	Equity Method	-	6	3

(*) An entity that is a part of the consolidated BancoEstado Group.

- BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A. was incorporated on December 13, 2001, and is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is engaged in the provision, via remote and/or virtual communication, telemarketing and technical support services, and general product and service information aimed at developing and maintaining business relations with customers from BancoEstado and its Subsidiaries.

  BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A. is located at Nueva York No. 80, 11th floor, Santiago, Chile.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A..

- Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A. was incorporated on October 19, 2006 and is subject to the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. It is exclusively engaged in the provision of services to its shareholders, other banks, Subsidiaries, and banking support companies so that they can perform, with their customers and the general public, all the activities, judicial acts and operations, which, by using cash, magnetic cards or any other technological device linked to those referred to in No. 1 and 8 of Article No. 69 of the General Banking Law, except for entering into contracts for current accounts and deposit operations. To comply with such purpose, the company will try to generate a positive impact on the community, the people linked to the company, and the environment.

  Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A. is located at Moneda No. 856, 2nd floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.85% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A..

- Red Global S.A. is a privately-held shareholders' corporation incorporated on February 21, 2017, upon authorization of such incorporation by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero on January 23, 2017 and under the oversight of such regulating agency. It is exclusively engaged in the operation of cards or equivalent electronic devices and other complementary, associated or related activities.

  Red Global S.A. is located at Huérfanos No. 1175, 8th floor, Santiago, Chile.

  This company is considered a Subsidiary of BancoEstado, because the Bank owns voting right shares representing 99.9999% of its equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, maintaining control over the operations of Red Global S.A..

- BancoEstado New York Branch, whose banking license was issued on July 25, 2005, by the authorities of the State of New York, authorized BancoEstado to open and operate a branch in the city of New York, the United States of America. The Branch commenced its operations on October 5, 2005. Its commercial orientation is preferably towards Chilean customers, corporations, entities and institutions with products and services for foreign trade, such as letters of credit, discounts and payment orders, commercial loans in foreign currencies, exchange operations, risk hedging, among others. The Branch fully depends on its Parent. This branch is regulated and under the oversight of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, the State of New York and the Federal Reserve of the United States.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Branch is located at 400 Park Avenue, 14th floor, New York, the United States.

During 2020, the parent BancoEstado informed the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero of intention to close the Branch. As of December 31, 2021, the Branch is waiting for the U.S. regulator to release the pledge in its favor in order to report there are no assets, liabilities, obligations and contingencies (see Note 3, letter ww)).

The following tables show a summary of the financial position of the companies in which BancoEstado holds interests (*):

December 31, 2021

Entities	Assets		Liabilities		Net income		Retained earnings (losses)		Cash and cash equivalent	
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	606	511,560	513	433,209	3	2,124	82	69,448	6	4,992
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	15	13,075	8	6,735	8	6,928	1	821	9	7,586
BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	52	43,650	47	40,012	22	18,548	4	3,323	15	12,649
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranzas S.A.	8	7,013	7	6,104	-	(399)	(2)	(1,731)	1	1,060
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	21	17,821	16	13,723	1	698	3	2,529	3	2,460
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.	71	59,859	60	50,590	8	6,365	(11)	(9,531)	11	9,380
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	4	3,730	3	2,449	-	240	-	261	1	677
Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.	10	8,708	5	3,954	3	2,648	-	-	3	2,463
Red Global S.A.	12	9,736	5	4,255	(4)	(2,990)	(1)	(1,162)	1	786

December 31, 2020

Entities	Assets	Liabilities	Net income	Retained earnings (losses)	Cash and cash equivalent
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	669,967	573,127	4,945	84,814	1,977
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	11,252	5,073	6,703	(851)	4,357
BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	44,333	36,232	18,463	3,323	13,325
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranzas S.A.	7,633	6,325	(1,131)	(600)	1,506
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	20,225	16,253	500	2,528	5,047
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.	67,257	67,297	(4,253)	(5,372)	3,521
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	3,879	2,839	(219)	482	930
Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.	10,991	1,140	3,746	-	6,607
Red Global S.A.	9,026	555	3,215	(4,378)	4,708

(*) For further information on the above-mentioned companies, please, refer to the audited Financial Statements of each company, available on the web site of BancoEstado www.bancoestado.cl.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Significant accounting policies and others

a) Accounting period covered:

The Consolidated Financial Statements (hereinafter the "Financial Statements") comprise the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

b) Basis of preparation:

Decree Law No. 3,538 of 1980, according to the text superseded by the First Article of Law No. 21,000 that "Creates the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero", under number 6 of its Article No. 5, empowers the CMF to set standards for the preparation and presentation of annual reports, balance sheets, statements of financial position and other financial statements of the entities under the oversight of the CMF and determine the principles in accordance with which they must maintain their accounting records.

In accordance with the currently effective legislation, for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements, BancoEstado must use the instructions issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks (CNCB by its Spanish acronym), and for all those aspects not covered therein, provided that it does not contravene its instructions, generally accepted accounting principles should be used, which relate to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Should any discrepancy exist between generally accepted accounting principles and the accounting standards issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, the latter shall prevail.

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contain additional information to that presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Such notes provide narrative descriptions or the disaggregation of such Financial Statements in a clear, relevant, reliable and comparable manner.

This report as of December 31, 2021, contains translations of certain Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. These translations should not be construed as representations that such Chilean peso amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts, were converted from U.S. dollar amounts at the rate indicated in preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements or could be converted into U.S. dollars amounts at the rate indicated or any particular rate at all. Unless otherwise indicated, such U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from Chilean pesos based on the exchange rate of Ch$ 844.69 per US$ 1.00 as of December 31, 2021.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Bank, New York Branch and Subsidiaries, and include the adjustments and reclassifications required to provide consistent accounting policies and valuation criteria applied by the Bank, in accordance with the standards established in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements. As of December 31, 2021, the assets and liabilities and results of operations of the Subsidiaries represent in aggregate 0.70%, 0.72% and 7.96%, respectively (5.49%, 5.69% and 15.47%, respectively as of December 31, 2020), of consolidated total assets, liabilities and results of operations. Unrealized gains and/or losses arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Company's interest in the equity of the investee.

The companies in which BancoEstado holds interests are divided into:

- **Controlled entities and/or Subsidiaries**

"Controlled" entities are those over which the Bank has the ability to exercise control, in accordance with IFRS 10; this ability is exercised when the Bank has the right to variable returns from its participation in the entity, and has the ability to influence those returns through its power over them.

The entities (hereinafter jointly referred to as "Subsidiaries") and the foreign branch over which the Bank has the ability to exercise control, and are part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2020, are the following:

		Ownership					
		December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
Rut	Company and/or foreign Branch	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
96,564,330-3	BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	99.9996%	-	99.9996%	99.9996%	-	99.9996%
77,330,030-5	BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	50.1000%	-	50.1000%	50.1000%	-	50.1000%
96,900,150-0	BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
96,836,390-5	BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	50.0100%	-	50.0100%	50.0100%	-	50.0100%
96,979,620-1	BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
96,781,620-5	BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
76,727,730-K	Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.	99.8494%	0.1506%	100.0000%	99.8494%	0.1506%	100.0000%
99,578,880-2	BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
76,693,183-9	Red Global S.A.	99.9999%	0.0001%	100.0000%	99.9999%	0.0001%	100.0000%
-	BancoEstado - Sucursal New York (*)	100.0000%	-	100.0000%	100.0000%	-	100.0000%

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(*) The New York Branch is also under the oversight of the State of New York and the US Federal Reserve.

- **Entities supporting the line of business and/or associates:**

Entities supporting the line of business are those entities where the Bank has significant influence, but no control or joint control.

The entities supporting the Bank's line of business are detailed as follows:

	Ownership %	
Company	**12/31/2021**	**12/31/2020**
Administrador Financiero Transantiago S.A.	21.0000%	21.0000%
Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A.	15.0021%	15.0021%
Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A.	14.8149%	14.8149%
Transbank S.A. (*)	8.7188%	8.7188%
Servicios de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	14.5958%	14.5958%

(*) During 2021, the Bank acquired shares (see Note 3, letter r)).

The Bank analyzed the valuation method and opted to continue the application of the equity method to account for all entities supporting the line of business, using as the main criterion for using the equity method the level of significant influence exercised over these companies through its involvement in the Board rather than its ownership percentage in such companies.

The business support entities are privately-held shareholders' corporations that do not trade their shares in a stock exchange, and are intended to improve the ease of the performance of operating activities with associated banks, and are considered permanent investments.

- **Investments in other companies:**

Investments in companies correspond to those companies over which the Bank has no control, or for those over which it has no significant influence. The aforementioned investments are presented at their fair value.

Between December 31, 2021 and 2020, there have been no changes in the Bank's structure or changes in ownership.

The Bank has no interest in structured entities.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Operating segments:

The Bank discloses segment information in accordance with IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”, which establishes the standards to report operating segments and related disclosures for products and services and geographical areas. An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity for which separate financial information is available, that is used regularly by the chief decision maker to decide how to allocate resources and to evaluate performance.

The Bank’s operating segments are determined based on the different business units. These business units generate services subject to risks and yields different from those of other segments. The detail of the operating segments is presented in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

e) Functional and presentation currency:

The Bank and its Subsidiaries have defined Chilean peso as their functional currency based on the following:

- It is the currency of the main economic environment whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the prices for the financial services provided by the Bank and its Subsidiaries.
- It is the currency that mainly has an influence on the payroll costs and other costs required to provide the services the Bank and its Subsidiaries provide to its customers.

The New York Branch has defined its functional currency as the United States dollars. Balances in the Branch’s Financial Statements are translated into Chilean pesos as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are converted at the exchange rate, as of the closing date of the Financial Statements.
- Revenue, expenses, and cash flows are converted applying the average exchange rate.
- Equity accounts use the historical exchange rates.

The presentation currency for the Consolidated Financial Statements is Chilean peso, expressed in millions of Chilean pesos (MCh$).

f) Foreign currency transactions:

All balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are considered to be denominated in “foreign currency”.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

For the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its Subsidiaries, assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Chilean pesos using exchange rates as of the closing date of the respective Consolidated Financial Statements obtained from the Banco Central de Chile, which is considered by the Bank as the significant market exchange rate at such closing date. Gains or losses generated are directly recorded in profit or loss in the item “Net foreign exchange gain” in the statement of profit or loss.

Differences arising from the conversion of balances into the functional currency of the New York Branch to Chilean pesos are recorded in “Valuation accounts - Exchange differences on translation foreign operation” in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the exchange rate in force are as follows:

	12.31.2021 Ch$	12.31.2020 Ch$
United States dollars (US$)	844.69	710.95
Unidad de Fomento (U.F.)	30,991.74	29,070.33

g) Assets and liabilities measurement criteria:

Criteria for measuring assets and liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are as follows:

- **Assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost:**

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortization related to any difference between the initial amount and the repayment amount at the maturity date, minus impairment, where applicable.

For financial assets, amortized cost also includes adjustments to their carrying amount arising from any impairment loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of an asset or financial liability and allocating the financial income or expense throughout the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly matches the estimated cash flows receivable or payable (including all commissions and interest points paid or received by the parties to the contract making up the effective interest rate, as well as also transaction costs and any other premium or discount) throughout the expected useful life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, over a shorter year of time, with respect to net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability initially recognized.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- **Assets and liabilities measured at fair value:**

Fair value is understood as the price that would be received for selling an asset or paid for transferring a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Fair value most objective and usual reference of an asset or liability is the price that someone would pay for it in a well-organized and transparent market ("Quoted price" or "Market price").

When no market price exists to determine the fair value for a given asset or liability, the fair value is that established for recent transactions for instruments with similar features.

For cases where determining fair value of a financial asset or financial liability is not possible, this is measured at amortized cost.

In addition, in accordance with Chapter A-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, banks are not permitted to designate financial assets or financial liabilities at their fair value replacing the general amortized cost criterion ("Fair value option").

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared based on amortized cost except for:

- Derivative financial instruments, which are measured at their fair value.
- Assets classified as held for sale are measured at fair value when it is lower than the carrying amount minus the costs to sell.
- Financial investments held for trading, which are measured at fair value.
- Financial investments available for sale are measured at fair value.
- Loans designated as hedged items.
- Investments in other companies measured at fair value.

- **Assets measured at acquisition cost:**

Acquisition cost is understood as the transaction cost of the acquisition of the asset less the impairment losses that have occurred, if any.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

h) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Bank, New York Branch and Subsidiaries derecognize a financial asset from their Statements of Financial Position when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial asset that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

When the Bank transfers a financial asset, it evaluates to what extent it retains the risks and benefits inherent to ownership. In this case:

(a) If the risks and rewards inherent to ownership of the financial asset are substantially transferred, it is derecognized and any rights or obligations created or retained due to the transfer will be separately recognized as assets or liabilities.

(b) If the risks and rewards inherent to ownership of a financial asset are substantially retained, it will continue to be recognized.

(c) If all the risks and benefits inherent to ownership of the financial asset are not substantially transferred or retained, it shall determine whether it has retained control over the financial asset. In this case:

   i) If it has not retained control, it will derecognize the financial asset and shall separately recognize, as an asset or liability, any right or obligation created or retained due to the transfer.

   ii) If it has retained control, it shall continue recognizing the financial asset in the Statements of Financial Position in an amount equal to the exposure to changes in value that it might experience and recognizes a financial liability associated with the financial asset transferred.

The Bank eliminates a financial liability (or part of it) from its Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when, and only when, it has been extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the corresponding contract has been paid, cancelled or expired.

i) Impairment:

The Bank, the New York Branch and Subsidiaries use the following criteria to assess the impairment of their assets, if any:

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- **Financial assets:**

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired. A financial asset or group of assets are impaired if objective evidence exists as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset, and that such loss event has had a negative impact on the future cash flows from such asset.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortized cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future payments discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

An impairment loss related to an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated on the basis of its fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are subject to an individual examination to determine their impairment (individual assessment). The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics (collective assessment).

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Accumulated impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets previously recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that it objectively relates to an event occurred after the impairment loss has been recognized. For financial assets recognized at amortized cost and available-for-sale debt securities the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

- **Non-financial assets:**

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets, except for investment property and deferred taxes, are reviewed regularly to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Should such indications exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, which is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed when and only when, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable value of the asset, since the last impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount of an asset, increased after the reversal of an impairment loss, shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization), had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires Management to perform judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis by Management in order to quantify some assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and uncertainties. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and any future years affected.

The Bank has established allowances to cover loan losses, in accordance with regulations issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. These regulations require banks to regularly evaluate factors such as changes in the nature and size of the loan portfolio, trends in the portfolio, credit quality and economic conditions that may affect the debtor's ability to pay in order to estimate allowances. Net increases in allowances for credit risk are presented as "Allowance for loan losses" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Loans are written off when contractual rights over cash flows expire, however, in the case of Loans and receivables from customers, the Bank will write them off in accordance with Title II of Chapter B-2, "Impaired and written off credits" of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. Write-offs are recorded as a reduction in provision for credit risk.

Particularly, the information about significant areas of estimation of uncertainty and critical judgments in the applying accounting policies that have most significant effect on amounts recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, are described in the following notes:

- Valuation of financial and derivative instruments (Notes 6, 8 and 11).
- The useful lives of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use asset (Notes 13 and 14).
- Current tax and deferred taxes (Note 15).
- Provisions (Note 20).
- Contingencies and commitments (Note 22).
- Provision for loan losses (Note 28).
- Assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of liabilities and commitments for personnel benefits and other obligations (Note 29).
- Impairment losses of certain assets (Note 31).
- Assets and liabilities at fair value (Note 34).

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2021, there have been no significant changes in estimates performed in comparison with the 2020 year-end other than those indicated in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

k) Cash and cash equivalents:

For preparing the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows the Bank has used the indirect method, whereby consolidated profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and items of income or expense associated with operating, investing or financing cash flows.

In accordance with the specific provisions applicable to financial institutions, the Bank, New York Branch, and Subsidiaries consider as cash and cash equivalents the balance of "Cash and due from banks", plus (minus) the net balance of "Transactions in the course" as shown in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, plus highly-liquid "Financial assets held for trading" and "Financial investments available for sale" with insignificant risk of a change in value, whose maturity does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition, and "Repurchase agreements and securities loans". It also includes investments in fixed income mutual funds, included under "Financial assets held for trading" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

In addition, the preparation of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows considers the following concepts:

a) **Operating activities:** are the principal revenue-producing activities usually conducted by the Bank and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

b) **Investing activities:** are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.

c) **Financing activities:** are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and of liabilities that are not part of operating or investing activities.

l) Financial assets held for trading:

Financial assets held for trading correspond to financial assets acquired for the purpose of generating profits from price fluctuations at short-term or through margins from their brokerage or at amounts that are included in a portfolio for short-term gain taking.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets held for trading are measured at fair value according to the market prices at the closing date of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Gains or losses resulting from their adjustment to fair value, as well as gains and losses from trading activities (sale of financial assets) are included in the caption "Net (loss) gain from financial operations" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Accrued interest and adjustments are also recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the caption "Net (loss) gain from financial operations."

All purchases and sales of financial assets held for trading that must be delivered within the term established by market regulations or conventions are recognized on the trade date in which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed.

m) Transactions with agreements:

The Bank, New York Branch and Subsidiaries enter into sales with repurchase agreements as a method of financing. Investments that are sold subject to a repurchase obligation and used as loan guarantee are classified within its respective caption "Financial assets held for trading" or "Financial investments available for sale". The repurchase obligation is classified under "Repurchase agreements and securities loans", recognizing interest and inflation-indexation accrued at the closing date.

The Bank, New York Branch and its Subsidiaries also enter into resale agreement operations as a method of investing. Financial instruments purchased under resale agreements are included as assets under "Repurchase agreements and securities loans" recognizing interest and inflation-indexation accrued as of the closing date.

n) Financial derivative contracts:

Financial derivative contracts, which include foreign currencies and U.F. forwards, interest rate futures, currency and interest rate swaps, currency and interest rate options and other financial derivative instruments are initially recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at their fair value (including the transaction costs) and subsequently measured also at their fair value. Fair value is obtained from market quotes, discounted cash flow models and measurements models for options, as appropriate. Derivative contracts are stated as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when it is negative, in the caption "Financial derivative contracts", as applicable.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Certain derivatives embedded in other instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and it is recorded at fair value with the related unrealized gains or losses included in profit or loss.

At the date of entering into a derivative contract, it is to be designated by the Bank as a derivative instrument held for trading or for hedge accounting purposes.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial contracts held for trading are recognized in the caption "Net (loss) gain from financial operations" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

If the derivative instrument is classified for hedging purposes, it may be: (1) a fair value hedge of existing assets or liabilities or firm commitments, (2) a cash flow hedge related to existing assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions, or (3) hedge of a net investment in a foreign business.

A hedging relationship for hedge accounting must meet all the following conditions: (a) at the start of the hedging relationship, the hedging relationship has been formally documented; (b) the hedge is expected to be highly effective; (c) the effectiveness of the hedge may be measured fairly (d) the hedge is highly effective with respect to the risk hedged on a continuous basis throughout the hedging relationship.

Certain derivative transactions that do not qualify to be recorded as hedging derivatives are treated and reported as derivatives held for trading, even though they provide an effective hedge for managing risk positions.

When a derivative hedges the exposure to changes in the fair value of an existing asset or liability, such asset or liability is recorded at its fair value with respect to the specific risk hedged. Gains or losses from measuring the fair value of both the hedged item and the hedging derivative are recognized with an effect on profit or loss for the year.

If the hedged item in a fair value hedge is a firm commitment, the changes in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk are recognized as an asset or liability with an effect on profit or loss for the year. Gains or losses from the changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative are recognized in profit or loss for the year. When an asset is acquired or a liability assumed as a result of the commitment, the initial recognition of the asset acquired or liability assumed is adjusted to include the accumulated effect of the measurement at fair value of the firm commitment that was recognized.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

When a derivative hedges exposure to changes in cash flows from existing assets or liabilities or expected transactions, the effective portion of changes in the fair value with respect to the risk hedged is recognized in equity. Any ineffective portion is directly recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Amounts recorded directly in equity for the effective portion of cash flow hedges are recorded in profit or loss in the same periods in which the assets or liabilities hedged have an effect on profit or loss for the year.

The hedge on a net investment in a foreign business is accounted for in a manner similar to cash flow hedges.

o) Loans and advances:

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

When the Bank is the lessor in a lease contract and substantially transfers all risks and rewards incidental to the leased asset, such transaction is presented as a lease transaction under loans and advances to customers.

Loans are initially valued at cost and are subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except when the Bank defines certain loans as hedged items, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss, as described in letter n) of this note.

p) Factoring transactions:

The Bank performs factoring transactions with its customers, whereby it receives invoices and other commercial papers representing receivables, with or without recourse to the transferor, paying the transferor a percentage of the total amounts receivable from the debtor for the transferred documents.

Factoring receivables are valued at the acquisition value of credits. The price difference from the transfer is accrued as interest income by using the effective interest method over the financing year. The transferor is responsible for paying the credits.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

q) Allowance for loan losses:

The allowances required to cover the risk of credit losses have been established following the standards issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. Assets are recorded net of such allowances, showing the deduction in the caption "Loans and accounts receivable from customers". In the case of contingent loans, allowances are recognized in liabilities under "Provisions".

The models established by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero for determining allowances are summarized as follows:

q.1) Allowances for individual assessment:

In accordance with Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero the individual assessment of debtors is required when dealing with clients that due to their size, complexity or exposure level, need to be known and analyzed in detail.

- **Rating criteria of commercial portfolio with individual analysis:**

The following risk rating criteria are applied to commercial debtors subject to individual analysis, and are based on the principles established in Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

The analysis for the rating should be mainly based on the debtor's payment capacity and inherent financial characteristics, taking the credit quality of the group to which it belongs as reference information.

Regular performance portfolio

The regular performance portfolio includes debtors whose payment capacity allows them to fulfill their obligations and commitments and it is not perceived that this condition will change based on the assessment of their economic-financial position. Therefore, correspond to debtors without substantial risks, whose payment capacity allows them to cover obligations under the agreed terms and which would continue being satisfactory in spite of unfavorable business, economic and financial situations.

The probability of default and expected loss in each category of the regular performance portfolio is as follows:

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Type of portfolio	Debtor category	Probability of default %	Loss given default %	Expected loss (allowance %)
Regular Portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.21875
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.00	9.00000

Substandard portfolio

The substandard portfolio includes debtors with financial difficulties or a significant deterioration of their ability to pay and debtors on which reasonable doubt exists as to the repayment of principal and interest under the contractual terms agreed, showing low margins to meet their short-term financial obligations.

This portfolio also includes debtors, which lately (in the last twelve months) have shown delinquency (payments overdue) in excess of 30 days, show poor payment behavior with the Bank and with third parties (payments overdue during the year for significant amounts outstanding for less than 90 days).

The probability of default and expected loss in each category of the substandard portfolio is as follows:

Type of portfolio	Debtor category	Probability of default %	Loss given default %	Expected loss (allowance %)
Substandard Portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.87500

Allowance for regular and substandard performance portfolio

To determine the amount of the allowances that should be established for portfolios with regular and substandard performance, banks should first estimate the exposure subject to provisions, to which the respective loss percentages will be applied (expressed in decimals), which comprise the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) established for the category within which the debtor and/or its qualified co-debtor is included, as applicable.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The exposure subject to provisions corresponds to loans plus contingent loans less amounts that would be recovered by means of executing guarantees, as stated in No. 4.1 of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. Likewise, a loans is the carrying amount of loans and receivables of the corresponding debtor, whereas contingent loans are the value resulting from applying the regulations contained in No. 3 of Chapter B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

The following should be considered for calculation purposes:

$$\boxed{Allowance_{debtor} = (E-GE)*(PD_{debtor}/100)*(LGD_{debtor}/100)+GE*(PD_{co\text{-}debtor}/100)*(LGD_{co\text{-}debtor}/100)}$$

Where:

E = Exposure subject to provisions (loans + contingent loans) - Guarantee (financial or actual).
GE = Guaranteed exposure.
PD = Probability of default.
LGD = Loss given default.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned, the Bank should keep a minimum provision percentage required of 0.50% on loans and contingent loans from the Regular Portfolio.

Non-performing portfolio

Default portfolio: includes debtors and their loans whose recovery is remote due to impairment or no payment capacity. This portfolio includes debtors who have stop paying to its creditors (in default) or with clear signs that they will not continue paying, debtors that require the forced restructuring of their debt and debtors with payments of interest or principal past due for 90 or more days. This portfolio is formed by debtors from the C1 to the C6 categories in the classification scale established below and all credits, including 100% of the contingent loan amounts held by those same debtors.

Allowance for non-performing portfolio

For the purpose of establishing the allowance, there are percentages that must be applied to the amount of the exposure which corresponds to the sum of loans and contingent loans held by the same debtor.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

To apply this percentage, an expected loss rate should first be estimated by deducting from the amount of the exposure the amounts recoverable through execution of financial and actual guarantees supporting the operations, as established in letters b) and c) of No. 4.1 Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero and of leased assets stated in No. 4.2 of the same Chapter and, in case there is concrete information to justify it, also deducting the present value of recoveries that can be obtained exerting collection actions, net of the associated expenses.

This loss rate should be included in one of the six categories defined according to the range of losses actually expected by the Bank for all the operations of the same debtor.

These categories and their loss range as estimated by the Bank and the allowances percentages that should ultimately be applied on the amounts of exposure for the non-performing portfolio are those indicated in the following table:

Type of portfolio	Debtor category	Range of expected loss	Allowances (%)
Non-performing	C1	More than 0 up to 3%	2
	C2	More than 3 % up to 20%	10
	C3	More than 20% up to 30%	25
	C4	More than 30% up to 50%	40
	C5	More than 50% up to 80%	65
	C6	More than 80%	90

The following should be considered for calculation purposes:

$$\boxed{\text{Expected loss rate} = (E-R) / E}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Allowance} = E * (AP/100)}$$

Where:

E = Amount of the exposure.
R = Recoverable amount.
AP = Allowance percentage (as per category where the expected loss rate should be included).

q.2) Allowances for collective assessment:

Collective assessment is used to analyze a large number of operations whose individual amounts are low, generally involving individuals or small businesses. For this purpose the Bank uses internal

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

models and standard models except for the consumer portfolio (there is only an internal model); the allowance to be recognized is equivalent to the maximum amount obtained by comparing the standard models to the internal models, in accordance with Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

The application of the aforementioned criterion results in the following:

- Internal models are used to determine the allowances for the consumer and commercial portfolios. These models are based on probabilities of default by debtors and their loans, as well as the mitigators associated with their operations.
- In the case of the mortgage portfolio, the Bank uses a standard model established in Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

Allowances for collectively assessed consumer and commercial portfolios (internal model)

Allowances for collectively assessed consumer and commercial portfolios are determined as follows:

	Operating Status	Expected loss calculation
Normal Portfolio	Origin Overdue 1 Overdue 2 Overdue 3	$EL = E * (1-EG) * PD * LGD_{\text{Past-due} \Rightarrow \text{Write-off}} * LGD_{\text{Write-off}} + E * EG * PD_{\text{Co-debtor}} + LGD_{\text{Co-debtor}}$
Non-performing Portfolio	Origin Overdue 1 Overdue 2 Overdue 3	$EL = E * (1-EG) * PD * LGD_{\text{Overdue}} * LGD_{\text{Past-due} \Rightarrow \text{Write-off}} * LGD_{\text{Write-off}} + E * EG * PD_{\text{Co-debtor}} + LGD_{\text{Co-debtor}}$ Recoveries before the portfolio is overdue exist.
	Past overdue	$EL = E * (1-EG) * PD * LGD_{\text{Past-due} \Rightarrow \text{Write-off}} * LGD_{\text{Write-off}} + E * EG * PD_{\text{Co-debtor}} + LGD_{\text{Co-debtor}}$

Where:

EL	=	Expected loss.
E	=	Amount of the exposure.
EG	=	Portion of the operation covered by co-debtor as a percentage.
PD	=	Probability of default.
LGD_{overdue}	=	Loss given default of operation if overdue.
$LGD_{\text{past due} \Rightarrow \text{write off}}$	=	Loss given default before write off.
$LGD_{\text{write off}}$	=	Loss give default based after write off.
$PD_{\text{co-debtor}}$	=	Co-debtor, probability of default.
$LGD_{\text{co-debtor}}$	=	Co-debtor, loss given default.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Allowances for collectively assessed mortgage portfolio

For the collectively assessed mortgage portfolio, allowances are determined using the standard method. The applicable allowance factor, represented by the expected loss (EL) on the amount of mortgage loans for housing will depend on the number of days of payment overdue of each loan and the relationship between the amount of outstanding principal for each loan and the value of the mortgage collateral (PVG) covering it, as shown in the following table:

Allowance factors applied according to days of payment overdue and PVG						
PVG = Amount of outstanding principal of the loan / value of the mortgage collateral						
Section PVG	**Days overdue at the end of the month**	**0**	**1 - 29**	**30 - 59**	**60 - 89**	**Non - performing portfolio**
PVG <= 40%	PD (%)	1.0916	21.3407	46.0536	75.1614	100.0000
	LGD (%)	0.0225	0.0441	0.0482	0.0482	0.0537
	EL (%)	0.0002	0.0094	0.0222	0.0362	0.0537
40% < PVG <= 80%	PD (%)	1.9158	27.4332	52.0824	78.9511	100.0000
	LGD (%)	2.1955	2.8233	2.9192	2.9192	3.0413
	EL (%)	0.0421	0.7745	1.5204	2.3047	3.0413
80% < PVG <= 90%	PD (%)	2.515	27.9300	52.5800	79.6952	100.0000
	LGD (%)	21.5527	21.6600	21.9200	22.1331	22.2310
	EL (%)	0.5421	6.0496	11.5255	17.6390	22.2310
PVG > 90%	PD (%)	2.7400	28.4300	53.0800	80.3677	100.0000
	LGD (%)	27.200	29.0300	29.5900	30.1558	30.2436
	EL (%)	0.7453	8.2532	15.7064	24.2355	30.2436

If such debtor has more than one mortgage loan with the Bank and one of them presents loans with payments overdue more than 90 days ("past due"), for purposes of determining the allowances percentage applicable, all loans will be allocated to the last delinquency tranche in the previous table and the allowances for each of the loans shall be calculated according to the respective percentages of PVG.

In the case of mortgage loans linked to housing programs and guaranteed by the State of Chile, provided they have contracted the insurance provided by the latter, the provisioning rate may be weighted by a factor of loss mitigation (MP), which depends on the PVG percentage and the price of the residence in the deed of sale (V). MP factors to be applied to the appropriate provision rate, are presented in the following table:

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

MP Factor of mitigation of loan losses with state guarantee.		
Section PVG	***Section V: Housing value on agreement (UF)***	
	V <= 1,000	**1,000 < V < = 2,000**
PVG <= 40%	100%	
40% < PVG <= 80%		
80% < PVG <= 90%	95%	96%
PVG > 90%	84%	89%

Allowances for collectively assessed non-performing portfolio

The non-performing portfolio includes all loans and 100% of the amount of contingent loans, of the debtors that at the end of a month present overdue equal to or exceeding 90 days in the payment of interest or principal of a credit. It also includes debtors to whom a credit has been granted to replace an operation that was more than 60 days overdue on payment, as well as those debtors who have undergone forced restructuring or partial debt forgiveness.

The following may be excluded from the non-performing portfolio: a) mortgage loans for housing, exceeding 90 days past due, unless the debtor has another loan of the same type with more than 90 days past due; and, b) loans to finance higher education of Law No. 20,027, which do not present the non-performing conditions detailed in Circular No. 3,454 of December 10, 2008, issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

All loans of the debtor shall be maintained in the non-performing portfolio until an improvement of its capacity or positive conduct of payment is observed, without prejudice to proceed to the write offs of each particular loan that meets the condition established in Title II of Chapter B-2. To remove a debtor from the non-performing portfolio, once the circumstances by which it was classified in such portfolio as per current standards, the following conditions should be met in a copulative manner:

i) No obligation of the debtor presents a payment overdue exceeding 30 calendar days.
ii) No new refinancing loans have been given to pay obligations.
iii) At least one of the payments includes principal payment.
iv) If the debtor has partial credit payments for a year less than six months, it has already made two payments.
v) If the debtor is required to pay monthly fees for one or more credits, four consecutive installments have been paid.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

vi) The debtor has no payments overdue according to the information published by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, except for insignificant amounts.

The condition of number iii) does not apply to the case of debtors who only have loans to finance higher education in accordance with Law No. 20,027.

q.3) Impaired portfolio:

The impaired portfolio includes the following assets, as indicated in Chapter B-1:

a) For debtors subject to individual assessment, this includes the Non-performing Portfolio and should be classified in categories B3 and B4 of the Substandard Portfolio.

b) These debtors subject to collective assessment includes all credits of the Non-performing Portfolio.

q.4) Loan write-off:

Loans and accounts receivable are write-off based on due, past due and outstanding installments. The timeframe for the write-off is the point at which the first installment or portion of loan becomes past due to the end of the respective deadline year noted below:

Type of loan	Term
Secured/Unsecured consumer loans	6 months
Other unsecured operations	24 months
Secured commercial loans	36 months
Residential Mortgage loans	48 months
Consumption lease operations	6 months
Other non-real estate lease operations	12 months
Real estate leases (commercial or housing)	36 months

q.5) Recovery of loans write-off:

Recoveries of previously write-off loans are recognized directly in income under “Provision for loan losses”, netted against provision expense for the year.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

q.6) Additional allowances:

In addition to the allowance for loan losses, the Bank may establish additional allowances to those derived from the application of portfolio assessment models, for the purpose of safeguarding against unpredictable economic fluctuations that might affect the macroeconomic environment or the situation of a specific economic sector, in accordance with the Bank's policies (Note 20). The additional allowances at BancoEstado are made to mitigate the impacts of adverse future economic scenarios as a safeguard against potential losses in the loan portfolio so as to maintain an adequate level of additional allowances that allow the Bank to assume losses in one or more years.

q.7) Provisions for deductible related to FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees:

Through Circular No. 2,264, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero amended Chapter C-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks and file C-50 on the information requirements to identify both the percentage of the deductible associated with FOGAPE Covid-19 guaranteed financing, as well as the provisions made to cover the effect on expected losses in the so-called "Operations associated with the Covid-19 line of credit for working capital guaranteed by the State".

This included determining specific provisions for loans guaranteed by the FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantee, for which the expected losses must be determined by estimating the risk of each transaction, without considering the substitution of the credit quality of the guarantor, based on the corresponding individual or group analysis method, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks. This procedure must be performed on an aggregate basis by grouping all those operations to which the same deductible percentage is applicable. Likewise, the deductible must be applied by the Fund Manager, it must be covered by each financial institution and does not depend on each individual transaction, but is determined on the basis of the total balances guaranteed by the Fund, for each group of companies with the same coverage, based on their net sales volume.

r) Financial investments:

Financial investments are classified in two categories: held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale investments. Held-to-maturity investments include only securities that the Bank has the ability and intent to hold to maturity. All other financial investments are classified as available for sale.

Financial investments are initially recognized at fair value, including transaction costs.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Available-for-sale investments are subsequently measured at fair value based on market prices or valuations obtained from the use of models, less impairment losses. Unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized with a debit or credit to equity accounts. When these investments are disposed of or become impaired, the amount of the accumulated fair value adjustments in equity is transferred to profit or loss and reported under the caption "Net (loss) gain from financial operations" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Investments held to maturity are recognized at their cost plus accrued interest and indexation minus the allowances for impairment losses accrued when the amount recognized is higher than the estimated recoverable amount.

Interests and adjustments in investments held-to-maturity and available for sale investments are included under the caption "Interest income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Financial investments that are subject to accounting hedges are adjusted using the hedge accounting rules.

Purchases and sales of financial investments that must be delivered within the term established by market regulations or conventions are recognized on the trade date in which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed.

s) Investments in associates:

Associates, which correspond to entities that support the Bank's line of business, are valued at cost using the equity method (Note 1, letter c)), which consists of determining the investment value according to the percentages paid when equity was acquired. The carrying amount will vary to recognize the portion is held on the associate's profit or loss at each period. Income on these investments is recognized on an accrual basis.

t) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets held by the Bank correspond mainly to investments in software.

Computer software acquired by the Bank is measured at its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Expenses incurred for computer software developed internally are recognized as an asset when the Bank is able to demonstrate its intent and ability to complete its development and use it internally to generate future economic benefits, and the cost of completing its development can be measured reliably. The capitalization of costs of computer software developed internally includes all direct costs attributable to the development of the software and is amortized based on its useful life.

Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis in profit or loss on the basis of amortization considering the estimated useful lives of computer programs from the date in which they are available for use. The average estimated useful life of software is 3 years.

Expenses incurred in research and evaluation of technological alternatives, are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

u) Property, plant and equipment:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets. The cost of assets under construction includes the cost of materials and direct labor, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use.

When parts of an item of property, plant or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components of a "Property, plant and equipment").

Depreciation is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives, unless it is certain that the Bank will become the owner at the end of the lease term.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank applied in average the following estimated useful lives for depreciation of assets:

- Buildings : 80 years.
- Equipment and facilities : 5 to 10 years.
- Fixtures and fittings : 3 years.

Depreciation, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of the reporting period in order to detect any significant changes. If changes are observed in the useful lives of the assets, they are adjusted and depreciation is corrected in the current year and any future year affected.

Maintenance and repair costs are debited to profit or loss when they occur.

v) Lease operations:

It is a mean to accessing assets, obtaining financing and reducing the exposure of an entity to the risk of ownership of the assets. The Bank maintains lease operations where it acts as lessor and lessee.

When operating as a lessee, the Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement of the lease term. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payment made at the commencement date, plus the initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site where it is located, less the lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the initial date through the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the basis of the useful life assigned which are directly related to the term of the contract. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically subject to impairment losses, if any, and is adjusted for certain measurement of lease liabilities.

The monthly variation of the U.F. for contracts established in said monetary unit must be treated as a new measurement, therefore, the readjustment modifies the value of the lease liability and in parallel, the amount of the asset must be adjusted for the right to use leased assets for this purpose.

As a counterpart, a liability is recognized that reflects the obligation incurred for future payments that must be made for the leased asset. The obligation is representative of discounted future flows, using an interest rate that is determined based on the BCU (rate of the bonds of the Banco Central de Chile in Unidades de Fomento) plus a spread equivalent to the cost over the mentioned rate, of the issuance of high-quality bonds or business obligations.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimation of the amount expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee, or if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

If the liability is remeasured as abovementioned, an adjustment is made corresponding to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or it is recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

In certain occasions, the lease involves assets that are of low value or for a short term, in these cases, the Bank has the option to recognize it directly in operating income for the year.

When it acts as lessor or subleases certain assets, the Bank records such income in operating income for the year.

When the Bank acts as a lessor of finance lease transactions, which consist of lease contracts containing a clause that gives the lessee an option to purchase the leased asset at the end of it. The sum of the current values of the installments that they will receive from the lessee plus the purchase option, is recorded as a financing to third parties, and presented under "Loans and accounts receivable from customers", at present value and the leased asset is derecognized.

The assets acquired for finance lease transactions are presented under "Other assets" at the purchase value.

w) Income tax and deferred taxes:

The Bank and its Subsidiaries have recognized a corporate income tax expense at each reporting date, in conformity with the current tax dispositions.

Additionally, as the Bank is treated as a state-owned company, it is subject to a tax in accordance with Article No. 2 of Decree Law No. 2,398 dated 1978, that corresponds to an additional rate of 40%.

The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences, between the tax values set out by the Income Tax Law and the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, are recorded in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Bank and its Subsidiaries recognize, when appropriate, deferred tax assets/liabilities from future estimates of tax effects from differences between the carrying value and tax basis of assets and/or liabilities.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are measured, in accordance with current Chilean tax legislation, at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the year in which the asset and/or liability are realized or settle. Future effects from changes in tax legislation or income tax rate are recognized in deferred tax starting from the date in which the law approving such changes is enacted or substantially enacted.

At the end of 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (US Tax Reform) was passed in the United States. This tax reform decreased the federal tax rate from 35% to 21%. As a result, the New York Branch analyzed its deferred tax assets and liabilities, finding no differences and effects to be recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

On February 24, 2020, Law No. 21,210, known as the “Tax Modernization Law” was published in the Official Gazette; it introduces various amendments to the respective legislation and, among other topics, repeals Law No. 20,780, published in the Official Gazette on September 29, 2014.

Among the main amendments introduced to the Income Tax Law (LIR) that will be effective as from January 1, 2020, are those related to the way in which companies that determine their effective income under full accounting and their owners will have to pay taxes, with the main purpose of simplifying the tax system.

In conformity with the provisions of letter G) of Article No. 14 of the LIR, this Article excludes, among others, companies wholly owned by the State.

Notwithstanding the above, the LIR itself allows to choose to apply the regimes established in its Article No. 14, having to comply with all its provisions. The above was instructed by the Servicio de Impuestos Internos through Circular No. 73 issued on December 22, 2020.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accordingly, BancoEstado, as an autonomous Government-owned company in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law that governs it, is a taxpayer under letter G) of Article No. 14 of the Income Tax Law. Notwithstanding the fact that in future years it may opt for the options set forth in the aforementioned Article, to the extent that requirements included therein are met. As a result, the tax rates of 25% for the Corporate Income Tax continue to be applied. Article No. 2 of D.L. No. 2,398 has not been modified and, accordingly, the rate of 40% continues to be applied.

With respect to Subsidiaries, they qualify as taxpayers subject to the regime established in letter A) of Article No. 14 of the LIR by operation of law, maintaining the 27% rate for Corporate Income Tax.

x) Assets received in lieu of payment:

Assets received in lieu of payment are recognized at the lower of initial carrying amount and net realizable value, less any regulatory write-offs. Write-offs are required by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero if the asset has not been sold within one year from its reception.

y) Non-current assets held for sale:

Non-current assets (or disposal groups including assets and liabilities) expected to be recovered principally from sale rather than continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before this initial classification of the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale, the carrying amounts of the asset (or all the assets and liabilities in the group) are re measured in accordance with the Bank’s accounting policies. Starting from that date, assets (or disposal groups) are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Deferred tax assets, assets of employee benefits and investment properties continue to be evaluated according to the Bank’s accounting policies. Impairment losses in the initial classification as assets held for sale and subsequent gains and losses subsequent to the revaluation, are recognized in profit or loss for the year. Gains are not recognized if they exceed any accumulated loss.

z) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when and only when:

- A real obligation arising from past events and,

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- It is probable that at the reporting date an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank, New York Branch and Subsidiaries.

aa) Employee benefits:

- **Accrued vacations:**

  The annual cost of employee vacations and other employee benefits is recognized on an accrual basis.

- **Short-term benefits:**

  The Bank considers an annual incentive plan for its employees that is based on individual goal compliance, which comprise a fixed amount or a portion of the monthly salary, and this bonus is accrued for on the basis of the estimated amount for distribution.

  The Bank has agreed with its workers in the collective bargaining agreement of 2021 a bonus, which is amortized over the term of the collective bargaining agreement and the unamortized portion is recorded under “Other assets” in the item “Prepaid expenses”. For such employees who at the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements are no longer providing services to the Bank, the Bank recognizes the balance of the negotiation bonus against profit or loss for the year.

- **Long-term benefits:**

  The Bank has made provisions for long-term benefits to its employees due to the existence of obligations arising from the collective bargaining agreement. Such obligations result in provisions that are calculated using actuarial assumptions including variables such as the rate of staff turnover, salary increases, mortality tables and the probability of using this benefit. BancoEstado has no defined contribution plans.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

bb) Distribution of net income as tax benefit:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank has recognized a liability for the portion of net income to be distributed to the State of Chile in accordance with its dividend distribution policy. For this purpose, it establishes a provision against a supplementary equity reserve account.

The aforementioned policy states that in order to determine the provision for distribution of income to the benefit of the State of Chile, it shall consider the average distribution of net income for the last three years (established from the decrees issued by the Ministerio de Hacienda) or that of the last year should it be greater. In accordance with the above, the provision percentage used for distribution of net income for the year was 83.33% as of December 31, 2021 and 100% as of December 31, 2020, (see Note 23, letter b)).

cc) Non-controlling interests:

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of losses and gains and net assets, which the Bank does not own directly or indirectly. The non-controlling interest is presented separately within the Consolidated Statements of Income, and in the equity in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, presented separately from the equity attributable to the owners of the Bank.

dd) Interest and inflation indexation income and expenses:

Interest and inflation indexation income and expense are recognized based on their accrual period at the effective rate. As indicated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, the criterion of suspending the accrual of interest has been followed and indexation being recognized in accounting records when received

According to the criteria established by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, as of December 31, 2021, the suspension occurs when the loan or one of its installments remains past due for 90 days (see Note 2).

As at December 31, 2020, the suspension occurred in the following cases:

Loans with individual assessment:

- Loans classified in categories C5 and C6: Accrual is suspended only because of being recorded in the impaired portfolio.
- Loans classified in categories C3 and C4: The accrual is suspended because of being in the impaired portfolio for three months.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Loans under collective assessment:

- Loans with collateral lower than 80%: The accrual is suspended when the loan or one of its payments becomes six months past due.

However, for loans subject to an individual assessment, revenue from the accrual of interests and adjustments can still be recognized for loans paid regularly that represent liabilities with independent cash flows; e.g., the financing of projects.

ee) Fee and commission income and expenses:

Fee and commission income and expense are recognized in the consolidated profit or loss with different criteria according to their nature. The most significant criteria are the following:

- Those originating from specific actions, which are recognized when the action that generates them is performed.
- Income and expense arising from long-term transactions or services, which are recognized throughout the life, year or term of such transactions or services.
- Those related to financial assets or financial liabilities recognized at the time of their collection.

ff) Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income:

This Financial Statement includes income and expenses generated by the Bank during the year as a result of its activities, and all other income and expenses recognized directly in equity are separately disclosed.

The items included in these Financial Statements is detailed as follows:

a) Consolidated income for the year.
b) Net amount of income and expenses temporarily recognized in equity as “Valuation accounts”.
c) Income tax and deferred taxes originated in item b), as appropriate, except for adjustment for exchange rate differences and hedging derivative for foreign investment.
d) The net amount of income and expenses recognized in equity as “Other reserves not derived from profits”.
e) Adjustments for IAS 19 actuarial calculation that are not reversed to income, net of deferred taxes.
f) Total consolidated income and expenses recognized and calculated as the total of the preceding letters, showing separately the amount attributable to equity holders of the Bank and non-controlling interest.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

gg) New accounting pronouncements (IFRS, Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee and Regulation issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero):

The new standards, improvements and amendments to the IFRS, as well as the interpretations that have been applied to these Consolidated Financial Statements or issued during the period are detailed below:

gg.1) New pronouncements, improvements and amendments to standards issued and adopted during the financial year:

Improvements and amendments to standards

		Date of obligatory application
IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, Insurance Contracts, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Financial Instruments and Leases	January 1, 2021
IFRS 16	Leases	April 1, 2021

The amendment to IFRS 16 did not have any impact on these Consolidated Financial Statements.

In relation to the amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 the amount of the instruments indexed at LIBOR rate as of December 31, 2021 is shown below:

	Non-derivative financial assets		Non-derivative financial liabilities		Derivatives (assets)		Derivatives (liabilities)	
Operaciones con base LIBOR	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**
USD	237	200,204	190	160,491	1,472	1,243,056	1,493	1,260,809
Euro	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	378	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at December 31, 2021	238	200,813	190	160,491	1,472	1,243,056	1,493	1,260,809

The principal risks to which BancoEstado could be exposed as a result of the financial instruments upon transition are: legal risk derived from potential changes in the documentation required for new or existing operations; financial and accounting risks arising from market risk models and the valuation, hedging, cancellation and recognition of financial instruments associated with benchmark ratios; business risk which is the risk that revenue from LIBOR-linked products may decrease; price risk

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

arising from how changes in ratios could impact the pricing mechanisms of certain instruments; operational risks arising from potential requirements to adapt IT systems, reporting systems or operational processes; risk of litigation in connection with the products and services offered by the group, which could have a negative impact on our profitability.

To manage the transition process to the new benchmark rates, the group has established a working group made up of different areas to address the impact of the transition, with a global view of our systems, processes, transactions and product offerings.

gg.2) New pronouncements, improvements and amendments to standards issues but not yet adopted:

At the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements, these standards are not yet in effect and have not been early applied:

New standards

		Date of obligatory application
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

Issued on May 18, 2017, this Standard requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. Such requirements are designed to provide a consistent principle-based

In March 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board decided to defer the effective date of IFRS 17 to January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted if IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 have been adopted; the IASB also decided to extend the temporary exemption from IFRS 9, granted to insurers meeting the specified criteria, until January 1, 2023.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start if the annual reporting year in which the entity first applies the Standard and the transition date is the beginning of the year immediately preceding the date of initial application.

Currently, this standard does not have an impact on the Bank; however, this situation will be assessed when the standard comes into effect.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Improvements and amendments to standards

		Date of obligatory application
IAS 28 and IFRS 10	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and Consolidated Financial Statements	Postpone indefinitely
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	January 1, 2022
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	January 1, 2022
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	January 1, 2022
IFRS 16	Leases	January 1, 2022
IFRS 3	Business Combinations	January 1, 2022
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement No. 2	Presentation of Financial Statements and Making Materiality Judgements	January 1, 2023
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	January 1, 2023
IAS 12	Income Taxes	January 1, 2023
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	January 1, 2023
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023

IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" and IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

On September 11, 2014, the IASB published *"Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"* (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28). The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 address instances where a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture exists. Specifically, the amendments require that the gain or loss resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, to be recognized in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement at fair value of investments held in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) are recognized in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has not been yet established by the IASB; however, early application of the amendments is permitted.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Currently, this standard does not have an impact on the Bank; however, this situation will be assessed when the standard comes into effect.

IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"

In order to clarify the types of costs a company includes as fulfillment costs when assessing whether a contract is onerous, in May 2020, the IASB issued the amendment to IAS 37, *"Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"*.

The amendment clarifies that the cost of fulfilling a contract include the following:

- the incremental costs, e.g.: direct labor and materials; and

- allocations of other directs costs, e.g.: the allocation of a depreciation expense of an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract.

The amendment is effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and applies to contracts existing at the date of application. Early adoption is permitted.

At the date of initial application, the accumulated effect of performing this amendment to IAS 37 is recognized in the opening balances as an adjustment to retained earnings or any other item in equity, as appropriate.

Currently, this amendment has no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when becomes effective.

IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment"

In order to provide accounting guidance on sales and costs that entities could generate in the process of making an item of Property, plant and equipment available for its intended use, the IASB issued in May 2020 the amendment to IAS 16.

Under the amendments, proceeds from selling items before the related item of Property, plant and equipment is available for use should be recognized in profit or loss, together with the costs of producing those items. IAS 2, *"Inventories"* should be applied in identifying and measuring these items.

Companies will therefore need to distinguish between:

- costs associated with producing and selling items before the item of Property, plant and equipment is available for use; and

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- costs associated with making the item of Property, plant and equipment available for its intended use.

The amendment is effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.

Currently, this amendment has no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when becomes effective.

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 16 "Leases"

In May 2020, the IASB issued "Annual improvements to IFRS, 2018-2020 cycle". The annual improvements include amendments to the following standards:

- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. This amendment clarifies that – for the purpose of performing the "10 per cent test" for derecognition of financial liabilities – in determining those fees paid net of fees received, a borrower includes only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

- IFRS 16, Leases. The amendment removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. As currently drafted, this example is not clear as to why such payments are not a lease incentive. The amendments will help to remove the potential for confusion in identifying lease incentives in a common real estate fact pattern.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 are effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.

Currently, these amendments have no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when becomes effective.

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"

In May 2020, the IASB issued the Reference to the Conceptual Framework, Amendments to IFRS 3, *"Business Combination".* The amendment replaces the reference made to a previous version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting containing a reference to the last version issued in March 2018. In addition, the IASB included an exception to its requirement to the entity to make reference to the Conceptual Framework to determine what is an asset or a liability. This exception establishes that, for certain types of contingent assets and contingent liabilities, the entity that applies IFRS 3 must refer to IAS 37, *"Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets"*.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

This amendment is effective for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.

Currently, this standard has no impact on the Bank situation that will be assessed when becomes effective.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IFRS Practice Statement No. 2 "Making Materiality Judgments"

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, *"Presentation of Financial Statements"* and IFRS Practice Statement No. 2.

These amendments:

- Require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information instead of their significant accounting policies;

- Clarify that accounting policies relating to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and, consequently, are not required to be disclosed;

- Clarify that not all accounting policies relating to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to the IFRS Practice Statement No. 2 include two additional examples for the application of materiality to the accounting policies disclosures.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

Currently, these amendments have no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when becomes effective.

IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, *"Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"* to clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates, mainly focusing on the definition and clarifications of accounting estimates.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

These amendments clarify how accounting policies relate to accounting estimates, specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective previously defined in an accounting policy.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

Currently, these amendments have no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when they become effective.

IAS 12 "Income Taxes"

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, *"Income Taxes"* to clarify that companies must account for deferred taxes in certain transactions where both an asset and a liability are recognized, such as leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies are required to recognize deferred tax asset and liabilities for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning obligation.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

Currently, this amendment has no impact on the Bank, situation that will be assessed when it becomes effective.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

In order to foster consistency in application and to clarify the requirements for determining whether a liability is current or non-current, the IASB has amended IAS 1, "*Presentation of Financial Statements"*. As a result of this amendment, entities must review their loan agreements to determine whether their classification will change.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Such amendments include the following:

- The right to defer the settlement must exist: current IAS states that entities must classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year. As part of the amendments, the IASB has removed the requirement for the unconditional right and, instead, it has stated that the right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting year.

- The classification of revolving credit facilities can change: entities classify a liability as non-current if they have the right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting year. The IASB has clarified that the right to defer exists only if the entity meets the conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting year, even if compliance is not tested by the lender until a later date.

- Equity settled liabilities: the amendments state that settlement of a liability includes the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments to the other party. The amendment clarifies how entities classify a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could be recognized as equity or as a liability separately from the liability component in IAS 32, *"Financial Instruments: Presentation"*.

The amendment is effective retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier adoption is permitted. However, entities shall consider including the information to be disclosed in accordance with IAS 8, *"Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"* in their subsequent annual financial statements.

BancoEstado is assessing the impact that these interpretations may have on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

In December 2021, the IASB issued "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information", in order to relief the operational complexities between accounting for insurance contract liabilities and the related financial assets in the initial application of IFRS 17.

The amendments allow the presentation of comparative information on financial assets related to insurance contracts is presented in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Currently this amendment has no impact on the Bank. This will be assessed when it becomes effective.

gg.3) Accounting standard issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero:

Opening of current accounts without checks:

On January 11, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued in consultation a regulatory proposal that considers the possibility that banks may agree with their customers the non-delivery of checkbooks. In addition, it grants the possibility that non-Chilean residents could register an address abroad in the case of current accounts not considering the use of checks. This standard was kept in consultation until January 29, 2021. On April 27, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,289 which amends Chapter 2-2 of the Updated Summary of Standards (RAN), which incorporates the standard under consultation.

Standard in consultation, Implementation of IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts":

On January 12, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued in consultation the General Standard on implementation of IFRS 17 in the Chilean insurance market. This standard was kept in consultation until May 12, 2021.

Circular No. 2,285:

On January 27, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,285, through which it supplements the instructions for preparing File R-11 on systemically important bank ratings established in Circular No. 2,284 of December 31, 2020; additionally, it extends the deadline for submitting the first report until March 1, 2021.

Circular No. 2,286:

On February 26, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,286, by means of which the information systems are incorporated or updated to require the information necessary to assess the operation of the programs under Law No. 21,299 (Credit Deferral Law) and No. 21,307 (FOGAPE Reactivation).

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Press release:

On March 31, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero informed that, in accordance with the provisions of the General Banking Law and Chapter 21-11 of the RAN, BancoEstado was granted a systemic status.

Press release:

On April 23, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero announced transitory measures to facilitate the flow of credits and the implementation of payment alternatives for the commercial portfolio of the Banks, in view of the effects of the pandemic, by making more flexible the treatment of provisions required to Banks in rescheduling of installments of loans to companies. These transitory measures were effective up to July 31, 2021.

Circular No. 2,288:

On April 27, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,288 incorporating 5 regulatory files related to the measurement of solvency levels, effective equity and credit, market and operational risk-weighted assets for the supervision of the implementation of Basel III standards. These files were kept for consultation between December 21, 2020 and March 1, 2021.

Circular No. 2,290:

On May 28, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,290, which defines the dates when the new files of the Risk System should be submitted, incorporated by Circular No. 2,288.

Circular No. 2,292:

On August 19, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,292, by way of which it amends the regulations associated with Basel III in Chile. Such regulations were kept in consultation between April 27 and May 10, 2021.

Circular No. 2,293:

On September 2, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,293, by way of which it increases the frequency and reduces the terms, with which debt files associated with the list of debtors have to be sent. Such regulation was kept in consultation between March 18 and April 5, 2021.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Standard in consultation, Amendment of General Standard No. 330:

On September 14, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero reports the issuance for consultation purposes of the proposed general standard, which regulates the individual and collecting hiring of insurance policies associated with mortgage loans of Article 40 of Decree Law No. 251. This standards was kept in consultation through October 4, 2021.

Circular No. 2,295, New Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks:

On October 7, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,295 by which it updates the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks and Information Systems Manual, as a result of several analyzes performed for the implementation of the Basel III standards. This regulation was subject to consultation between August 10 and August 23, 2021.

In accordance with Chapter E of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks becoming effective on January 1, 2022, BancoEstado applies the new criteria for suspending the recognition of income from interests and indexation on an accrual beginning in November 2021. The estimated effect of this first application was MCh$ 9,565, net of allowances, see Note 2 to these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Because of the first application in 2022 of the new Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, BancoEstado must apply Chapter 5.5 (impairment) of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, except for contingent loans that will continue to apply that provided in Chapters B-1 to B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks. The estimated impact of this first application amounts to MCh$ 10,948.

Regarding first application of the amendment incorporated in Chapter B-3, insofar as to the amount of exposure to be used by the Banks to calculate allowances associated with revolving credit facilities, as at January 1, 2022, BancoEstado will increase this factor from a 35% to 40% in 2022, with an estimated initial impact of MCh$ 1,128.

Circular No. 2,297:

On November 2, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,297, which describes the credits and persons that are included within the limit of the seventh paragraph of No. 1 of Article No. 84 of the General Banking Law. This rule is kept in consultation between November 2 and December 20, 2020.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

General Standard No. 462:

On December 1, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued General Standard No. 462, through which it instructed audited banks, insurance companies and savings and credit cooperatives to send information regarding the portability requests processed and of the products engaged in accordance with Law No. 21,236 on Financial Portability.

Circular No. 2,302:

On December 23, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,302, by which it updates the provisions on limits of obligations with other Banks of the country based on its current assets, contained in Chapter 12-7 of the RAN and in the instructions in file C18 of the Information System Manual. Such standard remained under in consultation between November 18 and November 28, 2021.

Circular No. 2,303:

On December 23, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero Circular No. 2,303, which specifies the definition of the distributable items and adjusts the instructions on exposure to the acquisition of land, promotion and construction, contained in the Chapters 21-2 and 21-6 of the RAN, respectively.

Standard in consultation, Regulation of commissions on credit operations

On December 27, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, issued a exposure draft for a standard through which it establishes the requirements, rules and conditions that must be met by the commissions that are charged with respect to credit operations regulated by Law No. 18,010, so as not to be considered as interest. Such standard remained under consultation through January 23, 2022.

NOTE 2 - CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- Beginning in November 2021, BancoEstado began to apply Circular No. 2,295 related to the new criterion for the suspension of the recognition of interest income and indexation on an accrual basis. This resulted in an estimated impact on profit for the year of MCh$ 9,565 (lower income), net of allowances according to the following distribution, MCh$ 1,327 in commercial loans, MCh$ 8,164 in mortgage loans and MCh$ 74 in consumer loans. It had no impact on loans and advances to banks.

- The Bank recorded no other significant changes in accounting policies that may affect the interpretation of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

a) Resignation of Director in the line of business supporting entity Red Global S.A.:

At the Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting of January 13, 2021, the resignation submitted by Mr. Angel Rebolledo Lemus to his position of Director on December 30, 2020 became effective beginning on December 31, 2020. The appointment of a replacement Director is still pending.

b) Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting of Subsidiary BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras:

On January 22, 2021, the 292nd Ordinary Meeting of the Subsidiary was held, at which the new Board of Directors was appointed as follows:

- Victoria Martínez Ocamica.
- Gonzalo Collarte Taboada.
- Marcelo Hiriart Vergara.

c) Resignation of Director in the line of business supporting entity Red Global S.A.:

On January 27, 2021, Mr. Rodrigo Collado resigned as Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Marcelo García Nannig was appointed as his replacement.

d) Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting of the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.:

At the Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting held on January 29, 2021, Mr. Jonás Preller was appointed as Director, replacing Mr. Sebastián Sichel.

Additionally, Mrs. María Dolores submitted her resignation as Director, and Mr. Sergio Zavala was appointed as her replacement.

e) Fine for late delivery of information:

On February 1, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero imposed a sanction to BancoEstado which consisted of a fine for government benefit amounting to U.F. 500, due to the late or untimely delivery of certain information required by the Chilean Public Prosecutor's Office.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

f) Appointment of Chief Executive Officer of the line of business supporting entity Red Global S.A.:

On February 24, 2021, at the Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting No. 46, Mr. Juan Ignacio Maturana Lazo was appointed as the Company's new Chief Executive Officer, effective March 1, 2021.

g) Extraordinary meeting of the line of business supporting entity Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.:

On February 24, 2021, in extraordinary meeting No. 3 of the Board of Directors, the audited balance sheet and Financial Statements for year 2020 were approved.

h) Extraordinary meeting of the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Contacto 24 horas S.A.:

On February 24, 2021, in extraordinary meeting No. 5 of the Board of Directors, the audited balance sheet and Financial Statements for year 2020 were approved.

i) Amendment of by-laws in Red Global S.A.:

On February 26, 2021, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero authorized the Company to amend its by-laws in order to reduce the number of members of its Board of Directors from 5 to 3, and the frequency of Board meetings from bimonthly to monthly, in accordance with letter No. 92102285.

j) Extraordinary shareholders meeting of the line of business supporting entity Red Global S.A.:

On March 3, 2021, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held approving the amendment of the by-laws as proposed; the extract of the minutes was published in the Official Gazette on April 6, 2021 and registered in the Registry of Commerce of Santiago on April 1, 2021. In addition, at such meeting the shareholders agreed that the Company's Board of Directors is to be composed of Mr. Marcelo García Nannig, Mr. Ignacio Rodríguez Salvo and Mrs. María Dolores Peralta Rubio.

k) Renewal of external auditors for the BancoEstado Group:

On March 25, 2021, Management approved the renewal as External Auditor of KPMG Auditores Consultores SpA. to examine the accounting, inventory and balance sheet and other Financial Statements for the year 2021 of BancoEstado, its Subsidiaries and the New York Branch.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

l) Resignation of Director in Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On March 30, 2021, at an Ordinary Board of Directors meeting, the Directors acknowledged the resignation of the Director, Ms. Andrea Silva Da Bove. It was agreed to appoint Ms. Gabriela Alejandra Blu Salcedo as interim replacement Director until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting is held.

m) Retirement of Chief Financial Officer in BancoEstado:

On March 31, 2021, Mr. Julio Guzmán Herrera, Chief Financial Officer of BancoEstado, retired. Ms. Andrea Silva Da Bove assumed this position.

n) Payment of dividends in Subsidiary BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.:

On April 15, 2021, an interim dividend was paid to shareholders, as established in the Twenty-Fifth Extraordinary Board of Directors' Meeting held on December 29, 2020.

o) Ordinary shareholders meeting in Subsidiary BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras:

At the twenty-fifth Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 15, 2021, the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 were approved, and the distribution of dividends and payment to shareholders of 100% of the profits was agreed upon. Likewise, the Board of Directors was renewed and it is now composed of the following members:

- Gonzalo Collarte Taboada.
- Marcelo Hiriart Vergara.
- Ramón Rey González.

p) Extraordinary shareholders meeting of the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.:

On April 20, 2021, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 were approved. Likewise, the Board of Directors was renewed and it is now composed of the following members:

- Marcelo Hiriart Vergara
- Gunther Wyss Ortega
- Victoria Martínez Ocamica

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

q) Ordinary shareholders meeting of the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Contacto 24 horas S.A.:

On April 22, 2021, the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 were approved. Likewise, the Board of Directors was renewed and it is now composed of the following members:

- Claudia Hernández Soto-Aguilar
- Jonás Preller Roldán
- Sergio Zavala Chacón

r) Subscription and payment of shares Transbank S.A. by BancoEstado:

On April 22, 2021, Transbank S.A. held an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting in which it approved a capital increase, which was subscribed and paid by BancoEstado according to its participation in said company, according to the following detail:

Date	No. Shares	Amount MCh$
05/19/2021	4,443,853	872
09/23/2021	8,887,707	1,744

The administration of BancoEstado's shareholding in Transbank S.A. was delivered in blind trust on April 15, 2021 to Econsult Capital SpA.

s) Change of Chief Compliance Officer in BancoEstado:

On April 23, 2021, BancoEstado's Executive Committee informed that Mr. Pablo Mayorga Vásquez assumed as BancoEstado's Chief Compliance Officer, replacing Mr. Alvaro del Barrio Reyna.

t) Resignation of Chief Executive Officer and Directors in BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.:

On April 23, 2021, at the Board of Directors' meeting, the resignation of Mr. Carlos Eterovic as Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Juan Cooper and Mr. Alejandro Romero as Directors of the subsidiary was announced. Mr. Emilio Vélez and Mr. Marcelo Hiriart will replace him as Directors of the subsidiary.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

u) Ordinary shareholders meeting in Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On April 27, 2021, the Twenty-Fourth Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the annual report, balance sheet and financial statements of the Company for 2020 were approved. In addition, it was agreed to distribute and pay a final dividend equivalent to 100% of the net profit for 2020, amounting to a total of MCh$ 6,702.

Likewise, the Board of Directors was renewed and it is now composed of the following members:

Principal Director	Alternate Director
Pablo Correa González	Gonzalo Collarte Taboada
Leopoldo Quintano Hartard	Álvaro Larraín Fierro
Marcelo García Nannig	Roberto Sas Tinker
David Vaillant	Stephane Rouillon
Vincent Trouillard-Perrot	Luiz Di Nizo Sorge
Luca Restuccia	Arnaud Schwebel

v) Changes in the management of Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On April 27, 2021, at the Board of Directors' meeting, Mr. Pablo Correa González and Mr. David Thomas Vaillant were appointed as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition, the Board of Directors was informed of the resignation presented by the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Pablo Mayorga Vásquez, and agreed to appoint Mr. Max Goldsmid Pendler as his replacement, effective on May 1, 2021.

w) Payment of dividends in Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On April 28 and 29, 2021, a dividend of MCh$ 6,702 was paid to shareholders, as established in the Twenty-Fourth Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 27, 2021.

x) Ordinary shareholders meeting in subsidiary BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.:

On April 28, 2021, the Seventeenth Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the annual report, balance sheet and financial statements of the Company for 2020 were approved; in addition, it was agreed to distribute and pay a final dividend as a charge to the net profit for 2020, amounting to a total of MCh$ 18,463.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

Likewise, the Board of Directors was renewed and it is now composed of the following members:

Principal Director	**Alternate Director**
Cristian Wolleter Valderrama	Gonzalo Collarte Taboada
Leopoldo Quintano Hartard	Gabriela Blu Salcedo
Pablo Iacobelli Del Río	Cristián Eyzaguirre Court
Jose Saavedra Florez	Patricia Silberman Veszpremi

y) Ordinary shareholders meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On April 30, 2021, the Thirty-Second General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, where the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 were approved. In addition, the distribution of a provisional dividend amounting to MCh$ 20,312 payable to shareholders on May 25, 2021 was agreed.

The Board of Directors was renewed and it is now composed of the following members:

- Andrés Heusser Risopatrón
- Gonzalo Jiménez Parada
- Óscar González Narbona

z) Renewal of the Board of Directors in the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

At the Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting held on April 30, 2021 the new Board of Directors was installed, composed of Mr. Andrés Oscar Heusser Risopatrón, Mr. Gonzalo Jiménez Parada, and Mr. Óscar González Narbona. At the same Meeting, it was unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. Andrés Hausser Risopatrón as the Chairman and Mr. Gonzalo Jiménez Parada as the Vice-Chairman.

aa) Ordinary General shareholders meeting of the line of business supporting entity Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales CajaVecina S.A.:

On April 30, 2021, the Fifteenth Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the annual report, balance sheet and financial statements of the Company for 2020 were approved; in addition, it was unanimously agreed to distribute and pay a dividend to shareholders, amounting to Ch$ 188,046.43 per share.

Likewise, the Board of Directors was renewed and it is now composed of the following members:

- Emilio Vélez Hormazábal
- Ignacio Rodríguez Salvo
- Juan Maturana Lazo

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

bb) Ordinary General shareholders meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.:

On April 30, 2021, the Twenty-First Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which the annual report, balance sheet and financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 were approved. Likewise, the Board of Directors was renewed and it is now composed of the following members:

- Eduardo De Las Heras Val
- Marcelo Hiriart Vergara
- Emilio Vélez Hormazábal

cc) Change of Chief Executive Officer in Subsidiary BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.:

On April 30, 2021 Mr. Carlos Eterovic Urzúa resigned from his position as the Chief Executive Officer of Subsidiary BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A., and Mr. Fernando Symon Franzoy was appointed as the Interim CEO.

dd) Payment of dividends in Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On May 25, 2021, a provisional dividend of MCh$ 20,312 was paid to shareholders as agreed at the Thirty-Second Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 30, 2021.

ee) Distribution of profit of BancoEstado for 2020 allocated for Government benefit:

On May 28, 2021, the Ministerio de Hacienda decided to send for processing the Supreme Decree that allocates to tax benefit the amount of MCh$ 70,857 related to 50% of the net profits for 2020. On August 30, 2021, this payment was sent to the Tesorería General de la República.

ff) CMF authorization request for the amendments of the by-laws in the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.:

On May 31, 2021, a letter was sent to the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero requesting authorization to amend the bylaws in order to increase the capital stock by MCh$ 2,850. On August 23, the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero authorized the amendment of the bylaws through Letter No. 92107468. The extract was duly registered on October 4, 2021 with the Santiago Trade Registry and published in the Official Gazette on October 7, 2021.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

gg) Extraordinary shareholders meeting of the line of business supporting entity BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.:

On June 3, 2021, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which it was agreed to amend the bylaws in order to reduce the term of office of the Board of Directors from 3 to 2 years, after approval by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero through letter No. 92105980 dated May 28, 2021. The extract of the minute is duly registered on August 2, 2021 with the Trade Registry of Santiago and published in the Official Gazette on July 30, 2021.

hh) Extraordinary shareholders meeting of the line of business supporting entity Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales CajaVecina S.A.:

On June 4, 2021, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held where an amendment of by-laws to reduce the term of office of the Board of Directors from 3 to 2 years was agreed, which was previously approved by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero through Letter No. 92105981 dated May 28, 2021. The extract of the minute was duly registered on August 2, 2021 with the Trade Registry of Santiago and published in the Official Gazette on July 30, 2021.

ii) Extraordinary shareholders meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras:

On June 7, 2021, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which it was agreed to amend the bylaws in order to reduce the term of office of the Board of Directors from 3 to 2 years, after approval by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero through Letter No. 92105982 dated May 28, 2021. The extract of the minute is duly registered on August 4, 2021 with the Trade Registry of Santiago and published in the Official Gazette on August 5, 2021.

jj) Extraordinary shareholders meeting of the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On June 8, 2021, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which it was agreed to amend the bylaws in order to reduce the term of office of the Board of Directors from 3 to 2 years, with the prior knowledge of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero through Letter No. GG019/2021 dated March 29, 2021. The extract of the minute was duly registered on July 29, 2021 with the Trade Registry of Santiago and published in the Official Gazette on August 2, 2021.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

kk) Supplementary letter to the request the authorization of the CMF to amend the bylaws of banking activity support company BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.:

On July 1, 2021, a letter was sent to the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero supplementing the letter sent on May 31, 2021, in which it is informed that the request for a capital increase of MCh$ 2,850 does not imply an increase in the number of shares to be distributed among the shareholders, but that these are maintained and other aspects are clarified.

ll) Resignation of the Chief Executive Officer of Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.:

On July 26, 2021, at an Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting, Mrs. Marta Jancso Acuña resigned to the position of Chief executive Officer, effective beginning on August 1, 2021. Mr. Ignacio Constanzo Moraga, who was the Company's Assistant Manager of Strategy and New Businesses took office as the Interim Chief Executive Officer.

mm) Alliance BancoEstado, BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. and HDI Seguros S.A.:

On August 12, 2021, BancoEstado, HDI Seguros S.A. and BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. entered into the following agreements:

- Framework strategic alliance agreement between BancoEstado, HDI Seguros S.A. and BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A..
- Insurance supply, brokerage and distribution agreement between BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. and HDI Seguros S.A..
- Collection and exclusive access to distribution channels agreement between BancoEstado and HDI Seguros S.A..

The purpose of these agreements is to establish the general terms and conditions of a strategic alliance, which will become effective on January 1, 2022 and will remain in force until December 31, 2034, and during such period BancoEstado will grant the exclusive right of use and access to its distribution channels in order to develop general insurance marketing and channeling strategies on competitive terms through intermediation and, where it also undertakes to provide insurance premium collection services engaged by customers.

nn) Announcement of new BancoEstado Collective Bargaining Agreement:

On August 20, 2021, the new Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Management and the National Union of Employees of BancoEstado was announced, which will have a term of 28 months, beginning on December 1, 2021.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

oo) Appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer in the banking activity support company Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.:

On August 27, 2021, at an Ordinary Board of Directors' Meeting, Mr. Enrique Fritzsche Figueroa was appointed as the new Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective beginning on September 1, 2021.

pp) Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of a business support company Centro de Servicios S.A.:

On September 9, 2021, an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting was held, at which it was agreed to amend the bylaws in order to increase the Company's capital by MCh$ 2,850. This, after approval by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero through letter No. 92107468, of August 23, 2021, which allows the amendment of the bylaws of the Subsidiary. The minutes of this Extraordinary Meeting were drafted as public deed on September 27 at the Santiago Notary Office of Mrs. María Gutiérrez Rivera. The extract was registered on October 4 with the Trade Registry of Santiago on page 77622 number 3587 for 2021 and published in the Official Gazette on October 7, 2021.

qq) Appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer at Subsidiary BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.:

On October 5, 2021, Mr. Hernán Arancibia Sepúlveda was appointed as the new Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective October 4, 2021.

rr) Payment of dividend at the Subsidiary BancoEstado Corredora de Seguros S.A.:

On October 15, 2021, a final dividend was paid to the shareholders, as established in the Seventeenth Ordinary General Shareholder' Meeting held on April 28, 2021.

ss) Issuance of Law No. 21.384 authorizing the capitalization of Banco del Estado de Chile to comply with Basel III requirements:

On October 21, 2021, Law No. 21,384 was published, which authorizes the capitalization of up to US$ 1,500 million, which may be made until December 31, 2025. Accordingly, two related mechanisms, which allow the issuance of bonds with no maturity date and establish the obligation of Fisco to make a capital transfer for an amount equivalent to its deferred tax assets. As a result of the above, BancoEstado must report to the Ministerio de Hacienda on its degree of compliance with the equity requirements.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

tt) Sale of shares of businesss support company Operadora de Tarjeras de Créditos Nexus S.A.:

On November 30, 2021, BancoEstado, together with the rest of the banks that are shareholders of the banking support company Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A., entered into a purchase and sale agreement to sell 100% of the shares they own to Minsait Payments Systems Chile S.A.. To date, the banks are still waiting for the authorization of the CMF for the sale of 100% of the shares and for the transaction to be approved by the National Economic Prosecutor's Office.

uu) Resignation of Directors at the Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

On November 30, 2021, the CMF was informed that at an Ordinary Board of Directors meeting, the Directors were informed of the resignation of Mr. Pablo Correa González as Director and Chairman of the Company and Mr. Gonzalo Collarte Taboada as Alternate Director. The directores agreed to appoint Mr. Rodrigo Martin as replacement for the Director until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

Likewise, the directors agreed to appoint Mr. Leopoldo Quintano Hartard, Regular Director of the Company, as Chairman of the Board of Directors beginning on such date.

vv) Impact of Coronavirus, Covid-19:

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of the new strain of coronavirus (Covid-19) as a pandemic. Accordingly, on March 18, 2020, the Chilean Government declared State of Emergency throughout the Chilean territory, adopting several health protection actions to safeguard the well-being of the population.

BancoEstado has adopted an important role in relation to the population, as it has provided help to its customers (persons, micro, small and medium sized enterprises) which have been affected by the health crisis, serving as a means to support the public policies established by the Chilean government, making its wide network of branches and electronic media available to the people, which allowed, among others, delivering the Emergency Family Income (IFE), implementing financial relief actions through renegotiations, as well as being a strong driver of economic reactivation by granting working capital credits with "FOGAPE Covid-19" guarantee, in order to support economic and employment recovery.

Up to December 2021, BancoEstado has granted a total of 452,670 renegotiations equivalent to MCh$ 636,186. As of the same date, a total of 297,152 operations have been granted with FOGAPE guarantee (COVID-19 and Reactiva), equivalent to MCh$ 2,658,148, concentrated in clients with sales of less than U.F. 100,000.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

Due to the current scenario in which restrictions affecting different economic sectors exist and there is still uncertainty as to the reactivation of the economy and its effects on our customers' ability to pay, we undertake ongoing assessments on our customers' economic environment and financial viability, in order to offer credit facilities which allow them to overcome the contingency and support the reactivation of the economy.

ww) Closing process of the New York Branch:

During 2021, several activities were performed to close the operations of BancoEstado's New York Branch, as instructed by the Board of Directors in November 2020.

The main events were as follows:

1) **Profit remittance from BancoEstado New York Branch:**

On February 26, 2021, as approved by the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee, BancoEstado New York Branch is instructed to send the profit remittance generated during 2020 of US$ 1,746,127.13, equivalent to MCh$ 1,236.

2) **Partial withdrawal of base capital in BancoEstado New York Branch:**

On March 26, 2021, a partial withdrawal of BancoEstado New York Branch's base capital was performed in the amount of MUS$ 50, equivalent to MCh$ 36,541.

3) **Letter informing the closure of the New York Branch:**

On June 3, 2021 the Bank sent a letter to the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero informing the closure and cease of operations of the New York Branch projected for the second half of 2021, on September 30, 2021. Such decision was taken and formalized by the Bank's Board of Directors through its Agreement No. 76 dated November 26, 2020. Accordingly, the requirement of Article No. 81 of the General Banking Law of informing the CMF at least 90 days before the projected closure date was met.

4) **Partial withdrawal of base capital in BancoEstado New York Branch:**

On June 30, 2021, a partial withdrawal of BancoEstado New York Branch's base capital was performed in the amount of MUS$ 100, equivalent to MCh$ 73,528.

5) **Partial withdrawal of base capital in BancoEstado New York Branch:**

On July 30, 2021, a partial withdrawal of BancoEstado New York Branch's base capital was performed in the amount of MUS$ 30, equivalent to MCh$ 22,756.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (Continued)

6) Remittance of profits from BancoEstado New York Branch:

On August 10, 2021, as approved by BancoEstado’s Assets and Liabilities Committee, BancoEstado New York Branch is instructed to partially remit the profit generated through July 31, 2021, of US$ 4 million, equivalent to MCh$ 3,150.

7) Partial withdrawal of base capital in BancoEstado New York Branch:

On August 31, 2021, a partial withdrawal of BancoEstado New York Branch’s base capital was performed in the amount of MUS$ 15.5, equivalent to MCh$ 12,090.

8) Partial withdrawal of base capital in BancoEstado New York Branch:

On September 24, 2021, a partial withdrawal of BancoEstado New York Branch base capital was performed in the amount of MUS$ 2.7, equivalent to MCh$ 2,138.

9) Communication of closure of the New York Branch:

On October 1, 2021, a letter was sent to the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero communicating that on September 30, 2021, BancoEstado sent a letter to the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYSDFS) informing that the Branch has completed the liquidation process in accordance with the New York State Banking Law, leaving in the Statement of Financial Position of the Branch a pledge in favor of the Superintendency in the United States, as required by the New York State Banking Law. Upon release of the aforementioned pledge by the NYSDFS, the Branch will issue a final statement showing there are no assets, liabilities, obligations and contingencies. At the date of issuance of these Financial Statements, BancoEstado is waiting for this pledge to be released.

NOTE 4 - OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segmentation criteria:

Segment information is defined according to the different lines of business of the Bank, which are based on its organizational structure, products and services offered and the customer segments for which they are intended.

The structure of this management information is designed as if each line of business was treated as an autonomous business. The Bank obtains most of its income from interest, inflation adjustments and commissions, subtracting provisions and expenses. As such, the financial performance of each segment is calculated by applying the following criteria:

a) The net interest margin on loans and deposits is measured at an individual transaction level and relates to the difference between the effective rate of the customer and the internal transfer pricing established based on the term and currency of each transaction;
b) Net fee and commission income, net (loss) gain income from financial operations, net foreign exchange gain and other operating income are distributed at the level of each functional area and are allocated to business segments using different allocation criteria, for which specific indicators are defined for the different concepts, and
c) Operating expenses and taxes are managed at corporate level and are not allocated to segments.

Transfer pricing between operating segments are accounted for at market values as if they were transactions with third parties.

Segments:

The Bank focuses its activities on the following reporting segments:

Wholesale Banking, which comprises large companies, medium sized companies and institutions.

Retail Banking, which includes individuals, small companies and micro companies.

Treasury and International, which represents financial and foreign businesses.

Other, this group comprises corporate concepts, where the assets, liabilities, income and expenses, as applicable, cannot be clearly attributed to any of the lines of business or segments or are the result of decisions affecting the Bank as a whole

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, segment information is detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2021						December 31, 2020				
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Net interest income	204,623	714,390	274,783	57,012	1,250,808	1,481	217,034	630,094	218,320	51,058	1,116,506
Net fee and commission income	84,109	405,329	1,612	(39,381)	451,669	535	62,652	275,700	2,251	434	341,037
Net (loss) gain income from financial operations	15,067	31,458	(131,613)	(58,519)	(143,607)	(170)	10,796	21,835	39,973	-	72,604
Net foreign exchange gain	6,449	14,120	185,900	83,038	289,507	343	4,403	9,846	55,547	2	69,798
Other operating income	148	(11,225)	2	69,468	58,393	69	7,332	(6,811)	3	24,657	25,181
Total operating Income	**310,396**	**1,154,072**	**330,684**	**111,618**	**1,906,770**	**2,258**	**302,217**	**930,664**	**316,094**	**76,151**	**1,625,126**
Provision for loan losses	(58,101)	(92,997)	(1,386)	(105,156)	(257,640)	(305)	(83,005)	(221,337)	781	(66,040)	(369,601)
Operating income, net	**252,295**	**1,061,075**	**329,298**	**6,462**	**1,649,130**	**1,953**	**219,212**	**709,327**	**316,875**	**10,111**	**1,255,525**
Operating expense					(870,641)	(1,031)					(860,037)
Other operating expenses					(100,456)	(119)					(81,382)
Total operating expenses					**(971,097)**	**(1,150)**					**(941,419)**
Net operating income					**678,033**	**803**					**314,106**
Income from investments in associates					135	-					(2,093)
Income before income taxes					**678,168**	**803**					**312,013**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 4 - OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position by segment are detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2021						December 31, 2020				
	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Others	Total		Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Treasury and International	Others	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS											
Cash and due from banks	-	-	3,114,237	-	3,114,237	3,687	-	-	15,995,857	-	15,995,857
Transactions in the course of collection	-	-	288,601	-	288,601	342	-	-	174,045	-	174,045
Financial assets held for trading	-	-	1,107,919	-	1,107,919	1,312	-	-	1,178,041	-	1,178,041
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	9,451,163	17,923,662	4	1,589	27,376,418	32,410	9,546,917	16,226,984	43,954	872	25,818,727
Financial investments available for sale	50,091	-	15,830,013	-	15,880,104	18,800	51,311	-	4,846,701	-	4,898,012
Other assets	1,040,268	70	2,185,884	2,592,502	5,818,724	6,888	600,181	5	1,818,626	2,635,696	5,054,508
TOTAL ASSETS	**10,541,522**	**17,923,732**	**22,526,658**	**2,594,091**	**53,586,003**	**63,439**	**10,198,409**	**16,226,989**	**24,057,224**	**2,636,568**	**53,119,190**
LIABILITIES											
Current accounts and other demand deposits	6,259,578	10,453,493	97,059	456,301	17,266,431	20,441	5,554,582	10,354,443	88,243	941,034	16,938,302
Transactions in the course of payment	-	-	274,437	-	274,437	325	-	-	768,319	-	768,319
Time deposits and savings account	1,223,380	13,718,651	66,790	3,355	15,012,176	17,773	3,054,070	10,177,131	2,985,917	1,893	16,219,011
Obligations with banks	-	-	4,325,079	-	4,325,079	5,120	-	-	3,593,925	-	3,593,925
Debt instruments issued	-	-	8,777,867	-	8,777,867	10,392	-	-	9,006,330	-	9,006,330
Other liabilities	1,725,039	19,438	1,296,789	2,650,840	5,692,106	6,739	1,177,434	15,112	1,496,208	1,885,454	4,574,208
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**9,207,997**	**24,191,582**	**14,838,021**	**3,110,496**	**51,348,096**	**60,790**	**9,786,086**	**20,546,686**	**17,938,942**	**2,828,381**	**51,100,095**
EQUITY	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,237,907**	**2,237,907**	**2,649**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,019,095**	**2,019,095**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**9,207,997**	**24,191,582**	**14,838,021**	**5,348,403**	**53,586,003**	**63,439**	**9,786,086**	**20,546,686**	**17,938,942**	**4,847,476**	**53,119,190**

The "Other" item includes the following concepts: a) Assets: Repurchase agreements and securities loans, Financial derivative contracts, Loans and advances to banks, Financial investments held to maturity, Investments in associates, Intangible assets, Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-use assets, Current taxes, Deferred taxes and Other assets; b) Liabilities: Repurchase agreements and securities loans, Financial derivative contracts, Other financial obligations, Lease liabilities, Current taxes, Deferred taxes, Provisions and Other liabilities.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 5 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, balances included in cash and cash equivalents are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Cash and due from banks			
Cash	896	756,875	593,572
Deposits in the Banco Central de Chile	1,129	953,566	13,468,891
Deposits in domestic banks	-	155	329
Foreign deposits	1,662	1,403,641	1,933,065
Subtotal Cash and due from banks	3,687	3,114,237	15,995,857
Transactions in the course of collection net	17	14,164	(594,274)
Highly liquid financial instruments (*)	13,024	11,001,521	668,993
Repurchase agreements	83	69,919	60,401
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**16,811**	**14,199,841**	**16,130,977**

(*) Relates to financial assets held for trading, financial investments available for sale and repurchase agreements with little risk of change in value, the mature term of which does not exceed 3 months from the acquisition date. The detail is as follows:

Highly liquid financial instruments	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets held for trading			
Fixed time deposits in national currency	2	1,699	1,895
Bonds of Central Bank in U.F.	13	11,133	591
Mutual funds	7	5,977	8,024
Subtotal Financial assets held for trading	22	18,809	10,510
Financial investments available for sale			
Promissory note - Central Bank	13,002	10,982,712	609,204
Treasury bonds CLP	-	-	48,249
Central Bank bonds	-	-	1,030
Subtotal Financial investments available for sale	13,002	10,982,712	658,483
Total	**13,024**	**11,001,521**	**668,993**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 5 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

The Bank records as part of its cash and deposits in the Central Bank of Chile as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, balances related to cash reserves of MCh$ 916,975 and MCh$ 1,082,486, respectively.

The level of funds in cash and in Banco Central de Chile relates to reserve regulations that the Bank has to keep as an average in monthly years.

b) Operations pending settlement

Operations pending settlement relate to transactions the settlement of which will increase or decrease cash in Banco Central de Chile or in foreign banks, usually within the following 12 or 48 business hours. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, such operations are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Assets:			
Outstanding notes from other Banks (clearing)	36	30,284	24,047
Accounts receivables	306	258,317	149,998
Subtotal assets	342	288,601	174,045
Liabilities:			
Accounts payables	325	274,437	768,319
Subtotal liabilities	325	274,437	768,319
Net balances in the course of collection	**17**	**14,164**	**(594,274)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, instruments designated as financial assets held for trading are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Instruments of the State and the Chilean Central Bank:	**185**	**156,038**	**310,919**
Instruments of the Chilean Central Bank	33	28,113	14,131
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	152	127,925	296,788
Other government instruments	-	-	-
Instruments from other local institutions:	**1,117**	**943,828**	**859,098**
Instruments from other local banks	1,073	906,744	787,002
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	-	-	5,704
Other instruments issued locally	44	37,084	66,392
Instruments from foreign institutions:	**-**	**-**	**-**
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks	-	-	-
Other instruments issued abroad	-	-	-
Investments in Mutual Funds:	**10**	**8,053**	**8,024**
Funds managed by related entities	10	8,053	8,024
Funds managed by third parties	-	-	-
Total	**1,312**	**1,107,919**	**1,178,041**

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, instruments sold under repurchase agreements to customers and financial institutions are included under government and Central Bank of Chile instruments. As of December 31, 2021, MCh$ 34,296 (MCh$ 109,953 as of December 31, 2020) are sold under repurchase agreement.

As of December 31, 2021, Instruments of other domestic institutions include instruments sold under repurchase agreement to customers and financial institutions for MCh$ 341,063 (MCh$ 398,627 as of December 31, 2020).

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the average maturity of the repurchase agreements is 7 days.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 7 - REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES LOANS

a) The Bank purchases financial instruments agreeing to resell them in the future at a fixed price. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, instruments purchased under resale agreements are detailed as follows:

	Rights under resale agreements								
	12/31/2021					12/31/2020			
	From 1 day to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total		From 1 day to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Instruments of the State and the Chilean Central Bank:									
Instruments of the Chilean Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	19,491	-	-	19,491	23	-	-	-	-
Other government instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued locally:									
Instruments from other local banks	50,428	-	-	50,428	60	-	-	-	-
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	87,290	20,250	-	107,540	127	60,401	-	-	60,401
Other instruments issued locally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued abroad:									
Instruments from governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Mutual Funds:									
Funds managed by related entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds managed by third parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**157,209**	**20,250**	**-**	**177,459**	**210**	**60,401**	**-**	**-**	**60,401**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 7 - REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES LOANS (Continued)

b) The Bank obtains funds from selling financial instruments and agreeing to purchase them on future dates plus interest at a rate determined previously. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, obligations related to instruments sold under repurchase agreements are detailed as follows:

	Obligations under repurchase agreements								
	12/31/2021					12/31/2020			
	From 1 day to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total		From 1 day to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Instruments of the State and the Chilean Central Bank:									
Instruments of the Chilean Central Bank	810,892	-	-	810,892	960	144,094	-	-	144,094
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	10,566	-	-	10,566	12	175,034	-	-	175,034
Other government instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued locally:									
Instruments from other local banks	291,086	250	-	291,336	345	499,705	464	-	500,169
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	-	-	-	-	-	4,996	-	-	4,996
Other instruments issued locally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued abroad:									
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Mutual Funds:									
Funds managed by related entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds managed by third parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,112,544**	**250**	**-**	**1,112,794**	**1,317**	**823,829**	**464**	**-**	**824,293**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank has the following derivative instrument portfolio:

12/31/2021	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value			
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets		Liabilities	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Fair value hedge derivatives:											
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	126,704	-	-	106,110	24,021	-	2	1,517	8	6,584
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	126,704	-	-	106,110	24,021	-	2	1,517	8	6,584
Trading Derivatives:											
Forwards	8,862,297	10,002,238	5,427,768	5,504,994	2,609,176	143,430	404,306	886	748,625	987	834,040
Swaps	1,368,188	2,501,779	2,617,778	5,164,713	10,831,195	4,201,361	11,214,315	1,163	982,085	1,111	938,136
Call options	-	1,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	22
Put options	286	1,439	1,766	633	-	-	-	-	19	-	8
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	10,230,771	12,506,808	8,047,312	10,670,340	13,440,371	4,344,791	11,618,621	2,049	1,730,742	2,098	1,772,206
Net investment in foreign operation hedging derivatives:											
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedging derivatives:											
Swaps	-	295,642	116,519	57,401	115,458	1,205,783	2,189,311	599	505,851	78	65,802
Subtotal	-	295,642	116,519	57,401	115,458	1,205,783	2,189,311	599	505,851	78	65,802
Total	**10,230,771**	**12,929,154**	**8,163,831**	**10,727,741**	**13,661,939**	**5,574,595**	**13,807,932**	**2,650**	**2,238,110**	**2,184**	**1,844,592**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS (Continued)

12/31/2020	Notional amount of contracts with final maturity							Fair Value	
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Fair value hedge derivatives:									
Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	32,116	8,887	227,667	31,248	1,021,450	4,723	102,805
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	32,116	8,887	227,667	31,248	1,021,450	4,723	102,805
Trading Derivatives:									
Forwards	6,292,738	5,892,840	4,226,543	3,479,601	1,692,880	84,885	87,095	596,184	575,927
Swaps	865,978	1,294,071	2,423,037	2,861,287	8,829,119	2,719,079	8,488,691	993,724	951,965
Call options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Put options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	7,158,716	7,186,911	6,649,580	6,340,888	10,521,999	2,803,964	8,575,786	1,589,908	1,528,005
Net investment in foreign operation hedging derivatives:									
Forwards	142,190	45,870	-	-	-	-	-	14,913	1,875
Subtotal	142,190	45,870	-	-	-	-	-	14,913	1,875
Cash flow hedging derivatives:									
Swaps	-	-	18,485	-	411,970	908,089	1,566,802	112,714	144,676
Subtotal	-	-	18,485	-	411,970	908,089	1,566,802	112,714	144,676
Total	**7,300,906**	**7,232,781**	**6,700,181**	**6,349,775**	**11,161,636**	**3,743,301**	**11,164,038**	**1,722,258**	**1,777,361**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS (Continued)

Types of derivatives:

Derivative transactions are intended for the following purposes: provide solutions for the Bank's risk management and negotiation with customers; manage the Bank's internal risks, and matching the Bank's positions.

The Bank is able to enter into the following derivative contracts:

1) Hedging derivatives mainly intended to manage volatility in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

As of December 31, 2021, the Bank held the following hedging derivatives:

i) Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation

As of December 31, 2021, BancoEstado does not have a hedge of net investment in foreign businesses related to the New York Branch (notional amount of MCh$ 188,060 and positive net fair value of MCh$ 13,038 as of December 31, 2020). The equity of the New York Branch amounts to MCh$ 941 as of December 31, 2021 and MCh$ 104,449 as of December 31, 2020 (See Note 3, letter ww)).

	Notional amount at December 31, 2021								
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Hedged item (assets)									
Investment New York Branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging instrument									
Forward hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Notional amount at December 31, 2020							
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item (assets)								
Investment New York Branch	142,190	45,870	-	-	-	-	-	188,060
Hedging instrument								
Forward hedging	(142,190)	(45,870)	-	-	-	-	-	(188,060)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS (Continued)

ii) Cash flow hedge

The Bank uses Cross Currency Swap (CCS) derivative instruments to hedge two risks: those associated with the placement of bonds in foreign operations and those related to assets denominated in U.F. and US$.

Hedged Risk 1: Bonds in foreign currency (FC).

The volatility of cash flows consisting of principal plus interests (payable by the Bank) denominated in FC, and settled in Chilean pesos arising from the issuance of debt securities.

Hedged Risk 2: Assets denominated in U.F. and US$.

The volatility of expected cash flows (receivable by the Bank) denominated in U.F. and settled in Chilean pesos arising from contractual agreements. These projected cash flows arise from different risk sources, although all of them are subject to cash flow risk because of variances in U.F. The volatility of expected cash flows (receivable by the Bank) denominated in US$, is indexed at LIBOR US$ 6 month rate, which exposes the Bank to resetting or repricing risk due to the volatility of such rate.

Considering that indicated above, hedge risk 2 has been defined as a portion of the total exposure of such cash flows projected in U.F. and US$, where the hedged portion solely relates to the portion impacted by variances in the value of U.F. and the exchange rate for US$ (references available in paragraph AG99F of IAS 39).

This strategy covers different risks with a single hedging instrument as permitted by paragraph 76 of IAS 39.

Cash flow hedges are recorded as follows: the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in equity. The unrealized gain or loss generated by those derivatives that comprise the hedging instrument in this cash flow hedging strategy has been credited to equity in the amount of MCh$ 104,037, net of taxes (credit of MCh$ 14,235 as of December 31, 2020).

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank records no ineffectiveness in cash flows hedges because both the hedged item and the hedged object mirror each other, implying that all variances in value attributable to rate and adjustment components are fully netted.

Cash flows of the underlying assets portfolio denominated in U.F. and cash flows of the liability portion of the hedging derivative instrument are presented as follows:

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS (Continued)

	12/31/2021								
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Hedged item (assets)									
Loans U.F.	2,959,000	-	-	2,719,394	5,301,332	4,145,710	7,289,491	22,414,927	26,536
Hedging instrument									
Cross Currency Swap U.F.	(2,959,000)	-	-	(2,719,394)	(5,301,332)	(4,145,710)	(7,289,491)	(22,414,927)	(26,536)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	12/31/2020							
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item (assets)								
Loans U.F.	2,639,341	-	-	4,966,795	4,587,716	1,984,880	6,069,216	20,247,948
Hedging instrument								
Cross Currency Swap U.F.	(2,639,341)	-	-	(4,966,795)	(4,587,716)	(1,984,880)	(6,069,216)	(20,247,948)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cash flows of bonds issued abroad, subject to this hedge, and cash flows of the asset portion of the hedging derivative instrument are presented as follows:

	12/31/2021								
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Hedged item (liabilities)									
Corporate bonds in FC	(13,744)	(435,113)	(8,457)	(28,189)	(224,968)	(1,286,448)	(1,556,895)	(3,553,814)	(4,207)
Hedging instrument									
Cross Currency Swap FC	13,744	435,113	8,457	28,189	224,968	1,286,448	1,556,895	3,553,814	4,207
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS (Continued)

	12/31/2020							
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item (liabilities)								
Corporate bonds in FC	(11,675)	(11,046)	(7,334)	(31,742)	(457,995)	(996,230)	(1,604,050)	(3,120,072)
Hedging instrument								
Cross Currency Swap FC	11,675	11,046	7,334	31,742	457,995	996,230	1,604,050	3,120,072
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

iii) Fair value hedge

The Bank uses Swap to hedge its exposure to changes in fair value of the item hedged attributable to interest rate.

The detail in nominal values of items and instruments under fair value hedging is the following:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item (notional value)			
Corporate bonds in FC	150	126,704	176,609
Mortgage loans	-	-	1,016,929
Commercial loans	154	130,131	127,830
Total	**304**	**256,835**	**1,321,368**
Hedging instrument (notional value)			
Swap	304	256,835	1,321,368
Total	**304**	**256,835**	**1,321,368**

(*) During 2021, hedges related to the mortgage portfolio were eliminated.

To mitigate the exposure to interest rate of certain commercial and mortgage portfolio loans, the Bank has established a hedging strategy resulting in the variabilization of such assets through engaging a Swap.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS (Continued)

BancoEstado holds instruments classified as available for sale; consequently, the structure of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position is impacted by the volatility that such investments generate on the Bank's equity. To mitigate such impact, BancoEstado engages derivative contracts under fair value hedges, which have an effect on the Bank's net income, through which it will be able to reallocate the effect on equity to net income, generating a neutral effect on net income, resulting in a stable position for the Bank's equity.

The table below shows cash flows of the mortgage loan portfolio denominated in U.F. and cash flows of the liability portion of the hedging derivative instrument:

	12/31/2021								
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Hedged item (assets)									
Mortgage loans U.F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging instrument									
Interest rate swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	12/31/2020							
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item (assets)								
Mortgage loans U.F.	4,968	9,936	14,905	29,809	119,237	114,220	723,854	1,016,929
Hedging instrument								
Interest rate swap	(4,968)	(9,936)	(14,905)	(29,809)	(119,237)	(114,220)	(723,854)	(1,016,929)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS (Continued)

The table below shows cash flows of the commercial loan portfolio and cash flows of the liability portion of the hedging derivative instrument:

	12/31/2021								
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Hedged item									
Commercial loans	4,901	-	6,603	2,904	96,454	19,269	-	130,131	154
Hedging instrument									
Swap	(4,901)	-	(6,603)	(2,904)	(96,454)	(19,269)	-	(130,131)	(154)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	12/31/2020							
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 up to 3 months	More than 3 up to 6 months	More than 6 up to 12 months	More than 1 up to 3 years	More than 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Commercial loans	2,616	-	37,566	-	87,648	-	-	127,830
Hedging instrument								
Swap	(2,616)	-	(37,566)	-	(87,648)	-	-	(127,830)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The valuation adjustment for macro-hedge contracts to the hedged mortgage loan portfolio is presented as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets			
Fair value adjustments for Macro-Hedge contracts	-	-	90,109
Liabilities			
Fair value adjustments for Macro-Hedge contracts	-	-	-

NOTE 8 - FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS (Continued)

2) Trading derivatives are mainly intended to generate income at short-term leveraging from margins and fluctuations in rate prices and currencies in the market. Gains and/or losses resulting from operations with these instruments are recognized in net income for the year.

The different types of trading derivatives currently engaged by the Bank include the following:

Forwards, where a future transaction is agreed upon, generating an enforceable right and obligation on the agreed upon date. The two main categories are currency forwards and rate forwards (FRA).

Swaps, where more than one right and more than one obligation, are assumed for each transaction. As stated, it relates to an exchange of a series of rights and obligations. There are two main categories, cross currency swaps (CCS) and interest rate swaps (IRS).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 9 - LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS

a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, "Loans and advances to banks" are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Local banks			
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Deposits in the Chilean Central Bank, not available	-	-	-
Non-transferable notes of the Chilean Central Bank	-	-	-
Other credit balances with the Chilean Central Bank	-	-	-
Interbank loans	-	-	1,113
Overdrafts in checking accounts	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	-	-	-
Other credit balances with local banks	-	-	-
Allowances for loan losses with local banks	-	-	(27)
Foreign banks			
Loans to foreign banks	314	265,354	441,306
Overdrafts in checking accounts	-	-	-
Non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	-	-	-
Other credit balances with foreign banks	636	537,056	182,775
Allowances for loan losses with foreign banks	(3)	(2,220)	(2,727)
Total	**947**	**800,190**	**622,440**

b) For each year, provisions and impairment for loans owed by banks are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021				12/31/2020		
	Local banks	Foreign banks	Total		Local banks	Foreign banks	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Details							
Balance as of January 1,	27	2,727	2,754	3	-	3,803	3,803
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances established	33	4,486	4,519	6	36	3,701	3,737
Allowances released	(60)	(5,104)	(5,164)	(6)	(9)	(4,731)	(4,740)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	111	111	-	-	(46)	(46)
Total	**-**	**2,220**	**2,220**	**3**	**27**	**2,727**	**2,754**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 10 - LOANS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS

a) Loans and receivables from customers:

As of December 31, 2021, the loan portfolio is detailed as follows:

	Assets before allowances			Allowances established				
	Portfolio without impairment	Impaired portfolio	Total	Individual allowances	Collective allowances	Total	Net assets	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Commercial loans								
Commercial loans	10,894,181	618,012	11,512,193	221,587	159,768	381,355	11,130,838	13,177
Foreign trade loans	978,817	5,514	984,331	29,099	485	29,584	954,747	1,130
Amounts receivable, checking accounts	71,552	4,688	76,240	739	3,442	4,181	72,059	85
Factoring operations	342,381	133	342,514	2,433	291	2,724	339,790	402
Student loans	831,935	111,946	943,881	-	64,731	64,731	879,150	1,041
Leasing operations	811,037	54,868	865,905	28,153	2,635	30,788	835,117	989
Other credits and accounts receivable	4,244	1,342	5,586	641	329	970	4,616	6
Subtotal	13,934,147	796,503	14,730,650	282,652	231,681	514,333	14,216,317	16,830
Mortgage loans								
Loans with mortgage finance bonds	227,065	42,791	269,856	-	1,997	1,997	267,859	317
Endorsable mortgage mutual loans	412,177	73,574	485,751	-	2,353	2,353	483,398	572
Other credits with mortgages	9,560,354	1,053,327	10,613,681	-	130,210	130,210	10,483,471	12,411
Other credits and accounts receivable	163,332	27,647	190,979	-	3,168	3,168	187,811	223
Subtotal	10,362,928	1,197,339	11,560,267	-	137,728	137,728	11,422,539	13,523
Consumer loans								
Consumer loans in installments	1,404,267	219,916	1,624,183	-	155,928	155,928	1,468,255	1,738
Amounts receivable, checking accounts	52,551	8,193	60,744	-	6,790	6,790	53,954	64
Credit card balances	268,897	14,118	283,015	-	21,382	21,382	261,633	310
Other credits and accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,725,715	242,227	1,967,942	-	184,100	184,100	1,783,842	2,112
Total	**26,022,790**	**2,236,069**	**28,258,859**	**282,652**	**553,509**	**836,161**	**27,422,698**	**32,465**
Provision for deductible of guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19						46,280	(46,280)	(55)
Total						**882,441**	**27,376,418**	**32,410**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 10 - LOANS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the loan portfolio is detailed as follows:

	Assets before allowances			Allowances established			
	Portfolio without impairment MCh$	Impaired portfolio MCh$	Total MCh$	Individual allowances MCh$	Collective allowances MCh$	Total MCh$	Net assets MCh$
Commercial loans							
Commercial loans	10,816,535	643,739	11,460,274	198,482	159,631	358,113	11,102,161
Foreign trade loans	626,370	44,391	670,761	66,357	574	66,931	603,830
Amounts receivable, checking accounts	37,071	6,304	43,375	1,250	3,657	4,907	38,468
Factoring operations	392,032	841	392,873	3,469	460	3,929	388,944
Student loans	764,667	117,302	881,969	-	66,219	66,219	815,750
Leasing operations	731,554	52,020	783,574	25,203	3,139	28,342	755,232
Other credits and accounts receivable	3,321	3,250	6,571	2,003	518	2,521	4,050
Subtotal	13,371,550	867,847	14,239,397	296,764	234,198	530,962	13,708,435
Mortgage loans							
Loans with mortgage finance bonds	278,925	64,674	343,599	-	3,373	3,373	340,226
Endorsable mortgage mutual loans	429,179	99,077	528,256	-	3,810	3,810	524,446
Other credits with mortgages	8,381,057	1,099,178	9,480,235	-	158,392	158,392	9,321,843
Other credits and accounts receivable	163,053	21,263	184,316	-	2,674	2,674	181,642
Subtotal	9,252,214	1,284,192	10,536,406	-	168,249	168,249	10,368,157
Consumer loans							
Consumer loans in installments	1,385,073	242,205	1,627,278	-	157,163	157,163	1,470,115
Amounts receivable, checking accounts	45,436	7,279	52,715	-	5,395	5,395	47,320
Credit card balances	251,391	12,051	263,442	-	16,310	16,310	247,132
Other credits and accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,681,900	261,535	1,943,435	-	178,868	178,868	1,764,567
Total	**24,305,664**	**2,413,574**	**26,719,238**	**296,764**	**581,315**	**878,079**	**25,841,159**
Provision for deductible of guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19						22,432	(22,432)
Total						**900,511**	**25,818,727**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 10 - LOANS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Guarantees assumed by the Bank to secure the collection of rights reflected in its loan portfolio correspond to collateral.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the fair value of collateral (mortgage and pledges) received corresponds to 131% and 126% of hedged assets, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the fair value of mortgage collateral received corresponds to 289% and 291% of the balance receivable on mortgage loans, respectively.

The Bank finances its customers' acquisition of assets, both movable and real estate, through financial lease contracts, which are presented in this caption. As of December 31, 2021, MCh$ 300,827 (MCh$ 263,684 as of December 31, 2020) related to finance leases on movable assets and MCh$ 565,078 (MCh$ 519,890 as of December 31, 2020) to finance leases on real estate.

As of December 31, 2021, the Bank has obtained assets, such as real estate for a total amount of MCh$ 2,087 (MCh$ 4,700 as of December 31, 2020) through the execution of guarantees.

b) Characteristics of the portfolio:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of portfolio before allowances according to the customer economic activity is as follows:

	Local credits		Foreign credits		Total				
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	%	%
Commercial loans									
Manufacturing	1,040,844	826,775	2,973	-	1,236	1,043,817	826,775	3.7%	3.1%
Mining	158,045	301,837	-	21,438	187	158,045	323,275	0.6%	1.2%
Electricity, gas and water supply	635,120	793,089	6,388	5,377	759	641,508	798,466	2.3%	3.0%
Agriculture and cattle-raising	1,086,047	854,154	-	-	1,286	1,086,047	854,154	3.8%	3.2%
Forestry	73,084	183,179	-	-	87	73,084	183,179	0.3%	0.7%
Fishing	190,571	191,198	-	-	226	190,571	191,198	0.7%	0.7%
Transport	1,735,270	1,701,855	16,708	-	2,074	1,751,978	1,701,855	6.2%	6.4%
Telecommunications	140,498	93,073	-	-	166	140,498	93,073	0.5%	0.3%
Construction	1,947,940	1,779,861	4,308	-	2,311	1,952,248	1,779,861	6.9%	6.7%
Retail	4,043,474	2,761,436	-	2,206	4,787	4,043,474	2,763,642	14.3%	10.3%
Services	3,637,038	3,579,605	-	-	4,306	3,637,038	3,579,605	12.8%	13.4%
Others	12,342	1,144,314	-	-	14	12,342	1,144,314	0.0%	4.3%
Subtotal	14,700,273	14,210,376	30,377	29,021	17,439	14,730,650	14,239,397	52.1%	53.3%
Mortgage loans	11,560,267	10,536,406	-	-	13,686	11,560,267	10,536,406	40.9%	39.4%
Consumer loans	1,967,942	1,943,435	-	-	2,330	1,967,942	1,943,435	7.0%	7.3%
Total	**28,228,482**	**26,690,217**	**30,377**	**29,021**	**33,455**	**28,258,859**	**26,719,238**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 10 - LOANS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS (Continued)

c) Allowances:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, movements of allowances are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021						12/31/2020				
	Individual Allowances	Collective Allowances	Subtotal	Provision of FOGAPE guarantee deduction	Total		Individual Allowances	Collective Allowances	Subtotal	Provision of FOGAPE guarantee deduction	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at January 1,	296,764	581,315	878,079	22,432	900,511	1,066	257,222	562,003	819,225	-	819,225
Allowances released due to write - offs											
Commercial loans	(37,907)	(77,213)	(115,120)	-	(115,120)	(136)	(35,166)	(96,933)	(132,099)	-	(132,099)
Mortgage loans	-	(30,667)	(30,667)	-	(30,667)	(37)	-	(26,379)	(26,379)	-	(26,379)
Consumer loans	-	(65,037)	(65,037)	-	(65,037)	(77)	-	(138,358)	(138,358)	-	(138,358)
Total Allowances released due to write - offs	(37,907)	(172,917)	(210,824)	-	(210,824)	(250)	(35,166)	(261,670)	(296,836)	-	(296,836)
Allowances established	101,554	234,066	335,620	36,993	372,613	441	189,112	395,156	584,268	22,432	606,700
Allowances released	(77,906)	(89,222)	(167,128)	(13,145)	(180,273)	(213)	(114,295)	(114,129)	(228,424)	-	(228,424)
Exchange differences	147	267	414	-	414	1	(109)	(45)	(154)	-	(154)
Total	**282,652**	**553,509**	**836,161**	**46,280**	**882,441**	**1,045**	**296,764**	**581,315**	**878,079**	**22,432**	**900,511**

In addition to these allowances for credit risk, the Bank maintains provisions for country risk and provisions to hedge transactions conducted abroad, provisions for contingent credit risk, as well as additional provisions agreed by the Board of Directors which are recorded within liabilities under the caption "Provisions" (Note 20).

d) Portfolio sales:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, BancoEstado sold new transactions and new payroll credits as part of the portfolio of Loan Guaranteed by the Government (CAE by its Spanish acronym) in the framework of the public bid on the Financing and Administration Service for Higher Education Studies Law No. 20,027. The bid model open to financial institutions is included in the respective tender documents, and allows the selling of a percentage of the portfolio to third parties. For the sold portfolio, BancoEstado partially transferred all the risks and benefits associated with that portfolio, maintaining only its administration service, which considers the generation of new loans and collection of loan installments. Loans sold are detailed as follows:

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 10 - LOANS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS (Continued)

Sales at December 31, 2021	Number of transactions	Par value MCh$	Sale value MCh$	Allowances released MCh$	Financial income recognized MCh$	Payment received in advance MCh$ (*)
Bid lists	16,362	36,063	35,099	(964)	-	8,914
New credits based on prior years list	26,695	69,910	68,658	(1,233)	(19)	23,169
Others (**)	-	-	-	-	19,497	104,411
Total	**43,057**	**105,973**	**103,757**	**(2,197)**	**19,478**	**136,494**
Total MUS$		**125**	**123**	**(3)**	**23**	**162**

Sales at December 31, 2020	Number of transactions	Par value MCh$	Sale value MCh$	Allowances release MCh$	Financial income recognized MCh$	Payment received in advance MCh$ (*)
Bid lists	25,594	53,699	48,934	(3,534)	(1,231)	15,133
New credits based on prior years list	29,593	66,569	63,861	(1,438)	(1,270)	16,313
Others (**)	-	-	-	-	17,169	92,462
Total	**55,187**	**120,268**	**112,795**	**(4,972)**	**14,668**	**123,908**

(*) Payments received in advance is reflected in "Other liabilities" under unearned income, and is recorded in income over the deferral year, recognizing the equivalent of the effective rate of these operations, according to IAS 39.

(**) As of December 31, 2021, an amount of MCh$ 19,497 (MCh$ 17,169 as of December 31, 2020) has been recognized as gain, which is reflected in the caption "Net (loss) gain from financial operations" of the Consolidated Statement of Income, as follows:

Portfolio sales	Balance 12/31/2019 MCh$	Income received in advance 2020 MCh$	Annual amortization 2020 MCh$	Balance 12/31/2020 MCh$	Income received in advance 2021 MCh$	Annual amortization 2021 MCh$	Balance 12/31/2021 MCh$	Balance 12/31/2021 MUS$
Year 2012	4,484	-	(1,536)	2,948	-	(1,536)	1,412	2
Year 2013	8,502	-	(2,125)	6,377	-	(2,125)	4,252	5
Year 2014	9,408	-	(1,961)	7,447	-	(1,961)	5,486	7
Year 2015	13,557	-	(2,317)	11,240	-	(2,317)	8,923	11
Year 2016	15,423	-	(2,222)	13,201	-	(2,222)	10,979	13
Year 2017	18,180	-	(2,291)	15,889	-	(2,291)	13,598	16
Year 2018	21,564	-	(2,436)	19,128	-	(2,436)	16,692	20
Year 2019	18,513	-	(1,885)	16,628	-	(1,884)	14,744	17
Year 2020	-	31,446	(396)	31,050	-	(2,230)	28,820	34
Year 2021	-	-	-	-	32,083	(495)	31,588	37
Totals	**109,631**	**31,446**	**(17,169)**	**123,908**	**32,083**	**(19,497)**	**136,494**	**162**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 11 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of instruments designated as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities is as follows:

	12/31/2021				12/31/2020		
	Available for sale	Held to maturity	Total		Available for sale	Held to maturity	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Investments quoted in active markets:							
From the Chilean Government and the Chilean Central Bank:							
Instruments of the Chilean Central Bank	11,909,879	-	11,909,879	14,100	953,385	-	953,385
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	1,128,205	-	1,128,205	1,335	1,909,194	-	1,909,194
Other government instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued locally:							
Instruments from other local banks	2,047,375	-	2,047,375	2,424	1,457,331	-	1,457,331
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	18,606	-	18,606	22	21,390	-	21,390
Other instruments issued locally	-	-	-	-	23,360	-	23,360
Other instruments issued abroad:							
Instruments from foreign governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments issued abroad	776,039	-	776,039	919	533,352	-	533,352
Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	15,880,104	-	15,880,104	18,800	4,898,012	-	4,898,012
Investments not quoted in active markets:							
Bonds and promissory notes of the Chilean Treasury	-	10,463	10,463	12	-	13,771	13,771
Bonds and commercial papers from companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	10,463	10,463	12	-	13,812	13,812
Total	**15,880,104**	**10,463**	**15,890,567**	**18,812**	**4,898,012**	**13,812**	**4,911,824**

As of December 31,2021 and 2020, there are instruments of the Central Bank of Chile and the General Treasury of the Republic that are sold under repurchase agreement to customers and financial institutions for MCh$ 797,727 and MCh$ 209,011, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, instruments sold under repurchase agreements to customers and financial institutions amounting to MCh$ 9,411 and MCh$ 95,776, respectively, are included under instruments issued in Chile.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the average maturity of the repurchase agreements amounts to 10 and 15 days, respectively.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 12 - INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES

a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the main investments in other companies are as follows:

	12/31/2021							12/31/2020			
	Ownership	Equity		Total investment		Net income		Ownership	Equity	Total investment	Net income
	%	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Investments valued at the equity method:											
Administrador Financiero Transantiago S.A.	21.0000	23	19,158	5	4,023	-	404	21.0000	19,171	4,026	408
Sociedad Operadora de la Cámara de Compensación de Pagos de Alto Valor S.A.	15.0021	8	6,638	1	996	-	59	15.0021	6,436	965	28
Operadora de Tarjetas de Créditos Nexus S.A.	14.8149	14	11,471	2	1,699	1	468	14.8149	8,626	1,278	(1,340)
Transbank S.A. (*)	8.7188	101	84,898	9	7,403	(1)	(1,084)	8.7188	67,336	5,871	(1,453)
Servicios de Infraestructura de Mercado OTC S.A.	14.5958	15	12,499	2	1,824	-	38	14.5958	12,248	1,788	(28)
Subtotal entities supporting the line of business				19	15,945	-	(115)			13,928	(2,385)
Investments valued at market value:											
Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior S.A. (Bladex)				2	1,852	-	250			1,558	292
Subtotal other companies				2	1,852	-	250			1,558	292
Total				**21**	**17,797**	**-**	**135**			**15,486**	**(2,093)**

b) Movements of investments in other companies recorded in 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Initial carrying amount	18	15,486	18,257
Acquisition of investment in associates	3	2,616	-
Capitalization	-	6	6
Shares of profit	-	135	(2,093)
Dividends received	-	(535)	(578)
Mandatory dividends provision	-	(198)	(137)
Exchange difference of shares of Banco Latinoamericano de Exportaciones S.A.	-	294	(83)
Others	-	(7)	114
Total	**21**	**17,797**	**15,486**

c) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, no impairment has been identified for these types of investments.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, this caption is composed of the following:

			12/31/2021				12/31/2020
	Average estimated useful life	Years of remaining amortization	Gross balance	Accumulated amortization and impairment	Net balance		Net balance
			MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Item							
Intangible assets acquired independently	3	3.6	190,806	(156,088)	34,718	41	30,233
Internally-generated intangible assets	3	0.8	115,551	(96,520)	19,031	23	46,161
Total			**306,357**	**(252,608)**	**53,749**	**64**	**76,394**

b) Movements in intangible assets recorded in 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Intangible Assets Acquired independently	Internally-generated intangible assets	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Gross Balance				
Balance at January 1, 2020	105,214	178,385	283,599	
Purchases	21,028	4,190	25,218	
Reclassified assets (*)	55,699	(55,699)	-	
Others	(1,801)	(7,935)	(9,736)	
Balances at December 31, 2020	180,140	118,941	299,081	
Balance at January 1, 2021	180,140	118,941	299,081	354
Purchases	7,792	3,389	11,181	14
Disposals	(2,374)	(8)	(2,382)	(3)
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Transferred assets	5,162	(4,921)	241	-
Others	86	(1,850)	(1,764)	(2)
Balances at December 31, 2021	**190,806**	**115,551**	**306,357**	**363**

(*) Corresponds to a reclassification performed during the year among internally-generated intangible assets and intangible assets acquired in the market by the Bank.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 13 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

	Intangible Assets Acquired independently	Internally-generated intangible assets	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2020	(26,716)	(120,832)	(147,548)	
Amortization for the year	(39,840)	(35,318)	(75,158)	
Increases and decreases from restatements (*)	(83,370)	83,370	-	
Other	19	-	19	
Balances at December 31, 2020	(149,907)	(72,780)	(222,687)	
Balance at January 1, 2021	(149,907)	(72,780)	(222,687)	(264)
Amortization for the period	(8,482)	(23,740)	(32,222)	(38)
Withdrawals / disposals	2,374	-	2,374	3
Other	(73)	-	(73)	-
Balances at December 31, 2021	**(156,088)**	**(96,520)**	**(252,608)**	**(299)**

(*) Corresponds to a reclassification of accumulated amortization among internally-generated intangible assets and intangible assets acquired in the market by the Bank.

c) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank has commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets, detailed as follows:

Details	**Commited amount**		
	12/31/2021		**12/31/2020**
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Development Projects	2	1,973	3,259
Total	**2**	**1,973**	**3,259**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 14 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT; RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LIABILITIES UNDER LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a) Property, plant and equipment

a.1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Item			
Gross Balance	747	631,096	617,343
Accumulated depreciation	(347)	(293,333)	(257,075)
Net balance	**400**	**337,763**	**360,268**

a.2) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, movements and composition of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Property and plant	Equipment	Others	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Gross balance					
Balance at January 1, 2020	215,420	225,062	187,611	628,093	
Additions	1,486	17,945	40,136	59,567	
Withdrawals / disposals	(506)	(68,442)	(1,359)	(70,307)	
Transfers	3,262	18,750	(21,837)	175	
Others	-	(36)	(149)	(185)	
Balances at December 31, 2020	219,662	193,279	204,402	617,343	
Balance at January 1, 2021	219,662	193,279	204,402	617,343	730
Additions	170	5,200	29,147	34,517	41
Withdrawals / disposals	-	(3,027)	(13,982)	(17,009)	(20)
Transfers	(1,720)	10,959	(9,313)	(74)	-
Others	(2,324)	12	(1,369)	(3,681)	(4)
Balances at December 31, 2021	**215,788**	**206,423**	**208,885**	**631,096**	**747**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 14 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT; RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LIABILITIES UNDER LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

	Property and plant	Equipment	Others	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at January 1, 2020	(29,079)	(182,346)	(68,994)	(280,419)	
Depreciation	(3,125)	(27,233)	(15,740)	(46,098)	
Withdrawals / disposals	203	68,383	393	68,979	
Others	-	43	420	463	
Balances at December 31, 2020	(32,001)	(141,153)	(83,921)	(257,075)	
Balance at January 1, 2021	(32,001)	(141,153)	(83,921)	(257,075)	(304)
Depreciation	(3,093)	(25,743)	(17,781)	(46,617)	(56)
Withdrawals / disposals	-	2,617	7,348	9,965	13
Others	-	182	212	394	-
Balances at December 31, 2021	**(35,094)**	**(164,097)**	**(94,142)**	**(293,333)**	**(347)**

a.3) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank and its Subsidiaries have finance lease contracts. Information on future payments is broken down as follows:

Flows	Future payments of financial lease				
	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
As of December 31, 2021	1,482	5,928	14,942	22,352	26
As of December 31, 2020	1,391	5,561	15,409	22,361	

Future finance lease payments include deferred interest of MCh$ 5,159 as of December 31, 2021 and MCh$ 5,441 as of December 31, 2020.

Assets held by the Bank under finance leases are recorded as part of “Property” and “Other” for MCh$ 12,874 and MCh$ 2,737, of the total of the related classes, on a net basis, as of December 31, 2021 (MCh$ 13,304 and MCh$ 4,106 as of December 31, 2020, respectively).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 14 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT; RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LIABILITIES UNDER LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

In addition, assets for leasing, which relate to assets acquired to be delivered under finance leases as of December 31, 2021, amount to MCh$ 31,826 (MCh$ 57,124 as of December 31, 2020), and are classified as "Other assets."

b) Lease right-of-use assets and lease contracts obligations

b.1) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of lease right-of-use asset is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Item			
Gross Balance	146	122,930	129,165
Accumulated depreciation	(59)	(49,401)	(39,597)
Net balance	**87**	**73,529**	**89,568**

b.2) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the composition and movements of lease right-of-use asset are as follows:

	Land and buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Gross balance			
Balance at January 1, 2020	94,130	31,682	125,812
Additions	11,837	806	12,643
Withdrawals / disposals	(9,295)	(1,026)	(10,321)
Transfers	-	938	938
Others	38	55	93
Balances at December 31, 2020	**96,710**	**32,455**	**129,165**

	Land and buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Gross balance				
Balance at January 1, 2021	96,710	32,455	129,165	153
Additions	1,411	2,007	3,418	4
Withdrawals / disposals	(3,033)	(1,377)	(4,410)	(5)
Transfers	-	(167)	(167)	-
Others	613	(5,689)	(5,076)	(6)
Balances at December 31, 2021	**95,701**	**27,229**	**122,930**	**146**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 14 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT; RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LIABILITIES UNDER LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

	Land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2020	(10,902)	(16,895)	(27,797)	
Depreciation	(11,131)	(2,034)	(13,165)	
Withdrawals / disposals	722	994	1,716	
Others	(59)	(292)	(351)	
Balances at December 31, 2020	**(21,370)**	**(18,227)**	**(39,597)**	
Balance at January 1, 2021	(21,370)	(18,227)	(39,597)	(47)
Depreciation	(10,578)	(1,390)	(11,968)	(14)
Withdrawals / disposals	1,027	1,377	2,404	2
Others	-	(240)	(240)	-
Balances at December 31, 2021	**(30,921)**	**(18,480)**	**(49,401)**	**(59)**

b.3) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the composition and movements of lease contracts obligations are as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Lease obligations			
Balance as of January 1	90	76,813	84,260
Interest	2	1,361	1,878
Payment of leasing installments	(15)	(12,334)	(12,742)
New contracts	2	1,411	11,837
Cancellation of contract	(2)	(1,995)	(8,420)
Others	1	845	-
Total	**78**	**66,101**	**76,813**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 14 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT; RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LIABILITIES UNDER LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

b.4) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of future cash flows from lease contract obligations is as follows:

	Maturity of Lease obligations							
	Up to 1 year MM$	From 1 and 2 years MM$	From 2 and 3 years MM$	From 3 and 4 years MM$	From 4 and 5 years MM$	More than 5 years MM$	Total MCh$	Total MUS$
As of December 31, 2021	9,287	9,174	8,491	7,962	7,287	23,900	66,101	78
As of December 31, 2020	10,387	9,911	9,842	9,082	8,561	29,030	76,813	

b.5) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of expenses for short-term lease contract obligations is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Item			
Payment of short-term leases	1	1,057	1,368
Payment of low-value leases	-	43	173
Total	**1**	**1,100**	**1,541**

b.6) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of revenue from lease contracts is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Item			
Revenue from lease contracts	3	2,447	2,170
Total	**3**	**2,447**	**2,170**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 15 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

a) Current taxes:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank has recorded the provision for first category income tax of MCh$ 517,406 and MCh$ 336,998 charged to income, respectively, which considers the additional tax of 40% in accordance with Decree Law No. 2,398. This provision is presented net of monthly provisional payments and other credits, as detailed below:

	12/31/2021				12/31/2020	
	Asset		Liabilities		Asset	Liabilities
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax	(12)	(9,907)	(228)	(192,538)	(3,221)	(120,050)
Article No. 2 D.L. No. 2,398	-	-	(373)	(314,961)	-	(213,727)
Non-deductible expenses Article No. 21	-	(6)	-	-	(3)	(3)
Income tax on equity (*)	-	-	(229)	(193,213)	-	(22,669)
Less:						
Monthly provisional payments	15	12,257	159	134,405	3,533	111,981
Credit for training expenses	-	572	3	1,981	445	1,979
Others	1	600	-	-	587	(2,267)
Total	**4**	**3,516**	**(668)**	**(564,326)**	**1,341**	**(244,756)**

(*) Relates to corporate income tax of the Income Tax Law and Article No. 2 of Decree Law No. 2,398, credited or debited to equity for the concept of the fair value of derivatives, which is part of the income tax liability.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 15 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Continued)

b) Tax effect on income:

Tax expense for the year between January 1 and December 31, 2021 and 2020 is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax expenses			
Income tax	(240)	(202,445)	(123,271)
Article No. 2 D.L. No. 2,398	(373)	(314,961)	(213,727)
Credit (charge) for deferred taxes:			
Generation and reversal of temporary differences	266	224,297	184,487
Tax (loss) benefit from prior years	(3)	(2,881)	(1,825)
Subtotal	(350)	(295,990)	(154,336)
Taxes from disallowed expenses Article No. 21	-	(6)	(6)
Other	(6)	(4,714)	(3,393)
Net charge to income for income tax	**(356)**	**(300,710)**	**(157,735)**

c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

The reconciliation between the income tax rate to the effective rate applied in determining the tax expense as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	12/31/2021			12/31/2020	
	Tax rate %	Amount MCh$	Amount MUS$	Tax rate %	Amount MCh$
Income before taxes	65.0%	440,809	522	65.0%	202,808
Permanent differences	(20.7%)	(140,093)	(166)	(14.4%)	(45,067)
Additions or deductions:					
Sole tax (disallowed expenses)	-	(6)	-	-	6
Non-deductible expenses (financial and non-taxable expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
Incentives of taxes not recognized in the statement of income	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Company's	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Effective tax rate and income tax expense	**44.3%**	**300,710**	**356**	**50.6%**	**157,735**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 15 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Continued)

d) Effect of deferred taxes on equity:

Deferred taxes recognized with a debit (credit) to equity as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021						12/31/2020		
	Assets		Liabilities		Net		Assets	Liabilities	Net
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Available-for-sale financial investments	45	38,013	-	-	45	38,013	-	(7,617)	(7,617)
Employee benefit plans	6	5,439	-	-	6	5,439	18,641	-	18,641
Total debit (credit) in equity	**51**	**43,452**	-	-	**51**	**43,452**	**18,641**	**(7,617)**	**11,024**

e) Deferred tax effect:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the accumulated effects of deferred taxes are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for loan losses	592	500,317	475,586
Accrued vacation	32	27,303	24,916
Provisions associated with employees	26	21,957	29,757
Severance indemnity	54	45,669	45,582
Tax loss (*)	4	3,355	4,602
Suspended interest and indexation	169	142,996	101,474
Other provisions	594	502,010	394,688
Bond placement premiums	99	83,661	98,172
Leasing operations, net	-	-	1,744
Fair value	46	38,553	-
Other	125	104,691	62,363
Subtotal	**1,741**	**1,470,512**	**1,238,884**
Intangible Assets	(24)	(20,492)	(36,534)
Leasing operations, net	(7)	(6,058)	-
Property, plant and equipment, net	(15)	(12,398)	(20,128)
Fair value	-	(23)	(7,348)
Subtotal	**(46)**	**(38,971)**	**(64,010)**
Total, net	**1,695**	**1,431,541**	**1,174,874**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 15 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Continued)

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred taxes assets	1,695	1,431,548	1,175,025
Deferred taxes liabilities	-	(7)	(151)
Total, net	**1,695**	**1,431,541**	**1,174,874**

(*) The Bank and Subsidiaries has recognized deferred taxes on tax losses, as they have no expiration date and Management believes that there will be sufficient future taxable income to allow the use of the respective tax credit. The New York Branch has not recognized deferred tax assets in its standalone Statement of Financial Position, since Management is uncertain about the generation of future taxable income that would enable it to use this benefit in the near future (see Note 3, letter ww)).

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank's asset position is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred taxes assets LIR	659	556,802	459,506
Deferred taxes assets D.L. No. 2,398	1,036	874,739	715,368
Total, net	**1,695**	**1,431,541**	**1,174,874**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 15 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Continued)

f) Allowances and write-offs for tax purposes

Pursuant to Joint Circular No. 47 issued by Servicio de Impuestos Internos and No. 3.478 issued by the CMF of August 18, 2009, movements and effects generated by the application of Article No. 31 No. 4 of the Income Tax Law are described below.

As of December 31, 2021, the detail is as follows:

A. Loans and accounts receivable from customers, and Loans and advance to banks	**(*) Assets Financial value**	**Assets at tax value**		**Assets at tax value**	
		Total	**Total**	**Secured Past-due portfolio**	**Unsecured past due portfolio**
Loans as of December 31, 2021	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Commercial loans and loans and advances to banks	14,327,185	17,167	14,501,087	22,266	61,346
Consumer loans	1,967,942	2,330	1,968,244	488	7,316
Mortgage loans	11,560,267	13,740	11,606,052	130,177	-

B. Allowances for past due loan portfolio	**Balance at 01.01.2021**	**Write-off against allowances**	**Allowances**	**Allowances**	**Balance at 12.31.2021**	
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**
Commercial loans	111,421	(53,621)	50,657	(47,111)	73	61,346
Consumer loans	3,966	(3,230)	7,315	(735)	9	7,316
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Direct write-offs and recoveries	**MCh$**
Direct write-offs Art. 31 N° 4 2nd sub-paragraph	148,246
Write-offs (renegotiation)/ release of allowance	-
Recoveries or renegotiations write-off loans	-

D. Application of Art. 31 No. 4 sections 1 and 3 (other write-offs-forgiveness)	**MCh$**
Write-offs per sub-paragraph 1	-
Write-offs (Impaired loans)	-

(*) Corresponds to BancoEstado stand-alone balances only (excluding factoring and lease transactions), i.e. does not include the Subsidiaries and New York Branch

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 15 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the detail is as follows:

A. Loans and advances to banks	**(*) Assets at financial value**	**Assets at tax value**		
		Total	**Secured Past-due portfolio**	**Unsecured past due portfolio**
Loans as of December 31, 2020	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Commercial loans and loans and advances to banks	12,802,827	12,938,408	41,668	111,421
Consumer loans	1,943,435	1,943,460	439	3,966
Mortgage loans	10,536,406	10,556,868	168,123	-

B. Allowances for past due loan portfolio	**Balance at 01.01.2020**	**Write-off against allowances**	**Allowances**	**Allowances**	**Balance at 12.31.2020**
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Commercial loans	89,522	(43,911)	86,037	(20,227)	111,421
Consumer loans	19,198	(14,035)	3,966	(5,163)	3,966
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-

C. Direct write-offs and recoveries	**MCh$**
Direct write-offs Art. 31 N° 4 2nd sub-paragraph	216,688
Write-offs (renegotiation)/ release of allowance	-
Recoveries or renegotiations write-off loans	-

D. Application of Art. 31 No. 4 sections 1 and 3	**MCh$**
(other write-offs-forgiveness)	
Write-offs per sub-paragraph 1	-
Write-offs (Impaired loans)	-

(*) Corresponds to BancoEstado stand-alone balances only (excluding factoring and lease transactions), i.e. does not include the Subsidiaries and New York Branch.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 16 - OTHER ASSETS

a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, "Other assets" are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Leased assets (*)	**38**	**31,826**	**57,124**
Assets received in lieu of payment	**1**	**641**	**1,742**
Assets received in lieu of payment	-	-	-
Assets received in settlement of loans in court auction	1	641	1,754
Provisions for assets received in lieu of payment (**)	-	-	(12)
Other assets	**759**	**642,133**	**858,649**
Guarantee deposit (Credit Support Annex)	283	239,112	437,173
COMDER Margin Account - Currency cash	101	85,543	-
Prepaid expenses	77	65,223	28,634
Outstanding operations	68	57,196	23,894
Guarantee deposits (Clearing contracts)	47	39,664	35,160
Sundry accounts	28	23,785	13,849
Commissions receivable	27	22,616	16,083
Other receivables	22	18,338	29,473
Leasing assets in transit	21	17,456	29,960
Debts receivable from the government	15	12,955	91,638
Financial instruments in guarantee	12	9,986	9,938
Value added tax	11	9,110	5,495
Advance payment to providers	3	2,186	2,494
Property, plant and equipment for sale (***)	2	1,853	376
Money deposits in guarantee	2	1,842	292
Supplies	-	384	735
Commissions receivable (Cash agreement)	-	39	78
Valuation adjustments for Macro-Hedges	-	-	90,109
Other assets	40	34,845	43,268
Total	**798**	**674,600**	**917,515**

(*) Corresponds to Property and equipment available to be delivered under financial leases.

(**) The recording of provisions over assets received or awarded in lieu of payments are recorded as indicated in the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks Chapter B-5 No. 3, which implies recognizing a provision for the difference between the initial value plus additions and realizable value, when the former is greater.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 16 - OTHER ASSETS (Continued)

(***) Non-current assets held for sale that are presented in "Other assets" are real estate, which is presented in the "Items of PPE for Sale" account.

These properties are assets available for sale, and their sale is considered to be highly likely. The sale of most assets is expected to be completed within one year after the date on which the asset was classified as "Items of PPE for sale and/or Asset recovered from lease transactions available for sale".

b) The movement in the provision for assets received in lieu of payment or awarded during 2021 and 2020:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
Provisions on assets received in payment or adjudicated	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Balance as of January 1,	-	12	28
Provision established	-	23	605
Provisions applied	-	(35)	(600)
Provision released	-	-	(21)
Total	**-**	**-**	**12**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 17 - DEPOSITS AND OTHER DEMAND OBLIGATIONS AND TIME DEPOSITS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of Deposits and Other Demand Liabilities is as follow:

a) Current accounts and other demand deposits	**12/31/2021**		**12/31/2020**
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Current accounts	9,992	8,439,766	7,439,650
Other deposits and call accounts	8,894	7,512,850	7,833,015
Deposits from judicial appropriation	704	594,789	447,950
On demand guarantees	15	12,476	12,716
Collections made to be paid	347	292,794	751,883
Payments from sales of financial instruments	-	7	9
Payment pending of authorization	14	11,831	16,610
Payments on account of credits to be paid	19	16,231	15,544
Frozen balances Article No. 156 of the General Banking Law	17	14,216	13,174
Past-due time deposits	9	7,355	7,831
Past-due bond coupons and bills of exchange	-	32	29
Other demand liabilities	430	364,084	399,891
Total	**20,441**	**17,266,431**	**16,938,302**

b) Time deposits and other term liabilities	**12/31/2021**		**12/31/2020**
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Time deposits	5,186	4,380,691	8,700,085
Saving accounts	12,568	10,615,605	7,508,752
Other	19	15,880	10,174
Total	**17,773**	**15,012,176**	**16,219,011**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - OBLIGATIONS WITH BANKS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the breakdown of obligations with banks is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Borrowings from Local Financial Institutions:			
Obligations with Local Financial Institutions	1	580	1,594
Subtotal	**1**	**580**	**1,594**
Borrowings from Financial Institutions and the Chilean Central Bank:			
Other obligations with the Chilean Central Bank	4,723	3,989,726	3,027,726
Subtotal	**4,723**	**3,989,726**	**3,027,726**
Borrowings from Foreign Financial Institutions:			
Agricultural Bank of China, The	1	597	2,082
Axis Bank Limited	-	96	225
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro S.P.A.	-	-	66
Banco Comercial Portugues	-	249	115
Banco de Crédito del Perú	-	253	-
Banco de la Produccion S.A.	-	215	-
Banco Santander (Brasil) S.A.	-	274	-
Banco Santander S.A. Singapore	11	9,333	-
Bancolombia S.A.	1	540	-
Bank of America, N.A	1	376	2,453
Bank of China	9	7,448	252
Bank of Communications Co. Ltd.	1	671	-
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	-	91	500
BBVA Bancomer S.A.	-	320	-
China Citic Bank	5	4,301	659
China Construction Bank Corporation	-	284	784
China Merchants Bank	-	186	283
Citibank, N.A. Sri Lanka	-	198	179
Citibank Taiwan Ltd	1	732	213
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	1	613	676
Commerzbank AG	-	221	-
Danske Bank A.S.	-	-	94
Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.	-	-	1,059
Industrial Bank Co., Ltd.	-	-	189
Industrial Comercial Bank of China	-	21	682
ING Bank N.V.	-	-	703
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	-	-	578
Kbc Bank NV	2	1,415	-
Keb Hana Bank	2	1,096	-
Mega International Commercial Bank	-	289	-
Rabobank Nederland	1	694	113
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	-	-	265
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistán)	-	-	115
State Bank of India	1	807	1,080
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	-	-	29,212
Unicredit SPA	-	-	134
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	-	-	35,809
Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi A.S.	-	-	146
Zuercher Kantonalbank	-	-	555
Otros	1	1,013	308
Subtotal	**38**	**32,333**	**79,529**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 18 - BANK OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of obligations with banks is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Borrowings abroad:			
Banco Latinoamericano de exp	56	47,305	39,815
Bank of Nova Scotia Toronto	-	-	21,331
Caixa D'estalvis I Pensions	12	10,517	10,666
Citibank N.A.	-	-	54,785
Corporación Andina de Fomento	-	-	71,189
Kfw Bankengruppe	-	-	8,584
Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufba	106	89,121	90,421
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	-	-	66,152
The Bank of Nova Scotia	100	84,522	67,564
The Toronto Dominion Bank	-	-	36,058
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.	84	70,975	-
Zuercher Kantonalbank	-	-	18,511
Subtotal	**358**	**302,440**	**485,076**
Total	**5,120**	**4,325,079**	**3,593,925**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 19 - DEBT INSTRUMENTS ISSUED AND OTHER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, debt instruments issued and other financial obligations are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt instruments issued:			
Letters of credit	515	435,179	523,304
Ordinary bonds	8,596	7,260,502	7,458,817
Subordinated bonds	1,281	1,082,186	1,024,209
Subtotal	10,392	8,777,867	9,006,330
Other Financial Obligations:			
Obligations public sector	-	-	-
Other local obligations	43	36,039	48,635
Borrowings abroad	-	-	-
Subtotal	43	36,039	48,635
Total	**10,435**	**8,813,906**	**9,054,965**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 19 - DEBT INSTRUMENTS ISSUED AND OTHER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, ordinary and subordinated bonds present the following movements:

			12/31/2021		12/31/2020
			MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1,			**10,043**	**8,483,026**	**7,766,708**
Issuances:					
	U.F. Ordinary Bonds:				
		BESTX70218	-	-	85,039
		BESTX80418	-	-	85,890
	Subordinated Bonds				
		UESTY10419	-	-	28,844
		UESTY20619	36	30,338	-
	Foreign currency Ordinary Bonds:				
		Euro	-	-	101,285
		CHF	-	-	575,122
		JPY	83	69,671	146,806
	Commercial Paper				
		US$	497	419,902	2,113,434
	Total issuances		**616**	**519,911**	**3,136,420**
Maturities:					
	U.F. Ordinary Bonds:				
		BESTA30400	(7)	(6,101)	(5,518)
		BESTK70115	-	-	(84,935)
		BESTO20315	-	-	(56,951)
		BESTO60715	-	-	(86,086)
		BESTO81015	-	-	(57,418)
		BESTQ30516	(105)	(88,518)	-
		BESTQ40616	(106)	(88,851)	-
		BESTQ71016	(108)	(90,277)	-
	Foreign currency Ordinary Bonds:				
		US$	-	-	(766,895)
		JPY	-	-	(217,240)
	U.F. Subordinated Bonds:				
		UEST-A0799	(9)	(8,295)	(7,554)
		UEST-B0603	(6)	(5,343)	(4,875)
		UEST-C0405	(9)	(7,635)	(7,038)
		UEST-D0106	(3)	(2,847)	(2,642)
		UEST-E0806	(4)	(3,487)	(3,230)
		UEST-F0207	(4)	(3,578)	(3,330)
		UEST-I0308	(3)	(2,670)	(2,477)
	Commercial Paper:				
		US$	(1,270)	(1,072,835)	(1,390,708)
	Total maturities		**(1,634)**	**(1,380,437)**	**(2,696,897)**
	Others		852	720,188	276,795
Total			**9,877**	**8,342,688**	**8,483,026**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 19 - DEBT INSTRUMENTS ISSUED AND OTHER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of bonds issued and placed is as follows:

			December 31, 2021				
Money	**Amount Placed in Currency of Origin**	**Amount of Intruments**	**Up to 10 years**	**More than 10 to 20 years**	**More than 20 years**	**Total**	
			MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**
Unidad de Fomento	113,000,000	45	2,881,929	161,319	543,792	3,587,040	4,247
Chilean peso	150,000,000,000	3	152,216	-	-	152,216	180
U.S. dollar	1,450,000,000	4	1,234,925	-	-	1,234,925	1,462
Yen	78,000,000,000	7	496,707	73,065	-	569,772	675
Euro	299,000,000	6	93,135	193,480	-	286,615	339
Swiss franc	475,000,000	4	436,725	-	-	436,725	517
Australian dollar	715,000,000	8	342,485	98,870	-	441,355	523
Hong Kong dollar	1,320,000,000	2	77,967	65,998	-	143,965	170
Colombian peso	300,000,000,000	2	72,967	-	-	72,967	86
Commercial Paper USD	396,040,836	11	334,922	-	-	334,922	397
Subtotal Ordinary bonds		**92**	**6,123,978**	**592,732**	**543,792**	**7,260,502**	**8,596**
Unidad de Fomento	43,500,000	20	331,665	276,013	474,508	1,082,186	1,281
Subtotal Subordinated bonds		**20**	**331,665**	**276,013**	**474,508**	**1,082,186**	**1,281**
Total		**112**	**6,455,643**	**868,745**	**1,018,300**	**8,342,688**	**9,877**

			December 31, 2020			
Money	**Amount Placed in Currency of Origin**	**Amount of Intruments**	**Up to 10 years**	**More than 10 to 20 years**	**More than 20 years**	**Total**
			MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Unidad de Fomento	122,000,000	48	3,000,596	151,560	511,302	3,663,458
Chilean peso	150,000,000,000	3	-	-	152,351	152,351
U.S. dollar	1,450,000,000	4	1,038,100	-	-	1,038,100
Yen	68,000,000,000	6	397,900	68,550	-	466,450
Euro	299,000,000	6	84,961	176,576	-	261,537
Swiss franc	475,000,000	4	379,626	-	-	379,626
Australian dollar	715,000,000	8	283,191	109,678	-	392,869
Hong Kong dollar	1,320,000,000	2	65,854	55,800	-	121,654
Colombian peso	300,000,000,000	2	74,165	-	-	74,165
Commercial Paper USD	1,279,908,641	60	908,607	-	-	908,607
Subtotal Ordinary bonds		**143**	**6,233,000**	**562,164**	**663,653**	**7,458,817**
Unidad de Fomento	42,500,000	19	180,402	274,231	569,576	1,024,209
Subtotal Subordinated bonds		**19**	**180,402**	**274,231**	**569,576**	**1,024,209**
Total		**162**	**6,413,402**	**836,395**	**1,233,229**	**8,483,026**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 20 - PROVISIONS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of "Provisions" is as follows:

a) Provisions

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Employee benefits and remunerations provision	181	152,984	161,675
Provision for dividends (tax benefits)	360	303,948	141,714
Credit risk on contingent loans provision	57	47,851	38,476
Provisions for contingencies (*)	798	674,557	540,508
Country risk provisions	4	3,251	924
Total	**1,400**	**1,182,591**	**883,297**

(*) Includes additional provisions of MCh$ 645,905 as of December 31, 2021 (MCh$ 529,405 as of December 31, 2020).

b) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the movement of provisions is detailed as follows:

	Employee benefits and remunerations	Contingent credit risks	Provisions for contingencies	Other provisions	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Balances at January 1, 2021	161,675	38,476	540,508	142,638	883,297	1,046
Provisions established	62,385	26,883	151,507	307,528	548,303	649
Application of provisions	(36,440)	-	(17,458)	(141,714)	(195,612)	(232)
Provisions released	(34,636)	(17,508)	-	(1,253)	(53,397)	(63)
December 31, 2021	**152,984**	**47,851**	**674,557**	**307,199**	**1,182,591**	**1,400**
Balances at January 1, 2020	146,823	48,511	516,991	168,141	880,466	
Provisions established	64,249	18,476	81,767	143,898	308,390	
Application of provisions	(35,141)	-	(7,324)	(167,019)	(209,484)	
Provisions released	(14,256)	(28,707)	(50,926)	(2,382)	(96,271)	
Other movements	-	196	-	-	196	
December 31, 2020	**161,675**	**38,476**	**540,508**	**142,638**	**883,297**	

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 20 - PROVISIONS (Continued)

c) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of provisions for employee payroll and benefits is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Severance indemnity provision	93	78,956	98,442
Provision for other employee benefits	33	27,632	20,977
Vacation provision	55	46,396	42,256
Total	**181**	**152,984**	**161,675**

d) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of the provision for severance indemnities (Note 29) is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Present value of liabilities at beginning of year	117	98,442	87,550
Increase in provision	24	20,078	30,613
Application of provisions	(11)	(8,676)	(8,298)
Provisions released	(37)	(30,888)	(11,423)
Total	**93**	**78,956**	**98,442**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 20 - PROVISIONS (Continued)

e) Additional provisions

Additional provisions (included under the concept of provisions for contingencies) are established to cover countercyclical adverse effects on the Bank's businesses and concentration risks. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, movements of additional provisions are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1,	627	529,405	503,405
Provision established	138	116,500	72,000
Provisions released	-	-	(46,000)
Closing balance	**765**	**645,905**	**529,405**

NOTE 21 - OTHER LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, "Other liabilities" are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantee deposit (Credit Support Annex)	410	345,917	192,664
Unearned income	279	235,496	133,680
Accounts and notes payable	188	159,152	165,676
Outstanding operations	118	99,757	103,186
Guarantee deposits (COMDER)	15	12,466	78,465
Agreed-upon dividends payable	12	10,295	7,991
Various creditor accounts	8	6,798	2,364
Provisions for payment of leasing insurance premiums	8	6,751	6,437
Provisions for other payment leases	4	3,054	2,304
Other liabilities	7	5,970	26,135
Total	**1,049**	**885,656**	**718,902**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Commitments and responsibilities recorded in sheet memorandum accounts:

The Bank, its New York Branch and Subsidiaries, hold the following balances related to commitments and responsibilities arising from its normal line of business:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Contingent Loans			
Guarantee and deposits:			
Guarantees and deposits in local currency	535	451,557	484,632
Guarantees and deposits in foreign currency	101	85,443	70,945
Confirmed foreign letters of credit	476	401,567	88,212
Issued documented letters of credit	174	147,229	100,329
Performance bonds	1,869	1,579,019	1,388,955
Interbank letters of credit	-	-	-
Immediately available revolving credit facilities	2,119	1,789,685	1,660,394
Amount of committed credits and not placed	-	-	-
Other credit commitments:			
Credits for higher education Law No. 20,027	624	527,251	490,501
Others	484	408,894	382,176
Other contingent credits	-	-	-
Operations by third parties			
Collections:			
Foreign collections	57	48,066	49,961
Local collections	54	45,559	42,618
Placement or sale of financial instruments:			
Placement of securities for public bid	-	-	-
Sale of letters of credit of bank operations	-	-	-
Sales of other instruments	-	-	-
Financial assets transferred to and managed by the Bank:			
Assets assigned to insurance companies	-	-	-
Securitized assets	-	-	-
Other assets assigned to third parties	-	-	-
Third party resources managed by the Bank:			
Financial assets administered on behalf of third parties	-	-	1,429,074
Other assets administered on behalf of third parties	-	-	-
Financial assets acquired	-	-	-
Other assets acquired	-	-	-
Security held in custody			
Securities held in custody of the bank	938	792,349	991,851
Securities held in custody deposited in another entity	3,081	2,602,427	2,790,888
Securities issued by the bank:			
Promissory notes of time deposits	4,515	3,813,959	3,856,813
Letters of credit for sale	1	813	813
Other documents	-	-	-
Commitment			
Guarantees for underwriting operations	-	-	-
Commitments for asset purchases	-	-	-
Total	**15,028**	**12,693,818**	**13,828,162**

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

b) Lawsuits and legal proceedings:

b.1) Normal legal contingencies of the industry:

As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, there are legal actions filed against the Bank and its Subsidiaries in connection with the Bank's own operations. As of December 31, 2021, BancoEstado maintains provisions for legal contingencies amounting to MCh$ 11,269, equivalent to 1,720 cases (MCh$ 6,336 and 617 cases as of December 31, 2020), which are part of the caption "Provisions" in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

b.2) Significant lawsuit contingencies in court:

Lawsuits by the companies "ORINOX SPA, CRYPTOMKT SPA and SURBTC SPA", filed before the Free Competition Tribunals, Case Journals LC-354-2018; LC-350-2018 and LC-349-2018, respectively, all notified in June 2018. The controversy of the three lawsuits are identical and refer to the Bank's unilateral decision to close the current accounts of such companies engaged in the brokerage of bitcoins, considering that this would be an attack on the free and legitimate development of an economic activity. The amount of the aforementioned lawsuits refers to the fines to which the Bank is exposed if it is sanctioned (ORIONX SPA MCh$ 17,114, CRYPTOMKT SPA and SURBTC SPA each for MCh$ 17,028). The lawsuit is currently pending appeal before the Supreme Court.

Lawsuits by the banks "BICE, Security, Internacional, Scotiabank and BBVA" filed before the Free Competition Tribunal between July and October 2017, under journals LC-323-2017, LC-324-2017, LC-325-2017, LC-327-2017 and LC-331-2017, respectively, currently all accumulated under Journal LC-323-2017. In the case of the Banco BICE lawsuit the possible amount is 11,000 Annual Tax Units (UTA) and in the other banks, each amounts to 10,000 UTA. Currently, the cases are in a state of closing arguments, prior to the summons to hear judgment. Pending evidentiary proceedings still exist and one of the banks has requested the abandonment of the case.

Lawsuit by "Constructora INGEVEC" filed before the 29th Civil Court of Santiago under Journal C-25,365-2014, date of notification December 19, 2014. The lawsuit refers to the alleged breach of payment of a contract for the construction of material work of a Real Estate Lease, commissioned by the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Universidad de Chile. The amount of the lawsuit is MCh$ 1,103 and, with respect to its current status, a second instance ruling was issued in favor of the Bank, the counterparty filed an appeal in cassation to this judgment and the appeal in cassation is pending review. The amount of the lawsuit relates to the value in Chilean pesos of the damages that Constructora Ingevec would have suffered as a result of the alleged breach by BancoEstado.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

Lawsuit by "Constructora Atenas SPA et al" filed before the 1st Civil Court of Temuco under Journal C-1354-2020, date of notification October 28, 2020. The lawsuit refers to damages for an alleged breach of a current account contract by the Bank. The amount of the lawsuit is MCh$ 3,424. The amount requested in the lawsuit relates to the value in Chilean pesos of the damages that Constructora Atenas would have suffered as a result of charges of ThCh$ 15,000, which were recorded unilaterally by BancoEstado in the account of this construction company without consulting the plaintiff, which would have resulted in cash flow issues and rejected notes. It is currently at the evidentiary stage, suspended due to a state of constitutional exception, declared by Supreme Decree No. 104 of March 18, 2020 issued by the Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública, and the period in which this is postponed, if applicable.

Lawsuit by "Rodríguez Sepulveda, Álvaro et al", 3rd Civil Court of Santiago under Journal No. C-1998-2021, lawsuit for determination and collection of fees with compensation for damages in an ordinary debt-recovery action on higher-court scale, notified to the Bank on March 25, 2021, filed by the former external attorney Álvaro Rodríguez Sepúlveda and his law firm, requesting determination of his fees for MCh$ 1,388 and moral damages of MCh$ 300. Note that dilatory exceptions were filed, which were rejected. Currently, a conciliation hearing has been held. The notification is pending.

c) Guarantees granted for operations:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, "Guarantees granted for operations" are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets in guarantee CCLV, Bolsa de Comercio	12	9,986	9,938
Shares in guarantee for the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago	42	35,117	64,001
Own portfolio shares	2	1,877	2,333
Total	**56**	**46,980**	**76,272**

BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.:

- **Guarantees on transactions and third-party liability:**

  As set forth in Article No. 58, of Decree in Force of Law No. 251, as of December 31, 2021, the Subsidiary BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A. holds a performance bond that hedges it against possible damages resulting from breaches of the law, regulations and supplementary standards that regulate insurance brokers, and especially when non-compliance originates from acts, errors and omissions by the broker, its representatives, assignees or dependents involved in the brokerage.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

Guarantee information is as follows:

Number	:	12413604.
Amount	:	U.F. 60,000.
Issuer	:	BancoEstado.
Purpose	:	To guarantee any present or future creditors that it may have pursuant to its insurance brokerage operations and for the exclusive purpose of being used under the terms of Article No. 58 D.F.L. No. 251 dated 1931.
Effective	:	Through April 14, 2022.

BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

- **Operating guarantees:**

In order to comply with the obligation of transaction guarantees established in Article No. 30 of Law No. 18,045, Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has purchased insurance policy No. 330-20-01189600 from MAPFRE Seguros Generales for a value of U.F. 20,000, valid from April 22, 2020, to April 22, 2022, with Santiago Stock Exchange as the representative of the beneficiaries of the guarantee.

BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has established a first priority pledge on its share of Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago - Bolsa de Valores, in order to guarantee faithful and timely performance of its obligations owed to that institution. In addition, it has established a second priority pledge in favor of all stockbrokers to secure its obligations with them.

Regarding the Comprehensive Insurance for brokers, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa has purchased one insurance policy, for an amount of US$ 20,000,000, with Orion Seguros Generales S.A., it is valid until January 31, 2022.

On February 15, 2017, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa engaged a guarantee in U.F. issued by Banco Santander Chile, No. 6883, for an amount of U.F. 15,500, to guarantee CORFO faithful performance of the CORFO portfolio, committees and fund management contract and payment of all its labor and social security obligations regarding the contracting party’s workers, effective until February 14, 2022.

On December 29, 2017, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by Banco Santander Chile, No. 3033 of Ch$ 5,026,000, effective through June 30, 2023, to guarantee to the fund, the faithful compliance with the contract for the provision of deposit, custody and collection of securities services and the payment of labor and social obligations to the engaging party’s employees.

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

On December 29, 2017, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by Banco Santander Chile, No. 3034 of Ch$ 20,926,000, effective through June 30, 2023, to guarantee to the CORFO, the faithful compliance with the contract for the provision of deposit, custody and collection of securities services and the payment of labor and social obligations to the engaging party's employees.

On April 8, 2019, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in U.F. issued by BancoEstado, No. 11501156, of U.F. 10,500. To guarantee the faithful compliance with contract No. 1836, SOMA with Banco Central de Chile, effective through April 20, 2020. Because of Chilean domestic contingency, the Central Bank has resolved to void the eighth clause of contract No. 1836, and because of this, the existing performance bond remains in force, until further notice.

On April 30, 2021, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by BancoEstado, No. 12413800, of Ch$ 50,000,000 to guarantee the faithful, timely and correct fulfillment of the obligations of the "Investment Portfolio Management" contract, in no case shall this performance bond will be subject to confirmation by a foreign bank, principal or beneficiary, and is effective through April 20, 2022.

On October 27, 2021, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa engaged a pertformance bond in U.F. issued by Banco de Chile, No. 022455-4 of U.F. 15,500 to guarantee CORFO's faithful compliance with the contract for the administration of CORFO's portfolios, its committees and funds, and the payment of labor and social obligations with the contractor's employees, effective thorugh March 9, 2023.

On November 11, 2021, BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa, engaged a performance bond in Chilean pesos issued by BancoEstado, No. 11977439, of Ch$ 2,120,000, in order to guarantee the faithful and timely compliance with the obligations arising from the brokerage service agreement established for the sale of shares and other securities of the Fisco-Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales, effective through November 11, 2022.

On December 30, 2021, by virtue of the requirements established by the CMF in General Standard No. 363 for the registration of Third Party Portfolio Managers, the Company engaged a performance bond in U.F. issued by BancoEstado, No. 11978801 of U.F. 500,000, effective through December 30, 2022.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos:

- **Operating guarantees:**

  In compliance with Articles No. 226 and No. 227 of Law No. 18,045, Subsidiary BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos, designated BancoEstado as representative of the beneficiaries of the guarantees it has established. The guarantee deposits established are detailed as follows:

	Currency	Amount	Start date	Maturity date
Fondo Mutuo Solvente BancoEstado	U.F.	376,739.56	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo Compromiso BancoEstado	U.F.	100,863.30	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo Conveniencia BancoEstado	U.F.	299,025.08	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Renta Futura	U.F.	15,592.63	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo Protección BancoEstado	U.F.	169,833.03	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Acciones Nacionales	U.F.	10,000.00	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado BNP Paribas Renta Emergente	U.F.	10,000.00	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado BNP Paribas Acciones Desarrolladas	U.F.	10,000.00	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado BNP Paribas Más Renta Bicentenario	U.F.	27,338.69	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Perfil A	U.F.	10,000.00	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Perfil C	U.F.	10,000.00	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Perfil E	U.F.	19,431.45	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Dólar Disponible	U.F.	10,000.00	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Ahorro Corto Plazo	U.F.	29,128.25	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Accesible	U.F.	51,276.35	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Conservador	U.F.	19,782.90	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Verde	U.F.	10,000.00	01/07/2022	01/10/2023
Fondo Mutuo BancoEstado Mi Futuro Moderado	U.F.	10,000.00	01/07/2022	01/10/2023

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 22 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

d) Contingent loans and liabilities:

To satisfy its customers' needs, the Bank assumed several irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities, although these obligations could not be recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, these contain credit risks and are therefore part of the Bank's global risk, as indicated in letter a) of this note.

The table below shows the contractual amounts of transactions that oblige the Bank to grant credits and the amount of the allowances accounts for credit risk assumed:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantees and deposits	636	537,000	555,577
Document-letter of credit	650	548,796	188,541
Performance bonds	1,869	1,579,019	1,388,955
Amounts available for users of credit card	2,119	1,789,685	1,660,394
Amount of committed credits	484	408,894	382,176
Credits for higher education Law No. 20,027	624	527,251	490,501
Provisions established	(57)	(47,851)	(38,476)
Total	**6,325**	**5,342,794**	**4,627,668**

NOTE 23 - EQUITY

a) Share capital

BancoEstado is governed by the Organic Law of Banco del Estado de Chile D.L. No. 2,079 dated 1978, which in its Title I, Articles No. 1 and No. 4 establish the following:

Article 1: Banco del Estado de Chile is an autonomously state-owned company with its own legal status and equity, with an indefinite term, submitted exclusively to the supervision of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero and related with the Government through the Ministerio de Hacienda.

Article 4: The Bank's authorized original capital is Ch$ 4,000,000,000 (four billion Chilean pesos) and will be paid with the funds that it currently has accounted for as capital and reserves in local currency. If those funds are not sufficient to complete the authorized capital, it will be completed with a charge to revaluations or net income produced in future years.

NOTE 23 - EQUITY (Continued)

This capital can be increased by supreme decree, with a prior favorable report from the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

Law No. 20,318 was published on January 2, 2009 and permits the Bank to make an extraordinary capital contribution of US$ 500 million under the conditions indicated in the mentioned Law. In 2009 this additional capital was completed for the equivalent of MCh$ 274,497 leaving current capital at MCh$ 278,497.

On November 8, 2014, Law No. 20,792 as published allowed an extraordinary capital contribution to the Bank of up to US$ 450 million under the conditions indicated in the aforementioned Law. In 2014, part of this additional capital contribution (US$ 250 million) was received equivalent to MCh$ 153,975. In November 2015 the balance of the capital contribution (US$ 200 million) was received, equivalent to MCh$ 142,160, leaving the current capital at MCh$ 574,632.

On November 28, 2019, Law No. 21,187 was published that allowed performing an extraordinary capital contribution to the Bank for up to US$ 500 million under the conditions established in the aforementioned Law. On November 29, 2019, a part of this additional capital contribution (US$ 250 million) was received equivalent to MCh$ 201,575, leaving the capital in the amount of MCh$ 776,207.

On January 27, 2020, the second part of the additional capital (US$ 250 million), equivalent to MCh$ 194,130, was transferred. With this, the current capital amounts to MCh$ 970,337.

b) Distribution of net income:

Profit for 2020:

The 2020 profit of BancoEstado attributable to the ownership of the Bank amounted to MCh$ 141,714. His Excellency the President of the Republic could, upon proposal of the Board of Directors of the Bank, allocate all or a portion of the income for the year to government benefit, as established in the Organic Law of BancoEstado.

BancoEstado constituted a provision for distribution of the minimum income to government benefit equivalent to 100.0% of the income for the year, as established in its accounting policies.

On May 28, 2021, the Ministerio de Hacienda decided to send for processing the Supreme Decree that allocates to Government coffers the amount of MCh$ 70,857, related to 50% of the net profit for the 2020. On August 30, 2021, this payment was sent to the Tesorería General de la República.

Profit for 2021:

BancoEstado’s profit, for the year 2021, attributable to the Bank’s ownership amounted to MCh$ 364,739.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 23 - EQUITY (Continued)

BancoEstado made a provision for minimum profit distribution to tax benefit equivalent to 83.33% of the profit for the year, in accordance with its accounting policies.

c) Reserves:

Corresponds to balances that mainly come from the capitalization of net income from previous years, adjustments from the first-time adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards, in accordance with the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, in its Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, and the Instructions concerning what is to be recognized in reserves. Additionally, actuarial gains and losses are recognized in reserves in accordance with IAS 19.

d) Valuation accounts:

They consist of the following concepts:

- Financial investments available for sale, which corresponds to the mark to market adjustments, until the investment is sold/disposed of or there is a need to make provisions for impairment. This information is presented net of taxes.

- Cash flow hedge, the effect on equity of a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability. They are presented net of income tax in accordance with Law No. 20,544 of 2011.

- Foreign currency exchange difference corresponds to the effect of translating the Financial Statements of the New York Branch, whose functional currency is the United States dollars, to the functional currency of the Bank's parent company, in Chilean pesos.

  As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the reconciliation of this caption, as a separate component of equity is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1,	(3)	(2,412)	(3,544)
Net exchange differences on translation foreign operation	4	3,113	1,132
Total	**1**	**701**	**(2,412)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 23 - EQUITY (Continued)

e) Non-controlling interest:

The detail by consolidated company of the balance of the non-controlling interest as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, included in the equity table, is presented as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Non-controlling interest in BancoEstado Corredora de Seguros S.A.			
MetLife Chile Inversiones Limitada (49.90%)	2	1,815	4,042
Non-controlling interest in BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos			
BNP Paribas Asset Management (49.99%)	4	3,170	3,089
Total non-controlling interests	**6**	**4,985**	**7,131**

The following are the amounts of the interests in profit or loss as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 of the non-controlling interest that are not included in consolidation:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Non-controlling interest in BancoEstado Corredora de Seguros S.A.			
MetLife Chile Inversiones Limitada (49.90%)	11	9,256	9,213
Non-controlling interest in BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos			
BNP Paribas Asset Management (49.99%)	4	3,463	3,351
Total non-controlling interests	**15**	**12,719**	**12,564**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 24 - INTEREST AND INDEXATION INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of "Interest and indexation income" is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,						
	2021				2020		
	Interest MCh$	Inflation-Indexation MCh$	Total MCh$	Total MUS$	Interest MCh$	Inflation-Indexation MCh$	Total MCh$
Normal Portfolio							
Repurchase agreements	4,816	-	4,816	6	6,039	-	6,039
Loans to banks	5,714	-	5,714	7	12,640	-	12,640
Commercial loans	540,212	279,214	819,426	970	605,467	114,540	720,007
Mortgage loans	401,532	682,283	1,083,815	1,283	408,493	270,670	679,163
Consumer loans	271,639	-	271,639	322	291,397	-	291,397
Investment instruments	113,809	49,078	162,887	193	75,630	15,447	91,077
Hedging income	-	(29,383)	(29,383)	(35)	-	(16,359)	(16,359)
Other interest and indexation income	41,470	3,255	44,725	52	22,675	2,720	25,395
Subtotal	1,379,192	984,447	2,363,639	2,798	1,422,341	387,018	1,809,359
Impaired Portfolio							
Recovery of interest and indexation							
Commercial loans	2,466	520	2,986	4	2,377	226	2,603
Mortgage loans	4,367	2,259	6,626	8	5,162	2,167	7,329
Consumer loans	1,783	-	1,783	2	2,255	-	2,255
Investment instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other interest and indexation income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	8,616	2,779	11,395	14	9,794	2,393	12,187
Total interest and indexation income	**1,387,808**	**987,226**	**2,375,034**	**2,812**	**1,432,135**	**389,411**	**1,821,546**

	For the years ended December 31,						
	2021				2020		
Impaired portfolio with suspended interest	**Interest MCh$**	**Inflation-Indexation MCh$**	**Total MCh$**	**Total MUS$**	**Interest MCh$**	**Inflation-Indexation MCh$**	**Total MCh$**
Commercial loans	117,554	56,838	174,392	207	102,303	33,952	136,255
Mortgage loans	21,247	24,538	45,785	54	12,891	7,572	20,463
Consumer loans	259	41	300	-	14	10	24
Investment instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**139,060**	**81,417**	**220,477**	**261**	**115,208**	**41,534**	**156,742**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 24 - INTEREST AND INDEXATION INCOME AND EXPENSES (Continued)

b) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of "Interest and indexation expenses" is as follows:

Concept	For the years ended December 31, 2021				2020		
	Expenses				Expenses		
	Interest MCh$	Inflation-Indexation MCh$	Total MCh$	Total MUS$	Interest MCh$	Inflation-Indexation MCh$	Total MCh$
Demand deposits	16,796	202	16,998	20	14,962	1	14,963
Repurchase agreements	13,050	-	13,050	15	4,407	-	4,407
Time and demand deposits	71,539	298,243	369,782	438	141,563	84,242	225,805
Liabilities with banks	21,322	-	21,322	25	26,709	-	26,709
Issued debt instruments	226,291	325,012	551,303	653	248,890	138,299	387,189
Lease agreements	1,361	-	1,361	2	1,868	-	1,868
Hedging income	149,919	-	149,919	177	42,876	-	42,876
Other interest and indexation expenses	476	15	491	1	1,223	-	1,223
Total interest and inflation-indexation expenses	**500,754**	**623,472**	**1,124,226**	**1,331**	**482,498**	**222,542**	**705,040**

NOTE 25 - FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of this caption is as follows:

Concept	12/31/2021 MUS$	12/31/2021 MCh$	12/31/2020 MCh$
a) Fees and commission income			
Commissions for lines of credit and overdraft	3	2,142	2,075
Commissions for guarantees and letters of credit	18	15,024	11,353
Commissions for card services	285	240,512	149,715
Commissions for account management	145	122,769	99,730
Commissions for collections and payments	272	229,722	186,198
Commissions for trading and management of securities	37	30,812	22,644
Commissions for investments in mutual funds and others	20	17,240	16,349
Compensations for trading of insurance policies	43	36,448	36,698
Other compensations for services rendered	21	17,762	19,985
Other commissions earned	6	5,015	4,031
Total fees and commission income	**850**	**717,446**	**548,778**
b) Fees and commission expense			
Fees for card operation services	73	61,527	46,817
Commissions for operation of securities	53	44,430	41,812
Commissions for interbank transactions	81	68,218	60,086
Commissions for using ATMs	4	3,795	3,894
Commissions CCA	82	69,429	39,444
Other commissions paid	22	18,378	15,688
Total fees and commission expense	**315**	**265,777**	**207,741**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 26 – NET (LOSS) GAIN FROM FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of "Net (loss) gain from financial operations" is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Trading portfolio	6	5,422	41,548
Derivative contracts	(208)	(176,069)	(63,783)
Portfolio available for sale	(14)	(12,138)	41,294
Sale of loan portfolio	37	31,447	40,621
Gain on factoring operations	8	7,055	10,617
Others	1	676	2,307
Net (loss) gain income from financial operations	**(170)**	**(143,607)**	**72,604**

NOTE 27 - NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of "Net foreign exchange gain", is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Exchange difference			
Gain on exchange difference	11	9,630	149,368
Loss on exchange difference	(91)	(77,113)	(502)
Subtotal	(80)	(67,483)	148,866
Indexed in foreign currency			
Gain on for assets indexed in foreign currency	17	14,367	(4,773)
Gain (loss) gain on for liabilities indexed in foreign currency	-	-	-
Subtotal	17	14,367	(4,773)
Hedging income			
Gain (loss) gain on asset hedging	-	-	-
Gain on liability hedging	406	342,623	(74,295)
Subtotal	406	342,623	(74,295)
Net foreign exchange gain	**343**	**289,507**	**69,798**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 28 - PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

Movements recorded during 2021 and 2020, changes recorded in net income related to provisions and impairment are detailed as follows:

12/31/2021	**Loans and advance to banks**	**Loans and accounts receivable from customers**			**Contingent credits**	**Total**	
		Commercial loans	**Mortgages loans**	**Consumer loans**			
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MUS$**
Provisioning							
- Individual provisions	(4,519)	(101,554)	-	-	(19,022)	(125,095)	(148)
- Collective provisions	-	(132,831)	(22,383)	(78,852)	(7,861)	(241,927)	(286)
- Additional provisions	-	(41,500)	-	(75,000)	-	(116,500)	(138)
Provisions established	(4,519)	(275,885)	(22,383)	(153,852)	(26,883)	(483,522)	(572)
Release of provisions							
- Individual provisions	5,164	48,081	-	-	13,456	66,701	79
- Collective provisions	-	59,800	20,570	8,852	4,052	93,274	110
- Additional provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions released	5,164	107,881	20,570	8,852	17,508	159,975	189
Recovery of written-off assets	-	38,985	14,179	36,591	-	89,755	106
Subtotal	**645**	**(129,019)**	**12,366**	**(108,409)**	**(9,375)**	**(233,792)**	**(277)**
Provisions for deductible of guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19						(23,848)	(28)
Provision for loan losses						**(257,640)**	**(305)**

12/31/2020	**Loans and advance to banks**	**Loans and accounts receivable from customers**			**Contingent credits**	**Total**
		Commercial loans	**Mortgages loans**	**Consumer loans**		
	MCh$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Provisioning						
- Individual provisions	(3,737)	(189,112)	-	-	(11,351)	(204,200)
- Collective provisions	-	(232,877)	(35,896)	(126,383)	(7,125)	(402,281)
- Additional provisions	-	(72,000)	-	-	-	(72,000)
Provisions established	(3,737)	(493,989)	(35,896)	(126,383)	(18,476)	(678,481)
Release of provisions						
- Individual provisions	4,740	67,125	-	-	25,905	97,770
- Collective provisions	-	89,547	6,199	18,383	2,802	116,931
- Additional provisions	-	21,000	25,000	-	-	46,000
Provisions released	4,740	177,672	31,199	18,383	28,707	260,701
Recovery of written-off assets	-	28,289	12,302	30,020	-	70,611
Provision for loan losses	**1,003**	**(288,028)**	**7,605**	**(77,980)**	**10,231**	**(347,169)**
Provisions for deductible of guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19						(22,432)
Provision for loan losses						**(369,601)**

In Management's opinion, provisions made for credit risk and impairment losses cover all possible losses that may arise from not recovering assets according to the background information analyzed by the Bank, New York Branch and Subsidiaries.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 29 - PERSONNEL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

a) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, “Personnel salaries and expenses” is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Personnel remunerations	433	365,713	355,439
Bonuses or other benefits	56	47,204	34,712
Severance indemnity	20	17,247	14,256
Training expenses	3	2,131	2,394
Welfare expenses	33	27,969	25,862
Other personnel expenses	32	27,060	26,005
Total	**577**	**487,324**	**458,668**

b) Employee benefits plans:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank and Subsidiaries maintain the following employee benefits:

Accrued vacations:

The annual cost of employee vacations and employee benefits is recognized on an accrual basis.

Short-term benefits:

The existence of short-term benefits (current expense) is primarily based on incentives for meeting commercial objectives and achieving operational efficiency. These benefits are:

- Individual performance bonus: Each employee is granted an amount of money based on the fulfillment of the Bank’s objectives, the individual’s goals and the employee’s salary.

- Corporate bonus: Defines a percentage of the Bank’s monthly payroll to be distributed equally to all the Bank’s employees. It is based on the fulfillment of commercial objectives and operational efficiency.

NOTE 29 - PERSONNEL SALARIES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

Long-term benefits:

Long-term benefits correspond to those benefits granted by the Bank according to Law and/or the existence of obligations derived from the current Collective Bargaining Agreement.

The methodology used to determine the provision for all employees uses actuarial assumptions that consider variables such as turnover rates, mortality rates, salary increases, probability of the use of the benefit according to the valuation method referred to as Valuation Method of Accrued Benefits or Accrued Cost of the Benefit. This methodology is established in IAS 19.

The benefits are the following:

- Years of service: Applies to all of the Banks's employees are affected (these benefits do not consider Area Managers and Assistant Managers). It is estimated that. The Bank estimates that employees will continue to work until their retirement age (67 years for men and women) and therefore constitutes provisions according to the probability of resignation, death, dismissal and retirement during the employees' professional life at the Bank. The benefits are determined according to current legal regulations and the Union Contract.

- Prizes for years of service: Applies to all of the Bank's employees. This prize for years with the Company grants a percentage of salary to each milestone, including 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 years of service.

- Retirement savings: Applies to all of the Company's employees with indefinite-duration contracts who joined the company after August 14, 1981 and are not affiliated to the unemployment insurance established by Law No. 19,728. This benefit establishes a retirement savings program in the form of self-insurance, in order to provide a salary plus bonus of a maximum of U.F. 90 for each 36 months of contribution to the program.

- Retirement savings 2.0: The program is aimed at:
    - Employees with an indefinite duration contract at October 1, 2019, who, having paid contributions into an unemployment insurance, have ceased to pay contributions into such insurance, because they have completed 11 years of contributions in the Bank, as provided for in Article No. 9 of Law No. 19,728; and
    - The employees paying contributions into the unemployment insurance, who, during the term of the collective bargaining agreement (from December 1, 2021 to March 31, 2024), complete the 11 years of contributions paid into the mentioned insurance in the Bank, as stipulated in Article No. 9 of Law No. 19,728.

NOTE 29 - PERSONNEL SALARIES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

This benefit is a means of encouraging employees to save for their pension via a voluntary and shared savings program, which will contribute a wage plus bonus with a cap of U.F. 90 for every 36 months of actual, continuous contributions paid into that program.

- Additional benefits for retirement plan: Applies to all of the Company's employees included in the plan established by the collective bargaining agreement. It is an early and voluntary retirement plan for all workers between 55 and 60 years; and between 58 and 64 years whose compensation increases by a percentage according to age range and the hiring date. The benefits that can be provisioned refer to healthcare plans and life insurance for a year of 24 months, as well as education scholarships during the current school year (preschool, elementary school, high school and university) for school-aged children.

Actuarial Assumptions:

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the abovementioned long-term commitments according to IFRS are the following:

- Mortality and disability: Uses the RV-2014 Mortality Chart of the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

- Turnover rates (resignations and company's needs): Calculated based on the historical values registered in BancoEstado and Subsidiaries, which records events which occurred between 2016 and 2020.

- Discount rate: Determined based on the BCU (Central Bank of Chile bond rate in UF) at 5, 10 and 20 years plus a spread equivalent to the cost over the rate indicated, of high quality corporate bonds or debentures issued. At December 31, 2021 the actual annual discount rates used amount to 2.55%, 2.92% and 3.17%, respectively (-0.90%, 0.28% and 0.51% at December 31, 2020).

- Salary increase: Historical estimates of an annual rate of 2.17%, as calculated based on increases recorded between years 2016 and 2020.

- Retirement age: According to determinations by the Bank's Administration, 67 years for men and women.

The prepayment of employee benefits does not exist in the practice of the organization.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 29 - PERSONNEL SALARIES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the movements in actuarial allowances are as follows:

	Indemnity for years of service	Prizes for years of service	Retirement savings	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Initial value of obligation at January 1, 2020	64,398	14,883	8,269	87,550	
Benefits paid during the year	(1,162)	(1,575)	(938)	(3,675)	
Services cost during current year	2,675	94	84	2,853	
Interest cost	2,402	546	303	3,251	
Actuarial profits and losses (*)					
Assumptions	4,674	796	743	6,213	
Experience	(1,055)	1,762	1,543	2,250	
Obligation as of December 31, 2020	**71,932**	**16,506**	**10,004**	**98,442**	
Initial value of obligation at January 1, 2021	71,932	16,506	10,004	98,442	117
Benefits paid during the year	(2,340)	(1,553)	(553)	(4,446)	(5)
Services cost during current year	1,681	84	64	1,829	2
Interest cost	2,164	490	296	2,950	3
Actuarial profits and losses (*)					
Assumptions	(19,712)	(3,348)	(3,045)	(26,105)	(31)
Experience	1,003	3,741	1,542	6,286	7
Obligation as of December 31, 2021	**54,728**	**15,920**	**8,308**	**78,956**	**93**

(*) For employee benefits, the Bank recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the year and in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, a credit of MCh$ 7,039 net of deferred taxes as of December 31, 2021 (debit of MCh$ 1,913 as of December 31, 2020, net of deferred taxes), due to the application of IAS 19.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 30 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of "Administrative expenses" is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Administrative expenses	**127**	**106,923**	**108,510**
Maintenance and repair of property, plant, equipment	8	7,033	7,110
Insurance premiums	6	5,390	5,012
Office supplies	8	6,673	6,925
IT and communication expenses	41	34,953	34,921
Lighting, heating and other services	8	6,774	6,622
Securities services	20	16,543	11,218
Employees' representation expenses and travel costs	4	2,959	2,230
Court and notary costs	-	118	257
Other services	3	2,186	3,247
Fees for audit of financial statements	1	523	518
Fines applied by agencies	-	36	231
Short-term leases	1	1,057	1,368
Low value leases	-	43	173
Other property rentals	9	7,248	6,865
Other administrative expenses	18	15,387	21,813
Subcontracted services	**183**	**154,204**	**126,857**
Rendering of services paid to companies	122	102,548	83,218
External personnel expenses	8	6,919	8,213
Administration and maintenance of automatic teller machines	8	6,563	11,932
Others	45	38,174	23,494
Board of Directors' expenses	**-**	**330**	**294**
Directors' remunerations	-	329	292
Other expenses of the Board of Directors	-	1	2
Advertising	**11**	**9,638**	**8,737**
Taxes, property tax and contributions	**25**	**21,415**	**22,550**
Property taxes	4	3,476	2,751
Licenses	2	1,334	1,220
Other taxes	5	4,424	6,773
Contributions to CMF	14	12,181	11,806
Total	**346**	**292,510**	**266,948**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 31 - DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT

a) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounts corresponding to debit to income for depreciation, amortization and impairment are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Depreciation and amortization			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	56	46,617	46,098
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	38	32,222	75,158
Depreciation of right-of-use Assets	14	11,968	13,165
Impairment	-	-	-
Total	**108**	**90,807**	**134,421**

b) The reconciliation between carrying amounts as of January 1 and the balance as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Concept	Depreciation, amortization and impairment								
	12/31/2021					12/31/2020			
	Property, plant and equipment MCh$	Intangible assets MCh$	Right-of-use Assets MCh$	Total MCh$	Total MUS$	Property, plant and equipment MCh$	Intangible assets MCh$	Right-of-use Assets MCh$	Total MCh$
Balances as of January 1,	257,075	222,687	39,597	519,359	615	280,419	147,548	27,797	455,764
Charges for depreciation, amortization and impairment for the period	46,617	32,222	11,968	90,807	108	46,098	75,158	13,165	134,421
Withdrawals / disposals	(9,965)	(2,374)	(2,404)	(14,743)	(18)	(68,979)	-	(1,716)	(70,695)
Reclasification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(394)	73	240	(81)	-	(463)	(19)	351	(131)
Balances rollforward as of	**293,333**	**252,608**	**49,401**	**595,342**	**705**	**257,075**	**222,687**	**39,597**	**519,359**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 32 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) Other operating income:

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the detail of "Other operating income" is as follows:

Concept	12/31/2021 MUS$	12/31/2021 MCh$	12/31/2020 MCh$
Income from assets received in lieu of payment			
Gain on sale of assets received in lieu of payment	-	331	397
Subtotal	-	331	397
Release of provisions for contingencies			
Country risk provision	-	-	198
Subtotal	-	-	198
Other income			
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	44	-
Income from communications received - swift system	3	2,447	2,170
Regulatory compliance credit	-	411	370
Income from sales over foreclosed assets	-	9	172
Assignment of clients to external appraisers	2	1,888	3,380
Insurrance reimbursement	-	325	325
Surplus from unemployment and labor disability insurance policies	-	129	199
Expenses recovery	1	437	268
Subsidy from new basic housing	-	58	-
Several recoveries	22	18,359	7,618
Income from payment adjustment	1	1,005	533
Fines to suppliers	1	377	305
Debit card for international use	7	5,655	2,561
Results from sale of assets	-	-	6,543
Income by alliance - brands	25	21,222	-
Other income	7	5,696	142
Subtotal	69	58,062	24,586
Total	**69**	**58,393**	**25,181**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 32 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Continued)

b) Other operating expenses:

During years 2021 and 2020, the detail of "Other operating expenses" is as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Provisions and expenses from assets received in lieu of payment			
Provisions for assets received in lieu of payment	-	23	605
Write-offs of assets received in lieu of payment	4	3,758	2,357
Maintenance expenses of assets received in lieu of payment	-	37	56
Subtotal	4	3,818	3,018
Provisions for contingencies			
Provisions for country risk	3	2,327	-
Other contingency provisions	32	27,260	4,850
Subtotal	35	29,587	4,850
Other expenses			
Loss on sale of plant, property and equipment	-	11	17
Corrections of credit cards	-	-	6,687
Adjustment of payment or collection from prior year	1	492	427
Various write offs	20	16,722	8,406
Expenses from renegotiation of mortgage loan portfolio	-	189	128
Losses from failures in systems and processes	5	4,594	1,404
Losses from theft and robbery	-	272	1,135
Losses from operational fraud	41	34,274	48,922
Losses due to customer complaints	-	29	135
Credit card reward program	-	-	566
Loss to damage to assets	1	1,203	1,688
Interest and inflaton-indexation lease operations	2	1,694	1,058
Technology services received	6	4,713	2,113
Other expenses	4	2,858	828
Subtotal	80	67,051	73,514
Total	**119**	**100,456**	**81,382**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 33 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In accordance with the provisions of the General Banking Law and the instructions set forth by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, individuals or legal entities are considered to be associated when they are involved in the ownership or management of the institution directly or indirectly through third parties.

a) Group entities (consolidated in these Financial Statements)

Company and/or foreign Branch	12/31/2021 Direct	12/31/2021 Indirect	12/31/2021 Total	12/31/2020 Direct	12/31/2020 Indirect	12/31/2020 Total
BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	99.9996%	-	99.9996%	99.9996%	-	99.9996%
BancoEstado Corredores de Seguros S.A.	50.1000%	-	50.1000%	50.1000%	-	50.1000%
BancoEstado Servicios de Cobranza S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
BancoEstado S.A. Administradora General de Fondos	50.0100%	-	50.0100%	50.0100%	-	50.0100%
BancoEstado Contacto 24 Horas S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
BancoEstado Microempresas S.A. Asesorías Financieras	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
Sociedad de Servicios Transaccionales Caja Vecina S.A.	99.8494%	0.1506%	100.0000%	99.8494%	0.1506%	100.0000%
BancoEstado Centro de Servicios S.A.	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%	99.9000%	0.1000%	100.0000%
Red Global S.A.	99.9999%	0.0001%	100.0000%	99.9999%	0.0001%	100.0000%
BancoEstado - Sucursal New York	100.0000%	-	100.0000%	100.0000%	-	100.0000%

b) Related party loans

Loans and receivables, contingent loans and assets related to instruments held for trading and held for investment with related parties are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021 Productive Companies MUS$	12/31/2021 Productive Companies MCh$	12/31/2021 Investment Companies MUS$	12/31/2021 Investment Companies MCh$	12/31/2021 Natural Persons MUS$	12/31/2021 Natural Persons MCh$	12/31/2020 Productive Companies MCh$	12/31/2020 Investment Companies MCh$	12/31/2020 Natural Persons MCh$
Loans and receivables									
Commercial loans	4	3,205	7	5,456	3	2,876	4,392	433	2,536
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	19	15,777	-	-	12,904
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-	2	1,771	-	-	1,590
Gross loans	4	3,205	7	5,456	24	20,424	4,392	433	17,030
Allowance for loan losses	-	(47)	(1)	(445)	-	(114)	(38)	-	(125)
Loans, net	**4**	**3,158**	**6**	**5,011**	**24**	**20,310**	**4,354**	**433**	**16,905**
Contingent credits:									
Total contingent credits	-	336	52	43,609	2	1,597	7	28,962	1,382
Allowance for contingent loans	-	(18)	(2)	(1,239)	-	(7)	-	(76)	(6)
Contingent loans, net	**-**	**318**	**50**	**42,370**	**2**	**1,590**	**7**	**28,886**	**1,376**
Acquired instruments:									
For negotiation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 33 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

c) Other assets and liabilities with related parties

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Assets			
Other Assets	-	17	19
Liabilities			
Demand deposits	56	47,609	46,044
Deposits and other loans	36	30,403	162,770
Other liabilities	-	93	75

d) Income or expenses from transaction with related parties

Type of income or expense	12/31/2021				12/31/2020	
	Income		**Expenses**		**Income**	**Expenses**
	MUS$	**MCh$**	**MUS$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Interest and inflation-indexation income (expense)	4	3,425	-	(31)	2,591	(208)
Income (expense) from commissions and services	1	377	-	-	369	(72)
Income (loss) from trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income (loss) from other financial transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	130	-	(2)	40	-
Expenses from operational support	-	-	(1)	(759)	-	(841)
Other expenses	-	-	-	(28)	-	(26)
Total	**5**	**3,932**	**(1)**	**(820)**	**3,000**	**(1,147)**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 33 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

e) Contracts with related parties

Related parties	12/31/2021 Type of Contract	12/31/2020 Type of Contract
1) Contracts over U.F. 1,000		
Operadora de Tarjetas de Crédito Nexus S.A.	Back office services	Back office services
Sociedad Operadora Camara Compensación Pago Alto Valor S.A.	-	Compensation chamber service
Isapre Fundación	Lease of office	Lease of office
Transbank S.A.	Commission fee	-
2) Contracts less than U.F. 1,000		
Transbank S.A.	-	Commission fee
Fundación Asistencial y de Salud	Lease of office	Lease of office

f) Payments to the Board of Directors and key management employees

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, remuneration received by key Management employees is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Short term benefits to employees	5	4,533	4,657
Staff severance indemnities	-	157	119
Total	**5**	**4,690**	**4,776**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 33 - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

g) Key employees

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank's key personnel is composed of the following:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Position	**Number of executives**	**Number of executives**
Chairman	1	1
Vice President	1	1
Director	4	4
Labor Director	2	2
General Manager	1	1
Chief Attorney	1	1
Controller	1	1
Area Managers	9	12
General Managers of Subsidiaries	9	9
Total	**29**	**32**

h) Transactions with key employees and their related parties

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank has performed transactions with key employees and their related parties, whose results are detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020
	Amounts of transactions of key executives and related parties		Amounts of transactions of executives and related parties
	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$
Credit cards and other services	-	7	-
Portfolio management	-	19	21
Others	-	5	4
Total	**-**	**31**	**25**

NOTE 34 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE

The fair value is the price that would be received for selling an asset or paid for transferring a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. For financial instruments with no market prices available, fair values have been calculated using current values and other valuation techniques. Such techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions adopted, including discount rates. In this respect, the fair value estimates of certain financial assets and liabilities may not be justified compared to independent markets and, in several cases, may not be performed in the immediate allocation.

In addition, fair value estimates presented below are not intended to estimate gains generated by the Bank’s business or future business activities and; accordingly do not represent the Bank’s value as a going concern.

Fair value estimate methods for financial instruments are detailed as follows:

a) Cash and deposits in banks:

The carrying amount of cash and bank deposits approximates its fair value due to its short-term nature.

b) Transactions in the course of collection (assets and liabilities):

The carrying amount of transactions subject to foreign currency exchange approximates its estimated value due to its short-term nature.

c) Financial investments and bonds issued:

The estimated fair value of financial instruments was determined using market values or quoted prices in the financial instrument market with similar characteristics.

d) Loans and receivables from customers, loans and advances to banks, deposits and other obligations, letters of credit issued, repurchase agreements and securities loans and other debts:

The fair values of these financial instruments are estimated using the analysis of discounted cash flows, derived from the settlement of contractual cash flows for each of them, at a market discount rate, which considers credit risk, when applicable.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 34 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE (Continued)

e) Financial derivative contracts:

The fair value of derivatives represents the estimated amount that the Bank and Subsidiaries expect to receive or pay to rescind the contracts or agreements currently effective, considering the market values of financial variables (interest rates for debt securities and swap curve yields, spot prices and option volatility), and curve construction models and discount interest rates. In this respect, during 2020 and making use of the implementation of the Murex system, the following were accessed new discount methodologies effective in international markets with respect to derivatives were available for the Bank, which are aligned with the new way of operating in interbank markets (operations fully guaranteed by collateral in US$ for the equivalent amount of the net value of the operations, and this amount paid at the OIS interest rate by the recipient of the collateral).

Additionally, the Bank is in the process of updating the value adjustments referred to as XVAs, which include the adjustment for counterparty risk (credit valuation adjustment, CVA) and the cost of funding for establishing a collateral (Funding Value Adjustment, FVA). Regarding the former, at the end of 2020, a change was made in the calculation methodology, changing from fixed values obtained from tables issued by the CMF in relation to standards for provisions to values of expected losses obtained from market credit spreads according to the credit rating of the counterparties. The amount of the FVA adjustment as not been estimated, however, it is estimated to be implemented during 2022.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the estimated fair value of these financial instruments is detailed as follows:

	12/31/2021				12/31/2020	
	Carrying amount		Estimated fair value		Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	3,687	3,114,237	3,687	3,114,237	15,995,857	15,995,857
Transactions in the course of collection	342	288,601	342	288,601	174,045	174,045
Financial assets held for trading	1,312	1,107,919	1,312	1,107,919	1,178,041	1,178,041
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	210	177,459	209	176,713	60,401	60,387
Financial derivative contracts	2,650	2,238,110	2,650	2,238,110	1,722,258	1,722,258
Loans and advances to banks, net	947	800,190	948	800,732	622,440	601,046
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	32,410	27,376,418	36,913	31,180,076	25,818,727	32,716,183
Financial investments available for sale	18,800	15,880,104	18,800	15,880,104	4,898,012	4,898,012
Financial investments held to maturity	12	10,463	12	10,183	13,812	14,473
Total	**60,370**	**50,993,501**	**64,873**	**54,796,675**	**50,483,593**	**57,360,302**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 34 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE (Continued)

	12/31/2021				12/31/2020	
	Carrying amount		Estimated fair value		Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Liabilities						
Current accounts and other demand deposits	20,441	17,266,431	20,441	17,266,431	16,938,302	16,938,302
Transactions in the course of payment	325	274,437	325	274,437	768,319	768,319
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	1,317	1,112,794	1,317	1,112,603	824,293	824,226
Times deposits and savings account	17,773	15,012,176	16,350	13,810,726	16,219,011	16,034,505
Financial derivative contracts	2,184	1,844,592	2,184	1,844,592	1,777,361	1,777,361
Obligations with banks	5,120	4,325,079	5,117	4,321,870	3,593,925	3,598,949
Debt instruments issued	10,392	8,777,867	9,898	8,361,096	9,006,330	9,314,072
Other financial obligations	43	36,039	5	4,282	48,635	25,641
Total	**57,595**	**48,649,415**	**55,637**	**46,996,037**	**49,176,176**	**49,281,375**

"Loans and advances to banks" and "Loans and accounts receivable from customers" are valued using market rates, subtracting credit risk provisions, if applicable.

Determining fair value and hierarchy

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives top priority to unadjusted prices quoted in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements that include significant unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of fair value hierarchy are detailed as follows:

- Level 1: fair value measurements using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, for which the Bank has the ability to access at the measurement date. For these instruments there are observable market prices (internal rate of return, stock price, etc.), so no assumptions are needed to value.

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These categories include:

    a) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active.
    b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.
    c) Inputs other than the quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
    d) Inputs corroborated by the market.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 34 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE (Continued)

The assets and liabilities classified in this level, correspond to financial instruments whose rates or quoted prices are obtained from market prices with the application of a model.

- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In this case, BancoEstado applies models recognized and validated in the financial industry to value financial instruments. With regard to debt instruments (IRF) and financial brokerage instruments (IIF), these are valued, applying the model developed by DICTUC S.A., a subsidiary of Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, which consists of valuing instruments in the portfolio with actual transaction prices. Should there be no prices for a specific instrument, the price reference model is applied, based on all information available on transactions for the day and all historical information recorded in the Santiago Stock Exchange.

For derivative instruments, the methodology applied relates to currency rate factors obtained from valid market sources modelled using models widely used in the financial system, from which the daily periodicity rate curve for each currency, term and market where the Bank operates, is obtained.

The table below shows assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	12/31/2021 Fair value measurements							
	Total		Prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1)		Other significant observable input (level 2)		Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$
Assets								
Financial assets held for trading	1,312	1,107,919	342	288,932	970	818,987	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	2,650	2,238,110	-	-	2,650	2,238,110	-	-
Financial investments available for sale	18,800	15,880,104	11,296	9,541,274	7,504	6,338,830	-	-
Total	**22,762**	**19,226,133**	**11,638**	**9,830,206**	**11,124**	**9,395,927**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities								
Financial derivative contracts	2,184	1,844,592	-	-	2,184	1,844,592	-	-
Total	**2,184**	**1,844,592**	**-**	**-**	**2,184**	**1,844,592**	**-**	**-**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 34 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE (Continued)

	12/31/2020 Fair value measurements			
	Total MCh$	Prices in active markets for identical (level 1) MCh$	Other significant observable input (level 2) MCh$	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) MCh$
Assets				
Financial assets held for trading	1,178,041	474,279	703,762	-
Financial derivative contracts	1,722,258	-	1,722,258	-
Financial investments available for sale	4,898,012	2,353,197	2,544,815	-
Total	**7,798,311**	**2,827,476**	**4,970,835**	**-**
Liabilities				
Financial derivative contracts	1,777,361	-	1,777,361	-
Total	**1,777,361**	**-**	**1,777,361**	**-**

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank performed transfers between the fair value 1 and 2 hierarchy levels. For transfers to Level 1, the Bank considered the prices generated from market transactions for identical assets, not requiring the use of assumptions for their valuation. Transfers to Level 2 relate to instruments valued considering market information instead of market transactions, because the information was not available at the measurement date.

The transfers of levels are detailed as follows:

Assets

Level 1

	Financial assets held for trading MCh$	Financial derivative contracts MCh$	Financial investments available for sale MCh$	Total MCh$
Balance as of January 01, 2021	474,279	-	2,353,197	2,827,476
Changes in level 1 (*)	(179,994)	-	7,374,240	7,194,246
Transfers of levels:				
- From level 2	-	-	10,250	10,250
- To level 2	(5,353)	-	(196,413)	(201,766)
Balance as of December 31, 2021 MCh$	**288,932**	**-**	**9,541,274**	**9,830,206**
Balance as of December 31, 2021 MUS$	**342**	**-**	**11,296**	**11,638**
Balance as of January 01, 2020	480,751	-	3,261,264	3,742,015
Changes in level 1 (*)	(4,247)	-	(1,048,170)	(1,052,417)
Transfers of levels:				
- From level 2	-	-	225,417	225,417
- To level 2	(2,225)	-	(85,314)	(87,539)
Balance as of December 31, 2020 MCh$	**474,279**	**-**	**2,353,197**	**2,827,476**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 34 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE (Continued)

Level 2

	Financial assets held for trading	Financial derivative contracts	Financial investments available for sale	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 01, 2021	703,762	1,722,258	2,544,815	4,970,835
Changes in level 2 (*)	109,872	515,852	3,607,852	4,233,576
Transfers of levels:				
- From level 1	5,353	-	196,413	201,766
- To level 1	-	-	(10,250)	(10,250)
Balance as of December 31, 2021 MCh$	**818,987**	**2,238,110**	**6,338,830**	**9,395,927**
Balance as of December 31, 2021 MUS$	**970**	**2,650**	**7,504**	**11,124**
Balance as of January 01, 2020	1,195,780	1,477,626	4,385,550	7,058,956
Changes in level 2 (*)	(494,243)	244,632	(1,700,632)	(1,950,243)
Transfers of levels:				
- From level 1	2,225	-	85,314	87,539
- To level 1	-	-	(225,417)	(225,417)
Balance as of December 31, 2020 MCh$	**703,762**	**1,722,258**	**2,544,815**	**4,970,835**

Liabilities

Level 2

	Financial derivative contracts	Total
	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 01, 2021	1,777,361	1,777,361
Changes in level 2 (*)	67,231	452,529
Transfers of levels:		
- From level 1	-	-
- To level 1	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2021 MCh$	**1,844,592**	**1,844,592**
Balance as of December 31, 2021 MUS$	**2,184**	**2,184**
Balance as of January 01, 2020	1,324,832	1,324,832
Changes in level 2 (*)	452,529	452,529
Transfers of levels:		
- From level 1	-	-
- To level 1	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2020 MCh$	**1,777,361**	**1,777,361**

(*) Variations are generated from maturities, purchase and sale of instruments and changes in their fair value.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 34 - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE (Continued)

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities:

BancoEstado enters into financial derivative transactions with counterparties located abroad, using the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.) Master Agreement documentation under the current legal jurisdiction of New York, USA, or London, England. The legal framework in these jurisdictions, together with the documentation referred to above, entitles the Bank to accelerate the maturity of transactions and then offset their net value in event of default by the respective counterparty. In addition, BancoEstado has negotiated a supplementary appendix (Credit Support Annex, CSA) with certain counterparties, which considers an additional credit mitigant, which involves paying margins on a certain threshold or limit range of the net value of transactions; and other clauses.

The detail of contracts eligible for offsetting is as follows:

		ISDA CONTRACTS		CONTRACTS WITH ISDA AND CSA				
	Fair Value in balance sheet	Negative Fair Value Contracts with right to compensation	Positive Fair Value Contracts with right to compensation	Negative Fair Value Contracts with credit mitigator	Positive Fair Value Contracts with credit mitigator	Net financial guarantees	Net fair value	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Assets for financial derivative contracts as of December 31, 2021	2,238,110	(718,245)	814,894	(1,842,954)	2,042,289	(106,805)	2,145,580	2,540
Assets for financial derivative contracts as of December 31, 2020	1,722,258	(580,206)	737,327	(1,552,315)	1,413,563	244,509	1,616,501	

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction:

The main purpose of risk management is to ensure the long-term stability and sustainability of the businesses conducted by BancoEstado. This is achieved through the application of credit policies aligned with the Bank's commercial development strategy, ensuring the existence of a sound evaluation, approval and own risk management processes for bank operations in accordance with corporate governance management practices established by BancoEstado.

The credit process is carried out with effective counterparties in all the Bank's commercial segments, under a collective decisions scheme. In this sense, Corporate Risk Management is performed independently from the commercial areas and comprises managing the credit, market and liquidity risks faced by BancoEstado in its businesses and also makes proposals on policies, methodologies and procedures to be applied in such management.

Therefore, the achievements in complying with the mission assigned to BancoEstado have been optimizing the risk-return ratio, adding value to the BancoEstado.

Risk management structure:

In relation to the policies, methodologies, procedures manuals, contingency plans and limit structures, there is an allocation of specific responsibilities related to risk management, which detail is the following:

Executive Committee: approves policies and methodologies, and establishes exposure limits for these risks, which are reviewed at least once a year.

Financial Business Committee: responsible for assigning the limits defined by the Executive Committee, as well as Management and managing the financial business.

Assets and Liabilities Committee: This committee analyzes the entire financial management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries, including the analysis of the Bank's consolidated balance sheet, considering its financial structure, financing strategy and levels of financial risk, capital and solvency, as well as the analysis and strategy regarding the institution's Treasury business.

Credit Risk Committee: responsible for overseeing that the Bank and its Subsidiaries' activities are aligned with the level of acceptable risk appetite to execute the business strategy in the credit segments.

Operational and Technology Risk Committee: Responsible for reviewing and proposing operational and technology risk policies, becoming aware of the existing risks and exposure levels (limits), validating internal risk assessment models, analyzing risk plans and budgets, becoming

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

aware of regulatory changes and overall monitoring of risks and their evolution at corporate level, including the subsidiaries.

Internal Audit: responsible for ensuring compliance with the policies, limits and standards regulating the banking business.

Main risks affecting the Bank:

1) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Exposure to credit risks is centrally managed incorporating both the Bank and its Subsidiaries through regular analyses of the ability of debtors and potential debtors to meet their payments in conformity with contractual terms of loans. This exposure is mitigated by obtaining real and personal guarantees. However, a portion of these loans are unguaranteed, e.g., consumer loans granted to natural persons.

The Bank has specialized areas segmented by company size and type of exposure, which are actively involved in all stages of the loan process, from the risk assessment and approval of loans (through the respective committees), to the monitoring and follow-up of customers, and managing the regularization and follow-up of the critical portfolio for financially-impaired debtors, establishing clear policies, powers and processes for the wholesale and retail segments.

The risk assessment in the wholesale banking segment is carried out on a case-by-case basis for debtors with individual assessment who represent 98,5% of this portfolio, through rating the debtor in the risk categories defined in Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. The remaining customers are collectively provisioned; such assessment is based on probability of default models.

The approval process in the retail banking segments is performed through different degrees of automation, with scoring tools for the Retail Segment, and assessment guidelines for Small Companies.

In order to determine provisions in the retail banking segment, the Bank uses the maximum provision obtained between the comparison of the standard and internal models based on the probability of default, which consider behavior information, collection procedures, and mitigating actions, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. These models are presented by product and by customer and are applied to all operations in the collectively evaluated portfolio, which allows for a global and integrated view of credit risk management.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

In addition, the Bank keeps strict control over open positions in derivative instruments traded directly with counterparties. Credit risk is limited to the fair value of the contracts favorable to the Bank (asset position), which only represents a small fraction of the notional amounts of those instruments. This exposure to credit risk is managed as part of limits for loans to costumers and potential exposures to market fluctuations.

With respect to contingent commitments, the Bank operates with different instruments that, although exposed to credit risk, are not shown in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position: collateral and security bonds, documentary letters of credit, bank guarantee certificates and commitments to grant credits.

Collateral and security bonds represent an irrevocable payment obligation. If a secured customer does not meet its obligations with third parties secured by the Bank, the Bank will make the related payments; so that, these operations represent the same exposure to credit risk as an ordinary loan.

Documentary letters of credit are commitments documented by the Bank on behalf of the client that are guaranteed by shipped goods to which they relate and, accordingly, have lower risk than direct indebtedness. Bank guarantee certificates correspond to contingent commitments that are effective only if the client does not comply with the realization of agreed works with a third party and guaranteed by them.

Note that the Bank accrues provisions to safeguard against potential losses in respect to the exposure of these contingent loans, duly weighted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter B-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

With respect to financial instruments, the Bank measures the probability of default of issuers using internal and external ratings such as risk rating agencies that are independent from the Bank.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Maximum credit risk exposure:

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the different components of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, including derivatives, these do not consider collaterals or other credit improvements.

	Note	12/31/2021				12/31/2020	
		Exposure maximum gross		Exposure maximum net		Exposure maximum gross	Exposure maximum net
		MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	7	210	177,459	-	-	60,401	-
Financial derivative contracts	8	2,650	2,238,110	2,650	2,238,110	1,722,258	1,722,258
Loans and advances to banks	9	950	802,410	947	800,190	625,194	622,440
Loans and accounts receivable from customers	10	33,455	28,258,859	32,410	27,376,418	26,719,238	25,818,727
Financial investments available for sale	11	18,800	15,880,104	18,800	15,880,104	4,898,012	4,898,012
Financial investments held to maturity	11	12	10,463	12	10,463	13,812	13,812
Other assets (*)	16	64	53,909	64	53,909	137,194	137,194
Contingent credits	22	6,382	5,390,645	6,325	5,342,794	4,666,144	4,627,668
Total		**62,523**	**52,811,959**	**61,208**	**51,701,988**	**38,842,253**	**37,840,111**

For further detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk and the concentration for each type of financial instrument, see the respective notes.

(*) Corresponds to debts receivable from the government, commissions receivable and other receivables.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The detail of the credit risk concentration of financial assets per industry is as follows:

	12/31/2021				12/31/2020	
	Maximum exposure gross		Maximum exposure net		Maximum exposure gross	Maximum exposure net
	MUS$	MCh$	MUS$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial Assets						
Manufacturing	1,244	1,050,431	1,209	1,021,251	840,489	813,048
Mining	187	158,136	183	154,345	323,275	310,008
Electricity, gas and water supply	782	660,471	748	632,118	836,861	813,279
Agriculture and cattle raising	1,287	1,087,244	1,235	1,042,987	854,660	812,054
Forestry	87	73,084	83	70,204	187,542	182,718
Fishing	233	196,550	223	188,877	191,198	182,509
Transport	2,240	1,892,198	2,163	1,826,977	1,894,339	1,798,718
Telecommunications	170	143,711	167	140,785	108,637	107,131
Construction	2,352	1,986,696	2,304	1,946,078	1,797,289	1,760,968
Retail	4,799	4,053,866	4,550	3,843,102	2,789,030	2,665,521
Services	26,665	22,524,017	26,360	22,265,828	10,590,564	10,440,340
Others	6,461	5,457,346	6,403	5,409,335	5,948,528	5,843,525
Subtotal	46,507	39,283,750	45,628	38,541,887	26,362,412	25,729,819
Mortgage and consumer assets						
Mortgage	13,686	11,560,267	13,523	11,422,539	10,536,406	10,368,157
Consumer	2,330	1,967,942	2,112	1,783,842	1,943,435	1,764,567
Subtotal	16,016	13,528,209	15,635	13,206,381	12,479,841	12,132,724
Total	**62,523**	**52,811,959**	**61,263**	**51,748,268**	**38,842,253**	**37,862,543**
Provisions for deductible of guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19			(55)	(46,280)		(22,432)
Total			**61,208**	**51,701,988**		**37,840,111**

The risk categories for the individual portfolio are described in Note 1, letter q.1). Additional provisions made by BancoEstado are described in Note 1, letter q.6).

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Loan quality by class of financial asset

Quality of loans described in conformity with the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, are detailed as follows:

12/31/2021	INDIVIDUAL									COLLECTIVE			
	A1 MCh$	A2 MCh$	A3 MCh$	A4 MCh$	A5 MCh$	A6 MCh$	B1 MCh$	B2 MCh$	Impaired portfolio MCh$	Normal MCh$	Impaired MCh$	Total MCh$	Total MUS$
Loans and advances to banks	-	86,571	677,768	38,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	802,410	950
Loans and accounts receivable from customers	227,544	806,432	1,787,764	2,148,566	1,810,695	2,350,323	364,966	97,531	322,839	16,428,969	1,913,230	28,258,859	33,455
Total	**227,544**	**893,003**	**2,465,532**	**2,186,637**	**1,810,695**	**2,350,323**	**364,966**	**97,531**	**322,839**	**16,428,969**	**1,913,230**	**29,061,269**	**34,405**

12/31/2020	INDIVIDUAL									COLLECTIVE		
	A1 MCh$	A2 MCh$	A3 MCh$	A4 MCh$	A5 MCh$	A6 MCh$	B1 MCh$	B2 MCh$	Impaired portfolio MCh$	Normal MCh$	Impaired MCh$	Total MCh$
Loans and advances to banks	7,174	104,729	412,557	100,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625,194
Loans and accounts receivable from customers	173,036	1,004,031	2,280,000	1,900,803	1,833,137	2,015,679	419,136	26,880	318,812	14,652,962	2,094,762	26,719,238
Total	**180,210**	**1,108,760**	**2,692,557**	**2,001,537**	**1,833,137**	**2,015,679**	**419,136**	**26,880**	**318,812**	**14,652,962**	**2,094,762**	**27,344,432**

Note: The amounts are presented gross.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The analysis of assets past due but not impaired by type of financial asset is as follows:

Tranches:

Overdue 1	:	1 to 29 days
Overdue 2	:	30 to 59 days
Overdue 3	:	60 to 89 days

12/31/2021	Overdue 1 MCh$	Overdue 2 MCh$	Overdue 3 MCh$	Total MCh$	Total MUS$
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial loans	15,674	1,958	534	18,166	22
Mortgage loans	1,646	497	142	2,285	3
Consumer loans	3,365	1,460	1,747	6,572	8
Total	**20,685**	**3,915**	**2,423**	**27,023**	**33**

12/31/2020		Overdue 2 MCh$	Overdue 3 MCh$	Total MCh$
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-
Commercial loans	28,103	1,384	416	29,903
Mortgage loans	1,522	439	148	2,109
Consumer loans	2,348	789	912	4,049
Total	**31,973**	**2,612**	**1,476**	**36,061**

Note: The amounts are presented gross.

The fair value of guarantees on impaired non-performing assets as of December 31, 2021 amounts to MCh$ 28,785 for the individual portfolio and MCh$ 410,335 for the collective portfolio (MCh$ 35,715 and MCh$ 442,228, respectively as of December 31, 2020).

In order to mitigate the credit risk, the Bank actively uses different types of guarantees such as: mortgages, bonds, co-debtors and bonds and leased assets. In relation to the guarantees required for financial transactions, particularly agreements, which present credit risk, the underlying asset is considered as guarantee, which usually correspond to commercial paper issued by the Chilean Government.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

It should be noted that the allowance and guarantee coverage on impaired non-performing loans is 85% as of December 31, 2021 and 90% as of December 31, 2020. The differential with respect to the total corresponds to expected recoveries through collection actions. For this purpose, guarantees have been considered adjusted to the historical recovery values obtained by BancoEstado.

2) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. BancoEstado is exposed to cash requirements on a daily basis from current and savings account withdrawals, payments of term deposits, payments of guarantees, disbursements for derivative transactions, among others.

The limits established to control liquidity are detailed as follows:

(i) Mismatches up to 30 days for all currencies.
(ii) Mismatches up to 30 days for foreign currencies.
(iii) Mismatches up to 90 days for all currencies.

Considering the nature of its operations, the Bank uses an adjusted methodology to measure its mismatches and comply with current limits. Such methodology allows considering that a portion of demand deposits, time deposits and deposits in savings accounts of retail customers, tend to be held by the Bank for relatively longer years than, contractual deposits, which is a behavior that the Bank models reliably. The detail by maturity of assets and liabilities is presented in Note 36.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the exchange rates of assets, liabilities and contingent credits is as follows:

12/31/2021	US$	Euro	Yen	Pounds	Others	Pesos	UF	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Assets									
Cash and due from banks	1,421,577	22,248	201	820	2,191	1,667,200	-	3,114,237	3,687
Transactions in the course of collection	56,134	12,844	4	37	3,848	215,734	-	288,601	342
Financial assets held for trading	137	-	-	-	-	815,089	292,693	1,107,919	1,312
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	-	-	-	-	-	177,459	-	177,459	210
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	2,238,110	-	2,238,110	2,650
Loans and advances to banks, net	789,673	10,517	-	-	-	-	-	800,190	947
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	1,522,448	13,990	622	43	40,281	9,686,944	16,112,090	27,376,418	32,410
Financial Investments	775,393	-	-	-	-	14,285,579	829,595	15,890,567	18,812
Other assets	311,091	945	1	-	9,160	2,258,435	12,870	2,592,502	3,069
Total assets	**4,876,453**	**60,544**	**828**	**900**	**55,480**	**31,344,550**	**17,247,248**	**53,586,003**	**63,439**
Liabilities									
Current accounts and other demand deposits	235,428	13,017	11	35	579	17,017,340	21	17,266,431	20,441
Transactions in the course of payment	169,357	12,866	1	34	3,961	88,218	-	274,437	325
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	566,909	-	-	250	212	545,423	-	1,112,794	1,317
Time deposits and savings accounts	536,353	8,094	-	-	-	8,287,256	6,180,473	15,012,176	17,773
Financial derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-	1,844,592	-	1,844,592	2,184
Obligations with banks	226,730	100,854	91	-	7,678	3,989,726	-	4,325,079	5,120
Debt instruments issued	1,574,784	287,789	572,098	-	1,093,620	145,595	5,103,981	8,777,867	10,392
Other financial obligations	4,270	-	-	-	-	31,769	-	36,039	43
Other liabilities	359,882	3	1	-	-	2,318,499	20,296	2,698,681	3,195
Total liabilities	**3,673,713**	**422,623**	**572,202**	**319**	**1,106,050**	**34,268,418**	**11,304,771**	**51,348,096**	**60,790**
Net assets (liabilities)	**1,202,740**	**(362,079)**	**(571,374)**	**581**	**(1,050,570)**	**(2,923,868)**	**5,942,477**	**2,237,907**	**2,649**
Contingent credits	791,504	5,064	-	-	13,132	3,549,494	1,031,451	5,390,645	6,382
Net position of assets (liabilities)	**1,994,244**	**(357,015)**	**(571,374)**	**581**	**(1,037,438)**	**625,626**	**6,973,928**	**7,628,552**	**9,031**

The analysis of maturity of assets and liabilities is included in Note 36.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

12/31/2020	US$ MCh$	Euro MCh$	Yen MCh$	Pounds MCh$	Others MCh$	Pesos MCh$	UF MCh$	Total MCh$
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	1,961,218	19,067	554	810	1,303	14,012,905	-	15,995,857
Transactions in the course of collection	69,367	7,279	8	794	183	96,414	-	174,045
Financial assets held for trading	74	-	-	-	-	857,478	320,489	1,178,041
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	-	-	-	-	-	60,401	-	60,401
Financial derivative contracts	6,052	-	-	-	-	1,716,206	-	1,722,258
Loans and advances to banks, net	622,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	622,440
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	1,762,138	16,808	558	14	69,343	8,972,570	14,997,296	25,818,727
Financial Investments	556,712	-	-	-	-	3,547,911	807,201	4,911,824
Other assets	482,127	7,118	-	-	5,850	2,104,705	35,797	2,635,597
Total assets	**5,460,128**	**50,272**	**1,120**	**1,618**	**76,679**	**31,368,590**	**16,160,783**	**53,119,190**
Liabilities								
Current accounts and other demand deposits	312,992	11,661	16	444	811	16,612,358	20	16,938,302
Transactions in the course of payment	50,739	7,748	10	770	200	708,852	-	768,319
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	3,555	-	-	280	184	820,274	-	824,293
Time deposits and savings accounts	3,392,338	5,269	-	-	-	8,432,736	4,388,668	16,219,011
Financial derivative contracts	10,068	-	-	-	-	1,767,293	-	1,777,361
Obligations with banks	471,661	93,528	361	-	649	3,027,726	-	3,593,925
Debt instruments issued	1,952,936	262,907	467,972	-	966,849	143,282	5,212,384	9,006,330
Other financial obligations	25,626	-	-	-	-	23,009	-	48,635
Other liabilities	228,679	38	-	-	-	1,675,190	20,012	1,923,919
Total liabilities	**6,448,594**	**381,151**	**468,359**	**1,494**	**968,693**	**33,210,720**	**9,621,084**	**51,100,095**
Net assets (liabilities)	**(988,466)**	**(330,879)**	**(467,239)**	**124**	**(892,014)**	**(1,842,130)**	**6,539,699**	**2,019,095**
Contingent credits	410,642	20,833	544	48	-	3,251,808	982,269	4,666,144
Net position of assets (liabilities)	**(577,824)**	**(310,046)**	**(466,695)**	**172**	**(892,014)**	**1,409,678**	**7,521,968**	**6,685,239**

The analysis of maturity of assets and liabilities is included in Note 36.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3) Market risk:

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument could fluctuate as result of changes in market prices.

BancoEstado has defined losses due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates and market prices that affect the fair value of its positions as market risk. This definition considers all levels of BancoEstado and incorporates internationally-accepted methodologies, validated by different regulatory and accounting oversight entities.

With respect to the main market risk components, the Bank's most significant risk source relates to asset positions in adjustable local currency and, when analyzing risk components by product, the most significant risk source relates to mortgage loans whose average term is 13 years.

Conscious of the importance of appropriate administration and market risk management to achieve its strategic objectives, BancoEstado, Subsidiaries and New York Branch have a corporate policy for administration and control which establishes general guidelines necessary to maintain a level of market risk limited to the limits defined for the financial business sector.

Banco Central de Chile establishes a regulatory limit for the sum of interest rate risk in trading positions and currency risk. The Bank must observe these limits constantly and report weekly to the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero about its positions at risk and compliance with those limits. Also, on a monthly basis, the Bank should report on its consolidated risk exposure with its Subsidiaries and the New York Branch to the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero. The regulatory limit provides that effective equity must be sufficient to cover 8% of assets weighted for credit and market risk.

In addition BancoEstado uses regulatory models to manage its risks through recognized models and methodologies such as the Value at Risk (VaR) model with one-day horizons and a 99% level of reliance, used to measure market risks and credit risk of derivative instruments.

The application of VaR as management and risk measurement tool also incorporates market price sensitivity analysis for currencies, interest rates and price indexes.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Results of measuring these risk management instruments are reported to the BancoEstado's senior management on a daily basis. The Bank has financial risk management systems developed by external suppliers, and others developed in-house. The reporting structure includes daily reports showing an exhaustive monitoring and control of market risk exposures.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the consolidated exposure to interest rate risk of trading positions of BancoEstado and its Subsidiaries, using the methodology established in Chapter III B-2 of the Compendium of Financial Standards issued by the Banco Central de Chile amounted to US$ 94 million and US$ 142 million, respectively. Currency risk amounted to US$ 1,7 million and US$ 56 million, respectively.

The VaR, applied with a 99% confidence level, is calculated and reported to the relevant areas on a daily basis, and shows the potential loss that would arise if the current positions remain unchanged during a business day.

This measure is subject to retrospective testing that allow identifying that actual daily losses do not exceed the VaR over three times every 100 days. Results are monitored to validate the model's assumptions and hypothesis and the appropriateness of risk parameters and factors used for VaR calculation.

Because the VaR is an integral part of the Bank's market risk control, the VaR maximum exposure limits to market risks are established by the Executive Committee both for trading and investment operations.

4) Operational risk and technological risk:

In its Comprehensive operational and technological risk management model, the Bank adopts the following definitions:

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss to which the Bank is exposed due to inadequate or failed internal processes, errors arising from its personnel or internal systems, or external events. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic risk, and the risk to the image and reputation, as framed in the proposal by the Basel Committee.

Technological risk

This risk relates to the availability, confidentiality and completeness of the Bank's information assets, arising from a technological vulnerability, a threat, or in managing/using technology.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

This definition considers that technological risk is an operational risk, which may originate in people, processes and technological components of infrastructure, platform, software and communications. In particular, technological risk can be an information security, cyber security or technological business continuity risk whose effect is the loss of asset attribute, which may or may not represent a monetary loss for the Bank.

Information security

Set of actions to preserve the integrity, confidentiality and availability of BancoEstado's information.

- Integrity: Safeguarding the accuracy and completeness of the information and its processing methods.
- Confidentiality: Ensure that information is accessible only to those with authorized access.
- Availability: Ensure that authorized users have access to the information and its associated assets when required.

Cybersecurity

It relates to the set of actions designed for protecting the information in the cyberspace, as well as the infrastructure supporting such information. Their purpose is to avoid or to mitigate the adverse effects of inherent risks and threats on information security and on the BancoEstado's business continuity.

Roles and responsibilities in the comprehensive management of operational and technological risks

Aware of the importance of properly managing these risks to achieve its strategic objectives, BancoEstado established a Corporate Policy to comprehensively managing its operational and technological risks, establishing the general guidelines and responsibilities related to the operational and technological risk structure in accordance with current regulations and standards, in order to maintain acceptable risk levels for BancoEstado and contribute to the compliance with the Bank's strategic guidelines.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The policy allocates specific responsibilities related to the management of operational and technological risks, which include:

- The Executive Committee, as the body responsible for approving the comprehensive policy for operational and technology risk management at BancoEstado, as well as the global appetite, appetite definitions by subject, the structure and responsibilities for management purposes, the internal evaluation models, becoming aware of cybersecurity events, incidents and threats and becoming aware of and approving commitments generated at the Operational and Technology Risk Committee, among other related aspects.

- The Operational and Technology Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing and proposing risk policies, becoming aware of existing risks and exposure levels (limits), validating internal risk assessment models, analyzing risk plans and budgets, becoming aware of regulatory changes and performing overall monitoring of risks and their evolution at corporate level, including subsidiaries, among other related aspects.

- The Individuals in Charge of Processes, as the primary risk managers, in charge of managing, identifying and permanently assessing the operational and technology risk of their processes, in all management areas.

- Asset managers: As responsible for identifying and permanently evaluating the threats and vulnerabilities of their information and/or technological assets.

- The Corporate Risk Management: Is responsible for ensuring the existence and operation of the operational and technology risk function in BancoEstado.

- Contract Managers, as the individuals responsible for being involved in the comprehensive management of services outsourced under their responsibility.

- The Operational and Technological Risk Department as responsible for ensuring the implementation and operation of the operational and technological risk management model at BancoEstado.

- The Information Security Officer as responsible for ensuring that the Management of Technological Risk at BancoEstado is in line with good practices.

- The Internal Audit department is responsible for auditing the design and compliance with the Comprehensive Policy on Operational and Technological Risks at the different areas of the Bank and the Corporate Risk Management department.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

BancoEstado manages its risks through a model that considers the impact that they may have on the Bank, the likelihood of occurrence of identified risk events, and the effectiveness of controls. For the most critical risks identified, which above tolerated levels, the Bank established action plans to allow their mitigation.

Additionally, BancoEstado has integrated the monitoring of operational and technology risk into its normal activities and has been increasing the construction of indicators that provide alerts of an increase in risk and future losses, for which BancoEstado performs monthly follow-ups. In addition, it has a loss database, which is monitored and reported on a monthly basis. This assists in the learning, quantification and qualification of risks, which favors the ongoing improvement processes.

In addition, BancoEstado regularly strives for controls that strengthen information security and cybersecurity, whose main focus is to preserve integrity and availability, also including its associated assets, regardless of how it is presented. Accordingly, BancoEstado has made efforts to classify the information into the different levels of protection required, which are subject to a risk analysis, which allows the Bank to prevent/mitigate the materialization of risks above the accepted levels. In addition, the Bank has made special emphasis on managing Cybersecurity risks.

Under the business continuity scope, the Bank has defined five scenarios to be developed, developing a formal methodology which considers as part of its processes assessing the impact and significance of its services and products, through specific tools; defining strategies related to prevention, containment and recovery; as well as periodic tests of such strategies. Likewise, the Bank is currently implementing a primary self-contained TIER III certified Data Center, and a supporting data center with the same certifications, which will enable to provide services using a proper technological infrastructure, which means, among other aspects, that BancoEstado's technological services are widely available, which will benefit the Bank's daily activities as well as the customer experience on digital channels.

With respect to the management of operational and technological risks, and the outsourcing of services, the Bank established policies, standards and procedures, as well as an environment which allows identifying, assessing, managing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting the most significant related risks, in conformity with the provisions included in Chapter 20-7 of the Updated Summary of Standards issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

In an effort to raise awareness within the organization with respect to operational and technological risks, BancoEstado issues notices and provides training and education programs to allow each member of the organization absorbs and understand its functions, the responsibilities on managing such risks, with a special focus on matters related to information security and cybersecurity; these activities also extend to customers, suppliers and subsidiaries.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

For the generation of new products and/or relevant services, new products are subjected to a risk analysis prior to their implementation, in order to prevent incorporating risks beyond acceptable levels.

In the field of communicating operational events, BancoEstado has defined a process in order to report on operating events affecting or compromising the business continuity, funds or resources of the Bank and/or of its customers, the quality of service or the Bank's reputation, according to provisions established in Chapter 20-8 of the Updated Summary of Standards issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero.

In the field of Information security management and cybersecurity, BancoEstado has a process that considers the identification, protection, detection, response and recovery against threats.

Hedge accounting

BancoEstado uses accounting hedges to manage risks of changes in fair value and cash flows, to which risk it is exposed when performing its businesses. Derivative instruments are used to hedge against changes in the value of the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

The treatment of this type of instrument is regulated in accordance with IAS 39, as established in the accounting standards of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks issued by the CMF. Market Risk Management is responsible for designing and validating the effectiveness of hedges. The results of the hedges are reported to the Assets and Liabilities Committee. As of December 31, 2021, BancoEstado held notional amounts in cash flow hedges of MCh$ 3,980,114 (MCh$ 2,905,346 as of December 31, 2020) and fair value hedges of MCh$ 256,835 (MCh$ 1,321,368 as of December 31, 2020) and maintains no notional amounts in hedges of net investments in businesses abroad (MCh$ 188,060 as of December 31, 2020). For further detail, see Note 8.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Capital requirements

Regulations effective through November 30, 2021

a) In accordance with the General Banking Law, the Bank should maintain a minimum ratio of effective equity to risk-weighted consolidated assets of 8%, net of provisions required, and a minimum ratio of basic capital to total consolidated assets of 3%, net of provision required. For these purposes, effective equity is based on the Capital and Reserve or the Basic Capital including the following adjustments:

   a. Subordinated bonds are added up to 50% of that basic capital and,

   b. Less the balance of assets corresponding to goodwill or premiums paid and investments in other companies which are not part of the consolidation.

   c. Additional provisions are added up to 1.25% of its risk-weighted assets.

   Assets are weighted according to risk categories, which are assigned a risk percentage according to the capital necessary to support each one of those assets. 5 risk categories are applied (0%, 10%, 20%, 60% and 100%). For example, cash, deposits in other Banks and financial instruments issued by the Banco Central de Chile, have a 0% risk, which means that, according to current regulations, no capital is necessary to support these assets. Property, plant and equipment have a 100% risk, which means that the minimal capital required shall be equivalent to 8% of these assets.

   All derivative instruments traded through over-the-counter transactions are considered for the determination of risk assets with a conversion factor over notional values, to derive in the amount of the exposure to credit risk (or "credit equivalent"). Off-balance sheet contingent credits are also considered to be "credit equivalents".

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the ratio of consolidated totals and consolidated risk-weighted assets is as follows:

	12/31/2020	
	Consolidated assets	Risk weighted Assets
	MCh$	MCh$
Assets of balance sheet (net of provisions)		
Cash and due from banks	15,995,857	-
Transactions in the course of collection	174,045	113,241
Financial assets held for trading	1,178,041	267,199
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	60,401	60,401
Financial derivative contracts	1,722,258	763,609
Loans and advances to banks, net	622,440	621,571
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	25,818,727	19,503,551
Financial investments available for sale	4,898,012	773,159
Financial investmensts held to maturity	13,812	1,381
Investments in associates	15,486	15,487
Intangible assets	76,394	76,394
Property, plant and equipment	360,268	360,268
Right-of-use Assets	89,568	89,568
Current taxes	1,341	134
Deferred taxes	1,175,025	117,503
Other assets	917,515	448,433
Off balance sheet assets		
Contingent credits	2,303,175	1,344,202
Total risk weighted assets		**24,556,101**

For the purposes of calculating capital adequacy indicators, as indicated in the Updated Compilation of Standards issued by the Comisión para el Mercado Financiero, total consolidated assets amount to MCh$ 55,043,309 as of December 31, 2021 and MCh$ 54,792,454 as of December 31, 2020.

	12/31/2020	
	MCh$	Ratio %
Basic capital	2,011,964	3.67%
Effective equity	3,143,918	12.80%

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

b) At the closing date of these Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank considers the following information related to capital management:

1) The standards pursuant to basic capital, effective equity and risk-weighted assets, detailed in No. 66 and No. 67 of the General Banking Law, which regulates the minimum own resources that local credit institutions should maintain at consolidated level, and particularly establishing that the effective equity of a bank cannot be less than 8% of its risk-weighted assets, net of provisions required, whereas its basic capital should be equal to or higher than 3% of its total assets, net of provisions required.

2) Accordingly, the Bank's policy has been the permanent and strict compliance with the aforementioned regulatory requirements related to capital, in accordance with the underlying credit risks assumed in its activity and the environment in which it operates, aiming at achieving the maximum efficiency in such area. In addition, the Bank has maintained sufficient capital and sufficient resources which allow it to adequately face potential economic and/or financial shocks in order to ensure institutional solvency and public confidence on an ongoing basis.

3) Due to its nature of state-owned company, the Bank has no access to external capital sources. Accordingly, the sources of its equity growth arise exclusively from the capitalization of net income for the year, and potential extraordinary capital contributions, which require the enactment of a law.

4) During 2021, MCh$ 70,857 were paid as a dividend for tax benefit.

5) The Bank considers as capital that attributable to equity holders of the Bank, as recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Regulations effective as of December 1, 2021

- On January 12, 2019, the CMF initiated the regulatory process for the implementation of Basel III standards in Chile, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 21,130 Modernizing Banking Legislation

- As of March 30, 2020, the CMF reported the flexibilization of Basel III implementation deadlines. In coordination with Banco Central de Chile, they decided to postpone by one year the implementation of the capital requirements required by the standard and maintain the current general regulatory framework for bank capital requirements through November 30, 2021.

- From December 1, 2021 through December 1, 2025, the new regulations for the adoption of Basel III standards started being applied gradually. The levels of core capital and effective equity for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	12/31/2021	
	MCh$	**MUS$**
Basic capital	2,237,907	2,649
Effective equity	3,411,246	4,038
Total consolidated assets	55,129,838	65,266

	12/31/2021	
Consolidated risk-weighted assets:	**MCh$**	**MUS$**
Consolidated credit risk-weighted assests	22,318,477	26,422
Consolidated market risk-weighted assests	1,292,244	1,530
Consolidated operational risk-weighted assests	3,802,581	4,502
Total	**27,413,302**	**32,454**

Solvency and effective equity ratios	**12/31/2021**
	%
Leverage ratio (Basic capital/total consolidated assets)	4.06%
Core Capital Ratio (Basic capital/Consolidated risk-weighted assests	8.16%
Capital adequacy ratio (Effective equity/consolidated risk-weighted assets)	12.44%

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 36 - MATURITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2021, the maturity of assets and liabilities is detailed as follows:

	Up to 30 Days	From 31 to 90 days	From 91 to 180 days	From 181 and 365 days	From 1 and 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MUS$
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	3,114,237	-	-	-	-	-	3,114,237	3,687
Transactions in the course of collection	288,601	-	-	-	-	-	288,601	342
Finacial assets held for trading	303,493	34,229	256,179	296,224	118,992	98,802	1,107,919	1,312
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	100,875	56,334	20,250	-	-	-	177,459	210
Financial derivative contracts	121,554	293,010	231,261	196,572	263,775	1,131,938	2,238,110	2,650
Loans and advances to banks, net	186,705	391,954	205,994	-	15,537	-	800,190	947
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	729,031	1,699,648	1,856,283	2,329,626	6,338,915	14,422,915	27,376,418	32,410
Financial investments available for sale	12,188,825	726,436	452,064	1,085,908	1,264,653	162,218	15,880,104	18,800
Financial investments held to maturity	841	940	5,087	2,029	1,285	281	10,463	12
Total assets	**17,034,162**	**3,202,551**	**3,027,118**	**3,910,359**	**8,003,157**	**15,816,154**	**50,993,501**	**60,370**
Liabilities								
Current accounts and other demand deposits	17,266,431	-	-	-	-	-	17,266,431	20,441
Transactions in the course of payment	274,437	-	-	-	-	-	274,437	325
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	1,112,067	477	250	-	-	-	1,112,794	1,317
Time deposits and savings account	12,463,317	2,058,107	359,201	79,796	17,622	34,133	15,012,176	17,773
Financial derivative contracts	135,180	255,348	277,368	217,792	225,178	733,726	1,844,592	2,184
Obligations with banks	76,900	877,340	4,177	69,189	3,231,666	65,807	4,325,079	5,120
Debt instruments issued	84,563	644,738	391,322	422,951	1,280,535	5,953,758	8,777,867	10,392
Other financial obligations	11,625	24,414	-	-	-	-	36,039	43
Lease obligations	731	1,591	2,348	4,617	17,665	39,149	66,101	78
Other liabilities	666,834	69,701	36,142	3,874	15,494	93,611	885,656	1,049
Total liabilities	**32,092,085**	**3,931,716**	**1,070,808**	**798,219**	**4,788,160**	**6,920,184**	**49,601,172**	**58,722**

(In millions of Chilean pesos - MCh$)

NOTE 36 - MATURITY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the maturity of assets and liabilities is detailed as follows:

	Up to 30 Days MCh$	From 31 to 90 days MCh$	From 91 to 180 days MCh$	From 181 and 365 days MCh$	From 1 and 3 years MCh$	More than 3 years MCh$	Total MCh$
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	15,995,857	-	-	-	-	-	15,995,857
Transactions in the course of collection	174,045	-	-	-	-	-	174,045
Finacial assets held for trading	7,035	11,591	46,662	293,214	426,695	392,844	1,178,041
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	60,401	-	-	-	-	-	60,401
Financial derivative contracts	179,237	171,922	227,128	167,493	208,128	768,350	1,722,258
Loans and advances to banks, net	225,713	254,688	101,566	40,473	-	-	622,440
Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net	1,160,974	1,227,595	1,843,011	1,836,688	5,604,882	14,145,577	25,818,727
Financial investments available for sale	929,477	1,076,170	793,137	1,051,838	592,831	454,559	4,898,012
Financial investments held to maturity	1,277	1,215	4,678	2,438	3,434	770	13,812
Total assets	**18,734,016**	**2,743,181**	**3,016,182**	**3,392,144**	**6,835,970**	**15,762,100**	**50,483,593**
Liabilities							
Current accounts and other demand deposits	16,938,302	-	-	-	-	-	16,938,302
Transactions in the course of payment	768,319	-	-	-	-	-	768,319
Repurchase agreements and securities loans	823,829	-	284	180	-	-	824,293
Time deposits and savings account	12,077,650	2,609,092	1,202,816	271,921	27,282	30,250	16,219,011
Financial derivative contracts	147,903	168,005	223,230	162,403	214,066	861,754	1,777,361
Obligations with banks	8,162	66,891	100,714	186,499	1,041,378	2,190,281	3,593,925
Debt instruments issued	90,898	88,697	363,692	285,265	1,915,606	6,262,172	9,006,330
Other financial obligations	47,613	835	187	-	-	-	48,635
Lease obligations	940	1,737	2,591	5,119	19,753	46,673	76,813
Other liabilities	675,431	3,214	4,821	9,642	2,626	23,168	718,902
Total liabilities	**31,579,047**	**2,938,471**	**1,898,335**	**921,029**	**3,220,711**	**9,414,298**	**49,971,891**

NOTE 37 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) Renewal of Integral Insurance policy BancoEstado S.A. Corredores de Bolsa:

On January 31, 2021, Comprehensive Insurance policy No. 58302, No. 58303 and No. 58290 was renewed with the company Orión Seguros Generales, for of US$ 20,000,000, effective through January 31, 2022.

b) Circular No. 2,305:

On February 16, 2022, Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued Circular No. 2,305, through which it modifies the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, updating Table No. 2 of Appendix No. 6.

c) Standard in consultation:

On February 18, 2022, Comisión para el Mercado Financiero issued regulations in consultation, through which it introduces adjustments to Chapters 12-21 and 1-12 of the RAN, in accordance with the amendments to Chapter III.B2. 2 of the Compendium of Financial Regulations of the Banco Central.

There are no other subsequent events between January 1 and February 24, 2022, the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, that may significantly affect the proper presentation and interpretation of the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements.

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